

The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial manufacturing facility. It features large, vertical cylindrical tanks, complex piping systems, and various mechanical components. A worker in a white uniform is visible in the middle ground, working on a piece of equipment. The scene is brightly lit, with some areas appearing overexposed.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES CLASS – X PART - IV

A large industrial warehouse filled with numerous large rolls of steel coils stacked in rows. The coils are dark grey and have a metallic sheen. They are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and scale. In the background, there are more stacks of coils and some industrial structures. The text "IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, red, sans-serif font with a white outline.

IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

Introduction

- Iron and Steel industry in India is over 125 years old.
- India is the tenth largest producer of crude steel in the world.
- The first steel plant was set up by Iron Works Company at Kulti in 1870.
- India has some of the world's richest deposits of iron ore.
- India is the fourth largest exporter of iron ore in the world, after Brazil, Australia and Russia.

IMPORTANCE OF IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

- ✖ These industries are the feeder industries whose products are used as raw materials for other industries.
- ✖ Every Industry requires steel in form or the other.
- ✖ It employs large no. of people.
- ✖ It generates wealth through manufacturing activities in the region.
- ✖ It provides industrial base for the manufacture of many other industrial products.
- ✖ It is the essential raw material used in the manufacturing of electrical goods.
- ✖ Iron & Steel Industry plays a vital role in strengthening the infrastructure.
- ✖ It helps in the development of all the sectors of economy i.e. primary sector, Secondary Sector & Tertiary Sector.

