

12th Economics

Chapter 10: Industrial Sector

GSEB

Amit Academy

HOW INDUSTRIES HELP IN MODERNISING AGRICULTURE

1. Machines for Farming



2. Spraying Equipment



3. Fertilisers & Pesticides



4. Increased Productivity



HOW SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES HELP IN DECENTRALISATION

1. Less Capital Needed



Affordable to Start

2. Set Up Locally



Rural & Small Areas

HOW SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES HELP IN DECENTRALISATION

3. Use Local Resources



Local Materials & Labour

4. Spread Employment



Income Across Regions

WHAT IS A SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY?

1. Labour-Intensive



2. Support Large Industries



₹ ₹ ₹
Investment:
₹ 25 Lakhs to ₹ 5 Crores

1. Tool-Making Units



EXAMPLES:

3. Produce Simple Goods



Tool-Making Units • Small Manufacturing Units • Auto Repair Shops

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON THE SOCIAL SECTOR

1. INCREASE IN URBANISATION



Growth of Towns & Cities.

2. CHANGE IN LIFESTYLE



Improved Living Standards.

3. EDUCATION & SKILL DEVELOPMENT



Technical Education Expands.

4. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



More Jobs Created.

INDUSTRIALISATION

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON PRODUCTS

1.

INDUSTRIES

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES



Products that directly satisfy people's requirements. e.g, ghee, oil, soap, shampoo, powder, etc.

INTERMEDIATE GOODS INDUSTRIES



Semi-finished production with one stage remaining. e.g., yarn, steel sheets, machinery, etc.

EXAMPLES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)

2. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)



Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)

EXAMPLES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

3. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)



Steel Authority of India Limited

4. Madras Refineries Limited (MRL)



Madras Refineries Limited (MRL)



Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI)

1. Employment Generation



More Jobs!
Less Unemployment!

2. Increase in Production



More Goods!
Industrial Growth!

3. Growth of Industrial Units



More Units!
Regional Development!

Importance of Small-Scale Industries in India

4. Contribution to Exports



Export Goods!
Foreign Exchange!

5. Labour-Intensive Technique



More Labour!
Less Capital!

Conclusion:

Key for Employment & Economic Growth!

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)

1. INTRODUCED IN 2000



SEZs introduced in India on 1st April 2000.

2. SPECIAL AREA FOR TRADE



Different business & trade laws

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)

3. ATTRACTING INVESTMENT



Different business & trade laws.

3. ATTRACTING INVESTMENT



Aims to attract foreign investment & promote exports.

4. TAX BENEFITS



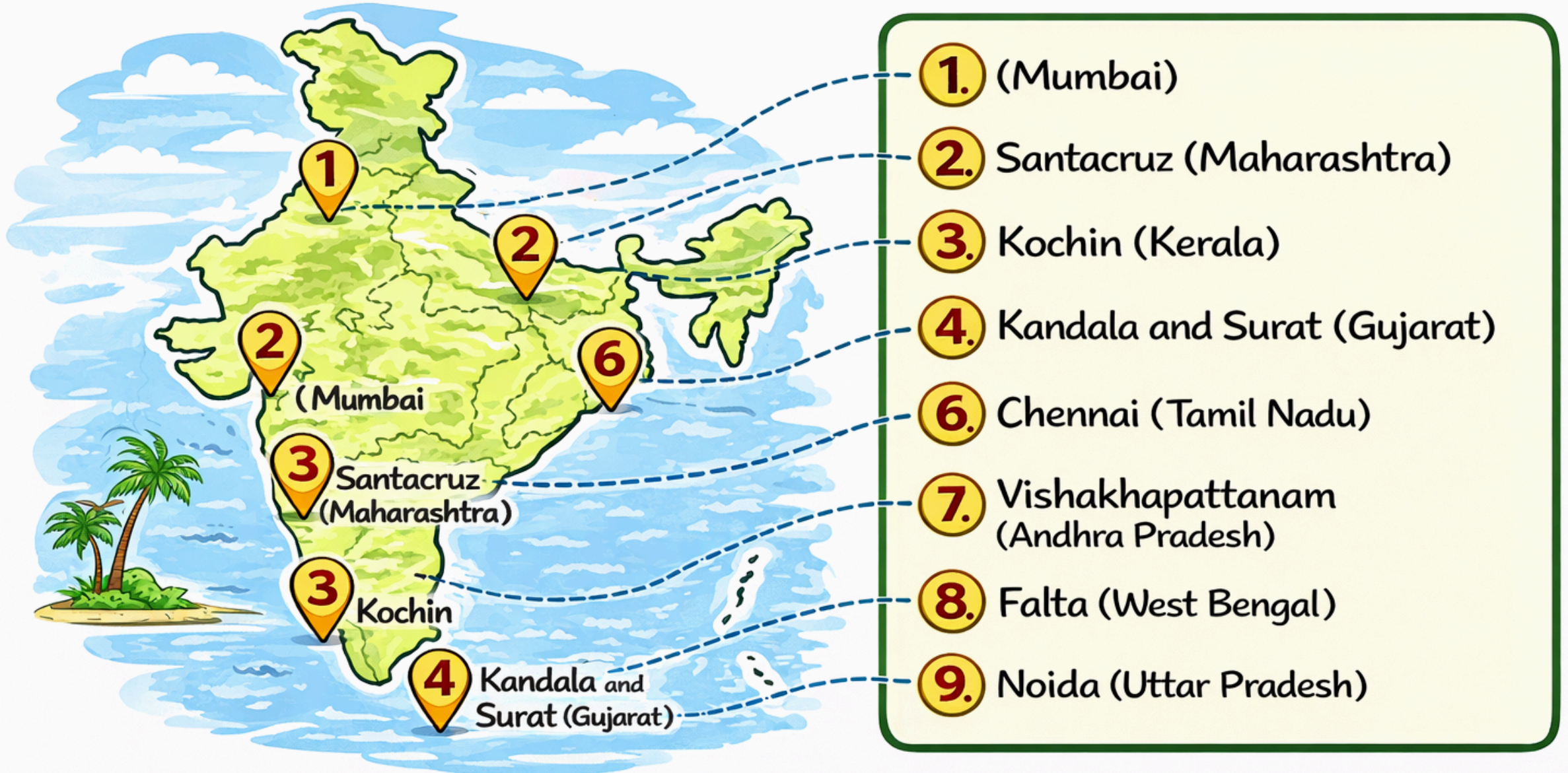
Offers tax incentives & fewer restrictions.

