

Currently, logistics cost in India is one of the highest among major countries.

- As per the recent reports it is 18% in India versus 8-10% in China and 10-12% in European Union.
- The acquisition of land for national and State highways is difficult and the cost of construction of roads, flyovers and bridges is high. So, water transport is good alternative.
- It will help in the generation of millions of job opportunities.

- It will boost the maritime trade of the states and augment their economies.
- There is a huge potential for domestic cargo transportation as well as for cruise, tourism and passenger traffic.

Government Initiatives

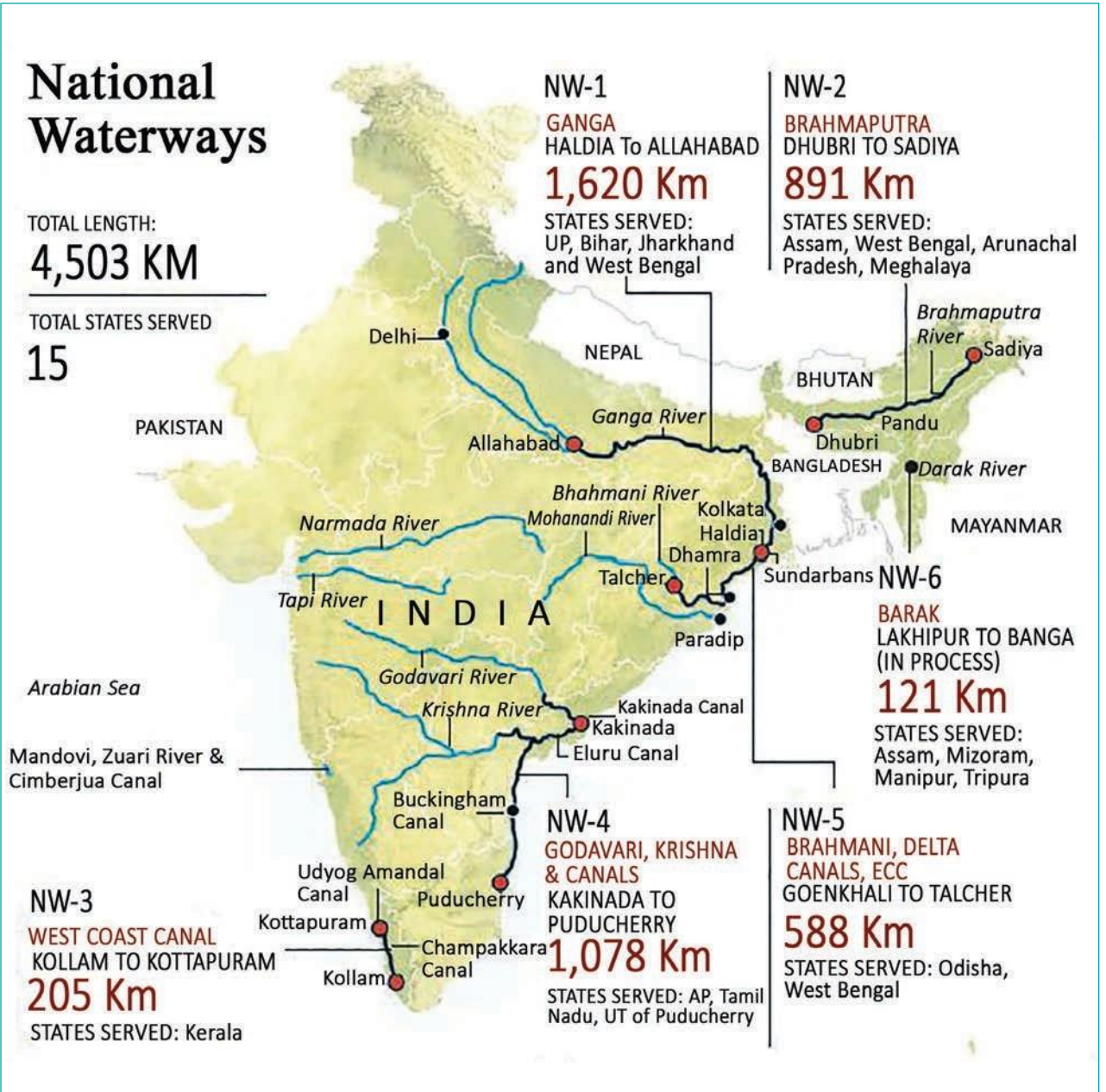
National Waterways

- As per the National Waterways Act, 2016, 111 have been declared as National Waterways (NW).

National Waterways

TOTAL LENGTH:
4,503 KM

TOTAL STATES SERVED
15



Introduction

- ❑ A country's economy is broadly divided into three sectors – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector.
- ❑ Industries are a part of the secondary sector. They produce finished products that are usable by the end consumer. The produce of the primary sector are used by this to manufacture finished goods or as inputs for other businesses.
- ❑ A substantial portion of this sector comprises the businesses that have large factories, use machinery to transform raw materials into products and consume huge quantities of energy.
- ❑ **Some Major Industries:** Aerospace, Apparel, Automobile, Chemical, Textile, Consumer electronics, Energy, Industrial equipment, Metals and metalworking, Shipbuilding and Tobacco.
- ❑ The real beginning of the modern industry in India is recognised with the establishment of the cotton textile industry in Mumbai in 1854.
- ❑ The first jute mill was set up at Rishra near Kolkata in 1855.
- ❑ Other Industries in India before World War I in 1914 were woollen textiles, paper and breweries.
- ❑ The main industrial centres were port cities of Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- ❑ Planned development of manufacturing industries in India began in 1951 and various types of products began to be produced here.
- ❑ The industrial policies of 1948 and 1956 indicated the direction of industrial development in India. The process of industrialisation started with the launching of the First Five Year Plan.

Major Industries

- ❑ An industry is categorized as a major industry based on factors such as its contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the percentage of the country's population it employs, and its gross business receipts.

- ❑ Traditionally, India had six major industries. These were Iron and Steel, Textiles, Jute, Sugar, Cement, and Paper.
- ❑ Further, four new industries joined this list, namely, Petrochemical, Automobile, Information Technology (IT), and Banking & Insurance.

Role Industries in Indian Economy

- ❑ Industries are labour intensive as they need a large workforce for the production processes. They help in generating employment opportunities for both the rural and urban labour.
- ❑ It ensures balanced and rapid development and provides finished goods and services which fulfils our wants.
- ❑ It increases the national as well as the per capita income. Moreover, the export of surplus industrial output also helps in earning foreign exchange.
- ❑ It also accommodates skilled, semi skilled and agricultural labourers.
- ❑ It also helps in Agricultural Development as they require raw materials from the agricultural sector to produce their goods. So this sector creates a market for agricultural products which results in their development.

Factors Influencing Location of Industries

- ❑ Location of industries is determined by several factors like access to raw materials, power, market, capital, transport and labour, etc., as these factors influence the cost of production and delivery cost of manufactured goods to consumers.
- ❑ It is economical to locate the manufacturing industries at a place where the cost of production is least and profit is more. However, the relative significance of these factors varies with time and place.

Raw Materials

- ❑ Raw materials are one of the most important determinants of the location of industries. Industries