Sugar Industry

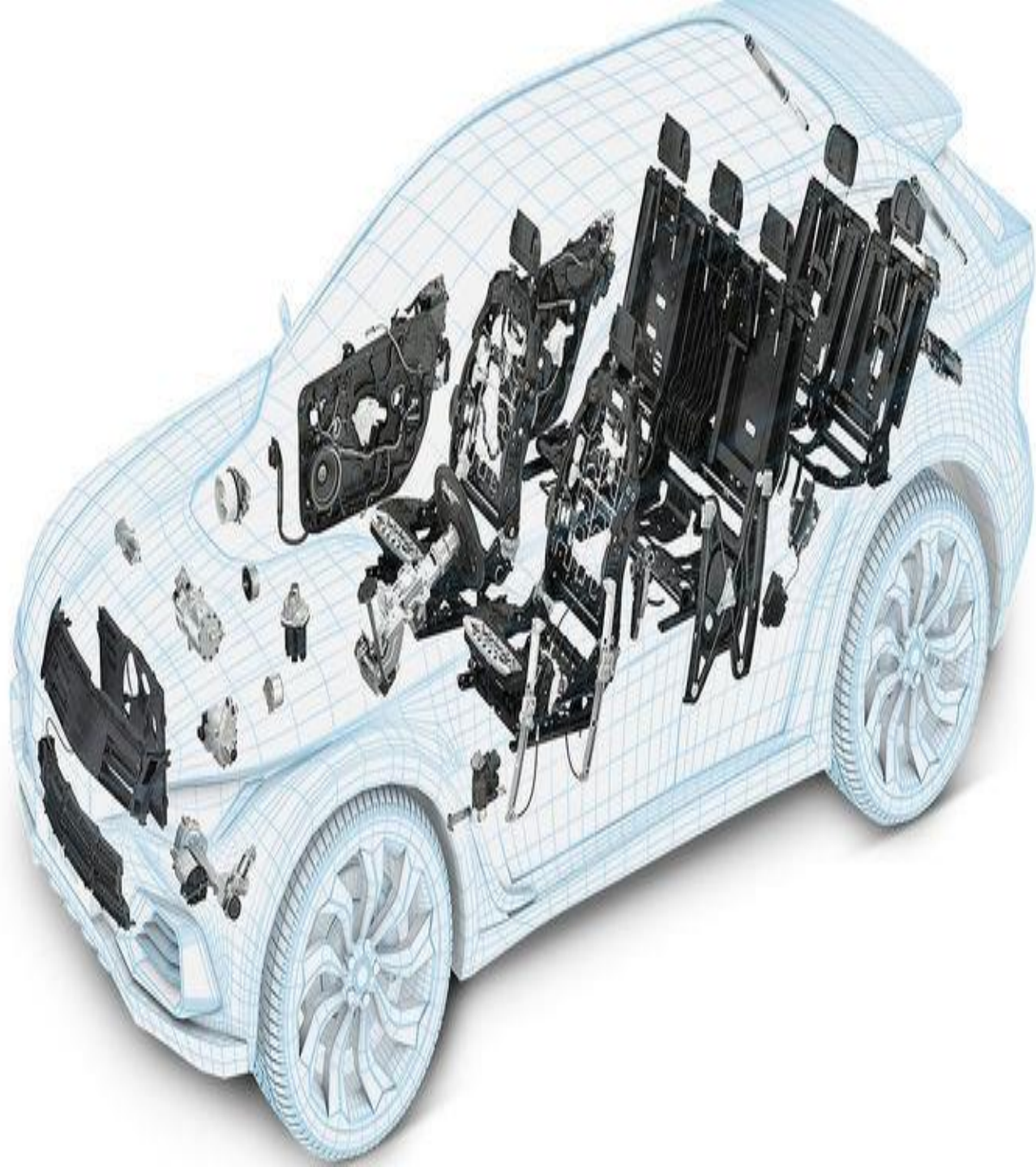


Importance:-

- 62% world's sugar is met from cane
- Sugar requirement is projected at 150 million tonnes for the world
- India alone requires 16-20 million tonnes.
- Sugar industry is the largest agro-based industry next only to textiles in India
- At present there are 450 sugar factories
- Average production is 14.2 million tonnes.

Economic Importance

- Sugarcane share is about 7% of total value of agriculture output.
- About 50 million farmers and their dependents and about 0.4 million skilled and unskilled workers are engaged in cultivation of sugarcane and sugar industries & its allied industries.
- Sugarcane provides raw material for the second largest agro-based industry after textile.
- Sugar industry playing an important role in socio economic development, mobilizing rural resources, generating employments, improvement farm income etc.



1930s

- India was an importer of automobiles

1940s

- The Indian automobile industry started its own manufacturing unit

1950-60

- Tremendous trade restrictions could not boost the automobile industry

1960-80

- The market was largely dominated by Hindustan Motors, with the Ambassador model