BASED ON CHINA MODEL & SET UP BY

GOVERNMENT PRIVATE SECTOR JOINT SECTOR

The block contains three panels. The first panel shows a man in a suit sitting at a desk with an Indian flag in the background, labeled 'GOVERNMENT'. The second panel shows two men in suits shaking hands, labeled 'PRIVATE SECTOR'. The third panel shows two men in suits sitting at a desk, labeled 'JOINT SECTOR'.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN INDIA



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE BASED ON OWNERSHIP

1. Public Sector Industries

Owned & Controlled by the Government

- 1.** Departmental Industries
 - Run Directly by Govt. (e.g., Railways, Post)
- 2.** Public Corporations
 - Govt-Owned Independently Managed (e.g., Railways, Post)
- 3.** Joint Stock Companies
 - Managed Under Company Laws (e.g., BHEL, ONGC, IOC)

2. Private Sector Industries

Owned & Managed by Private Individuals or Companies
Aim: Earn Profit

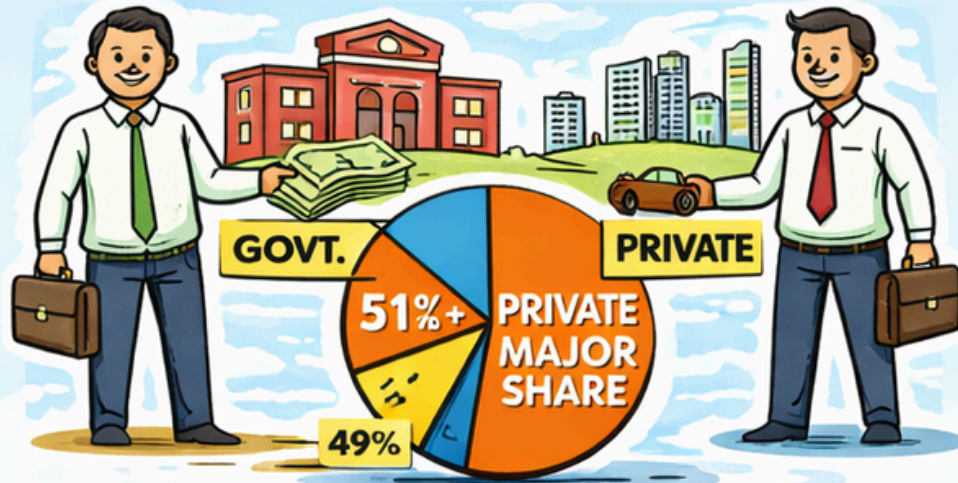
- 2.** Private Sector Industries
 - Owned & Managed by private individuals or companies
 - Aim : Earn Profit
- 9.** (e.g., Car Manufacturing, TV, Footwear)



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE BASED ON OWNERSHIP

3. Joint Sector Industries

Owned by Govt. & Private Sector



- Major share (51% or more) with the private sector (e.g. GSPC)

4. Co-operative Sector Industries

Owned by a Group of People



- Owned and managed by a group of people working together
- Based on co-operation (e.g. dairy, co-operative banks, IFFCO, KRIBHCO)

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON INVESTMENT SIZE

1. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

- Very Little Investment
- Simple Tools & Family Labour



Examples: Khadi, Papad, Incense Sticks



2. TINY INDUSTRIES

- Investment up to ₹25 Lakhs
- Labour Intensive



Handicrafts, Leather Items, Clay Products

3. SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

- Investment ₹25 Lakhs to ₹5 Crores
- Support Large Industries



Use Labour-Intensive Techniques

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON INVESTMENT SIZE

4. Medium-Scale Industries.

Investment ₹5 Crores to ₹10 Crores
Can be Labour or Capital Intensive

Examples: Machinery, Chemicals,
Electronics



5. Large-Scale Industries.

Investment Above ₹10 Crores
Use Capital-Intensive Techniques

Examples: Iron and Steel,
Railway Equipment, Heavy Vehicles



GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

- Govt. Sets Up & Runs Large Industries
- Includes Steel, Railways, Energy, Defence



- Govt. Sets Up & Runs Large Industries
- Includes Steel, Railways, Energy, Defence
- Promotes Growth & Employment



2. ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Land at Low Cost
- Electricity & Water
- Tax Benefits & Subsidies
- Easy Loans



- Helps Industry Grow & Compete
- Electricity & Water
- Tax Benefits & Subsidies
- Easy Loans



3. IMPORT TARIFFS

- Tax on Imported Goods
- Makes Foreign Goods Expensive
- Protects Local Industries



- Tax on Imported Goods
- Makes Foreign Goods Expensive
- Protects Local Industries

