

CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 06

Manufacturing Industries



CHAPTER NOTES



WHAT IS MANUFACTURING?

Manufacturing means producing goods in large quantities by processing raw materials into more valuable products.

Examples:

Raw material	Process (Manufacturing)	Finished product
Wood	→	Paper
Sugarcane	→	Sugar
Iron ore	→	Iron and steel
Bauxite	→	Aluminium
Yarn	→	Cloth

Secondary sector:

- Manufacturing belongs to the secondary sector.
- Workers in steel factories, car factories, breweries, textile mills and bakeries work in this sector.

Raw material:

- the starting material used to make a product.

Finished product:

- the useful good obtained after processing.

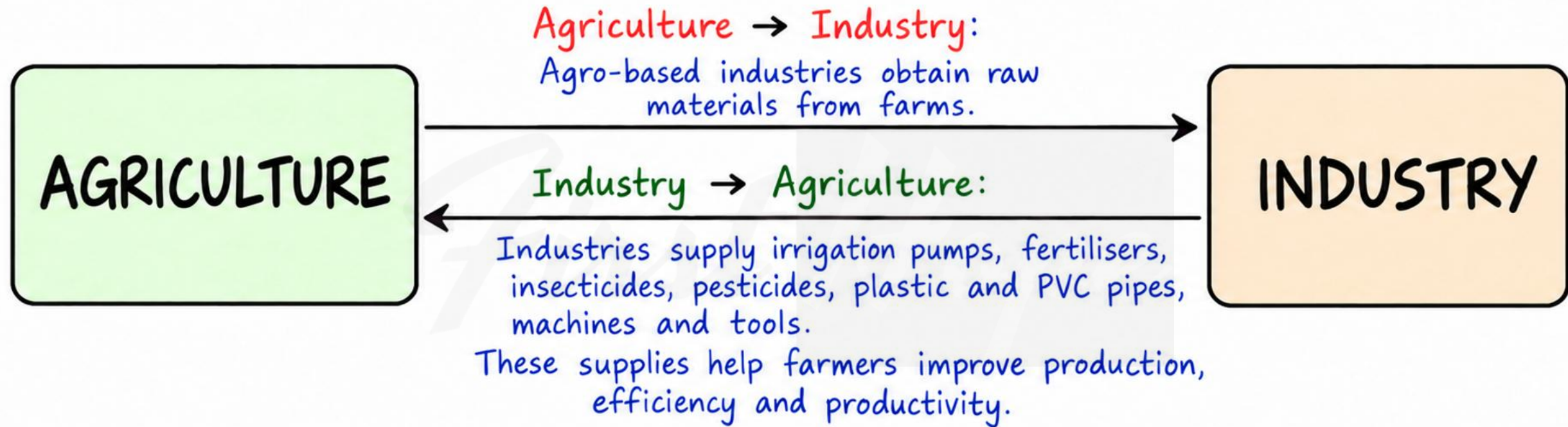
WHY MANUFACTURING MATTERS

Manufacturing is a backbone of economic development.

- It helps modernise agriculture and reduces heavy dependence on farming for income.
 - It creates jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - More jobs help reduce unemployment and poverty.
 - Public-sector and joint-sector ventures in backward and tribal areas can reduce regional differences.
 - Exports of manufactured goods expand trade and bring foreign exchange.
 - Making many kinds of higher-value finished goods helps a country become prosperous.
- Foreign exchange:** foreign currency earned through international trade.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and industry support each other.



Globalisation and quality:

- Indian industries need to become more efficient and competitive.
- Self-sufficiency alone is not enough.
- Manufactured goods should meet international quality standards to compete in world markets.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION: MATERIALS AND ROLE

By source of raw material:

- Agro-based industries use agricultural raw materials.
- **Examples:** cotton, woollen, jute, silk, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee and edible oil industries.
- **Mineral-based industries** use minerals and metals.
- **Examples:** iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools and petrochemicals.

By main role:

- **Basic or key industries** supply materials to other industries.
- **Examples:** iron and steel, copper smelting and aluminium smelting.
- **Consumer industries** make goods for direct use by consumers.
- **Examples:** sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines and fans.

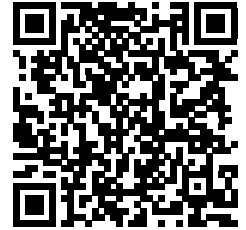


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