

The background of the slide is a photograph of a large industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant, situated along a body of water. Numerous tall smokestacks and complex piping structures are visible against a cloudy sky. The water in the foreground is calm. The top of the slide has a solid orange header, and the bottom has a solid orange footer.

Class 10th Geography

Manufacturing

Industries

Chapter 6



LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

- Large scale industries are industries with huge infrastructure man power and heavy capital of more than rupees ten crores.
- Though India ranks 10th among industrialised nations , industrial development has been very slow

Large Scale Industry

Definition: Large scale industries refers to those industries which require huge infrastructure, man power and a have influx of capital assets.

The oldest large scale industry of India are:



Others major industries include:



IMPORTANCE OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

- 1. Reduces problem of Unemployment
- 2. Proper utilization of resources
- 3. Source for Government Revenue
- 4. Development of Basic Infrastructure
- 5. Modernisation of Agriculture.



SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

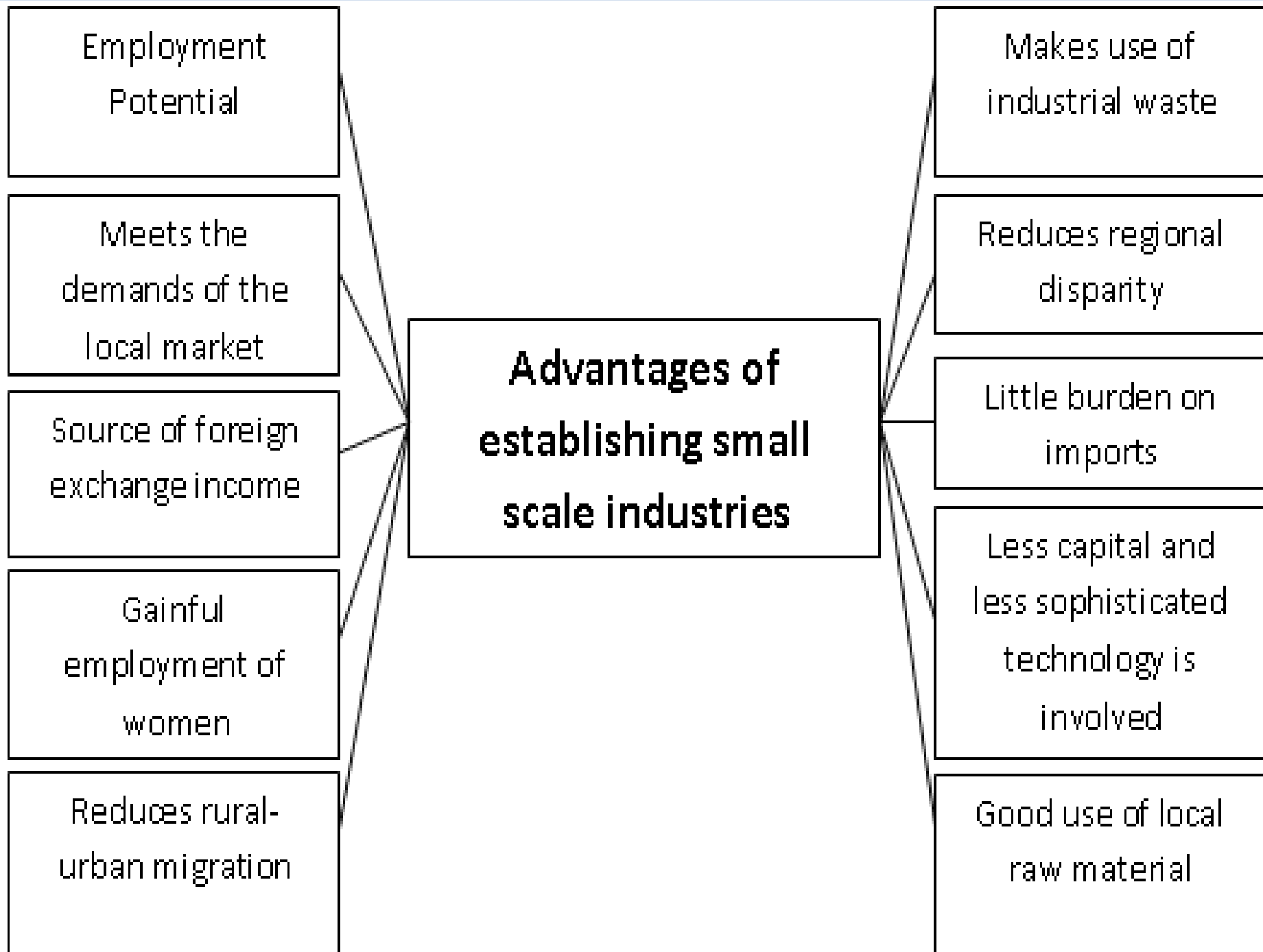
Definition:

(i) Small-Scale Industries:

- These are the industrial undertakings having fixed investment in plant and machinery, whether held on ownership basis or lease basis or hire purchase basis not exceeding Rs. 1 crore.
- (ii) SSI is defined as an unit engaged in manufacturing, serving, repairing, processing and preservation of goods and having investment in plant and machinery at an original cost of not exceeding Rs. 1 crore.

ROLE OF SSI IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- **Employment**
- **Optimization of Capital**
- **Balanced Regional Development**
- **Mobilization of Local Resources**
- **Export Promotion**
- **Consumer Surplus**
- **Feeder to Large Scale Industries**
- **Social Advantage**
- **Share in Industrial Production**
- **Development of Entrepreneurship**



A photograph showing two women in a traditional setting, likely a village, engaged in weaving. They are sitting on a striped mat, working on large, round, woven baskets. The woman on the left is wearing a white t-shirt and blue jeans, while the woman on the right is wearing a pink shirt and a white cardigan. The background features a wooden structure with hanging woven items, including a large, round, woven basket and a smaller, patterned basket. The text "COTTAGE INDUSTRIES" is overlaid in the center of the image.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Definition of Small and Cottage industry

Small Industry:

- ▶ It means an industry in which the value cost of durable resources other than land and factory buildings is in between (05 to 15 million) taka and employment generation is not more than 50 persons.
- ▶ A small scale industry is a project or firm created on a small budget or for a small group of people. It produces its goods using small machines, less power and hired labor.

Difference between Cottage Industries & Small Scale

<i>Cottage Industries</i>	<i>Small Scale Industries</i>
1. These are mostly in Villages; although they are scattered all over the country	1. However small industries are mostly in urban areas.
2. They do not have hired-labourers. Run by family members.	2. But in small industries there are hired labourers.
3. Simple tools are used with very little Capital.	3. Required more capital for machinery which runs on power.
4. Cottage industry usually meet local requirement.	4. Small industry meet demand of large area.
5. Cottage industry are located in the homes of the Artisans.	5. They required seprate area for establishment.
6. They produce Traditional goods like Khadi, mattress etc.	6. Small industry produce modern goods like Radio T.V etc.
7. Cottage industry produce ancillary goods for small industry.	7. Where as they produce ancillary goods for large industry.

Advantages of the Cottage Industry System

1. Peasants could supplement their agricultural incomes.
 - Take advantage of winter months when farming was impossible.
2. Merchants could avoid the higher wages and often demanding regulations of urban labor.
 - Easier to reduce the number of workers when the economy was bad.
3. Merchants could acquire capital, which would later play a part in funding industrialization itself.
 - Peasants acquired future skills.
4. Young people could start separate households earlier, thus contributing to population growth.

Thank
You!