1983

- Maruti came into the competition and swept the market

Automobile

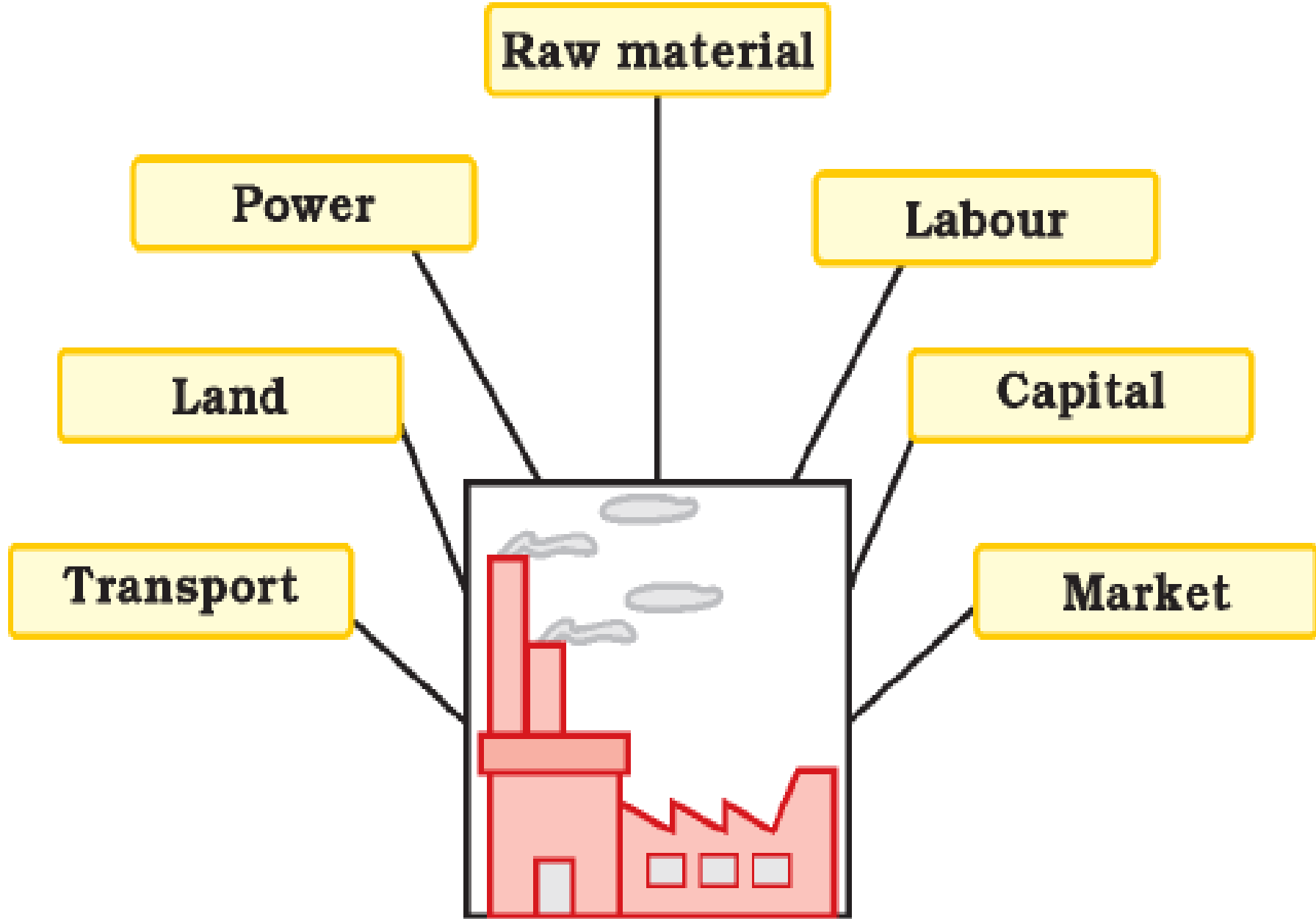
- An **automobile**, **auto car**, **motor car** or **car** is a wheeled motor vehicle used for transporting passengers, which also carries its own engine or motor.
Most definitions of the term specify that automobiles are designed to run primarily on roads, to have seating for one to eight people, to typically have four wheels, and to be constructed principally for the transport of people rather than goods.
- It was estimated in 2010 that the number of automobiles had risen to over 1 billion vehicles, up from the 500 million of 1986.¹ The numbers are increasing rapidly, especially in China, India and other NICs.

Automobile Industry

(Significance)

- One of the most important industries of the world.
- Effects both economy and culture.
- Provides Jobs to millions of people.
- Generates billions of dollars in worldwide revenues.
- Supports other Industries.
- Revolutionized the mode of transportation.





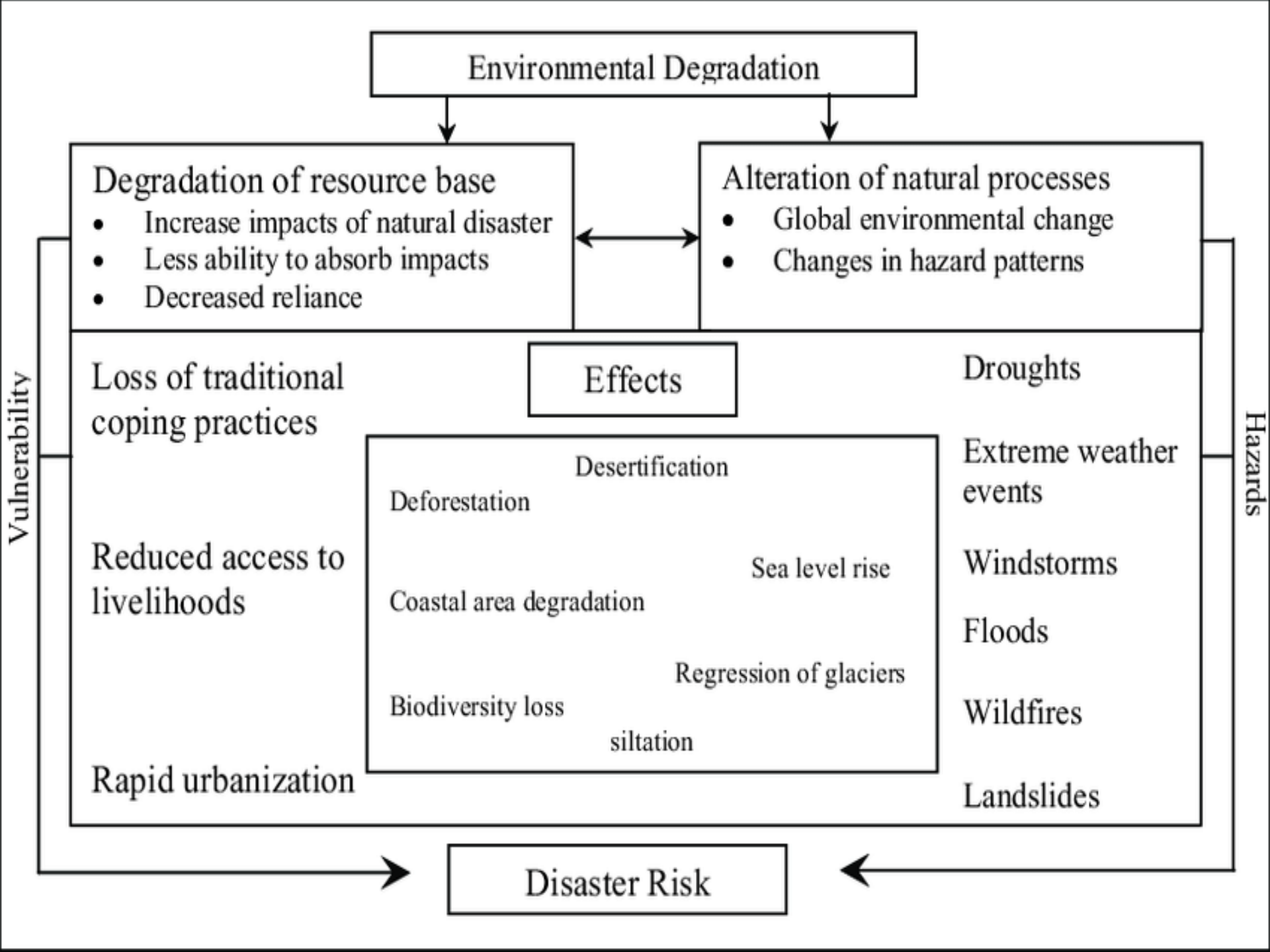
Locational factors for industries



ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

What is environmental degradation?

- Degradation occurs when a part of the environment in which we live is damaged or polluted in some way.
- Pesticides can contaminate water sources, the air we breathe, and harm animals such as bees that are beneficial to human beings.
- Contamination can make resources less usable or even dangerous to use.



Environmental Degradation

Human Activities

Natural Factors

- * Urbanization
- * Industrialization
- * Overpopulation

Grab

- Land and Water
- Underground Carbon
- Biological Resources

Fire

- * Flood/Drought
- * Earthquake
- * Hurricane
- * Temperature Storm

- Land, Water and Air Pollution
- Desertification, Water Shortage, Ozone depletion
- Carbon Emission Excess, Global Warming and Melting Glaciers
- Loss of Biodiversity, Forest and Grassland

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Phenomenon

Likelihood

**Warmer days.
Less cold days/nights**

**Virtually
certain**

**More warm spells and
heatwaves**

Very likely

**More heavy rain
events**

Very likely

**More areas hit by
drought**

Likely

**More intense tropical
cyclones**

Likely

**More extreme sea
levels (not tsunamis)**

Likely

Effects on Human Health

- Extreme Heat
- Reduced Air Quality
- Spreading of diseases
- Increase in Natural Disasters

Effects on Biodiversity

- Biodiversity in the Arctic
- Biodiversity in the Coral Reefs

Effects on Economy

- Damage to Property & Infrastructure
- Productivity and coping costs
- Loss in Tourism



A square card with a white background. In the center is a gold rectangular border. Inside the border, the words "Thank you" are written in a black, elegant cursive script. Surrounding the gold border are various watercolor-style illustrations: green leaves and branches on the left and top, and pink flowers and green leaves on the right and bottom.

Thank you