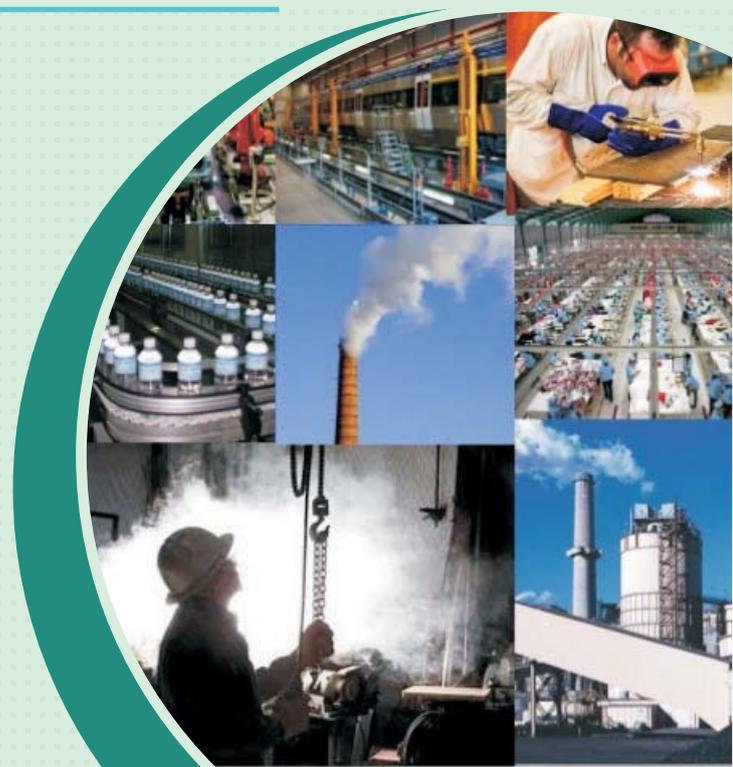


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MAJOR INDUSTRIES, INDUSTRIAL BELTS & REGIONS IN INDIA

Industrial Regions in India

■ Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region

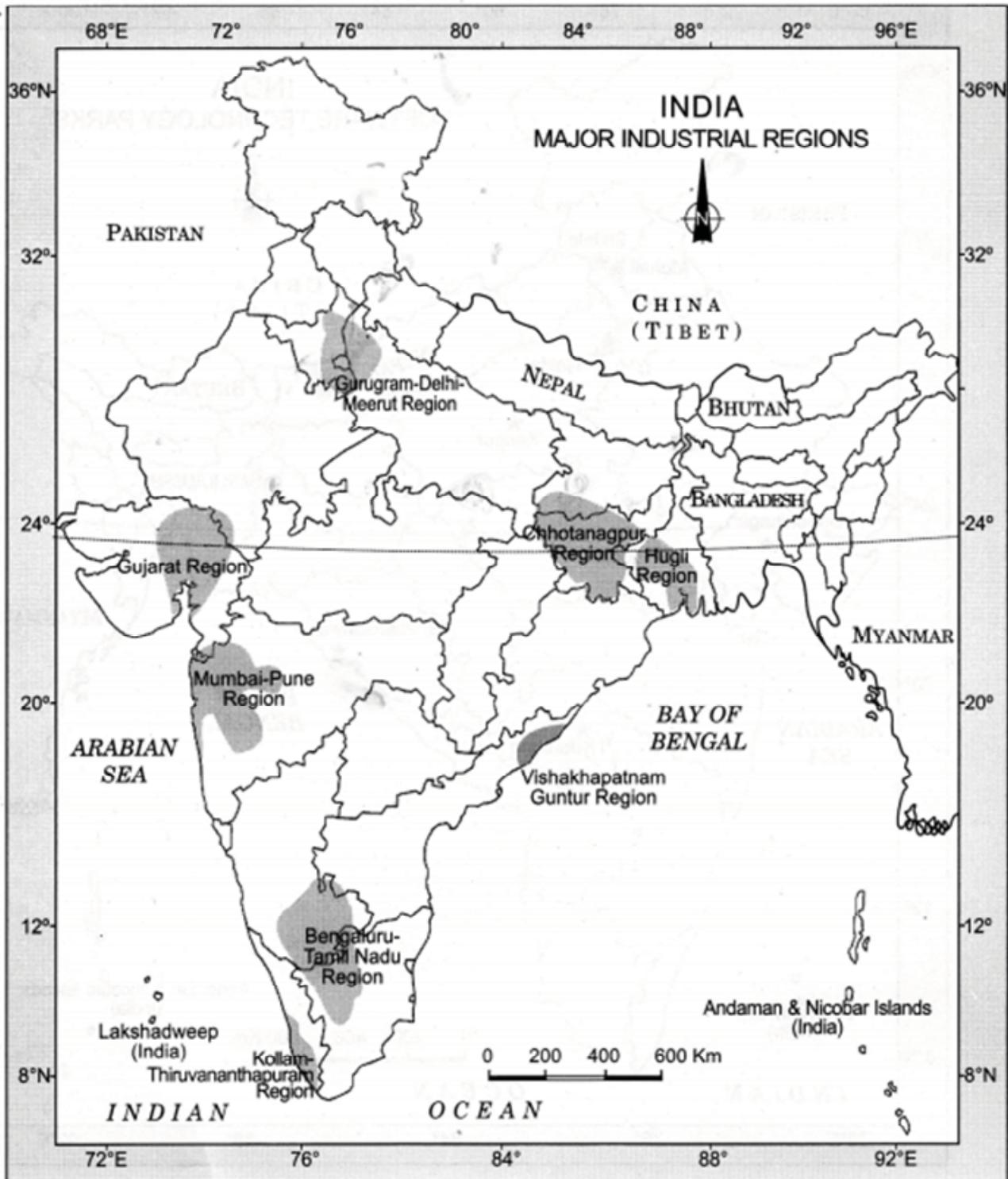
- ▶ This region extends from Thane to Pune and in adjoining districts of Nashik and Solapur. This region owes its origin to the British rule in India.
- ▶ The industrial centres of this region are: Ambarnath, Andheri, Bhandup, Ghatkopar, Hadapsar, Jogeshwari, Kalyan, Kirkee, Kolhapur, Kurla, Nashik, Sholapur, Thane, Trombay, Ulhasnagar, and Vikroli.

■ Kolkata-Hugli Industrial Region

- ▶ Located in West Bengal, this region extends as a **narrow belt running along the river Hugli** for a distance of about 100 km from **Bansbaria and Naihati in the north to Birlanagar in the south**.
- ▶ The major centres of this industrial region are Kolkata, Haora, Haldia, Serampur, Rishra, Shibpur, Naihati, Kakinara, Shamnagar, Titagarh, Sodepur, Budge Budge, Birlanagar, Bansbaria, Belgurriah, Triveni, Hugli, Belur, etc.

■ Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region

- ▶ Spread in two states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, this region experienced the fastest industrial growth in the post-independence era.



- ▶ Till 1960, industries were confined to Bangalore district of Karnataka and Salem and Madurai districts of Tamil Nadu. But now they have spread over all the districts of Tamil Nadu **except Viluppuram**.
- ▶ **Madurai is known for its cotton textiles.** Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works' is located at Bhadravati. The other important centres of this region are Sivakasi, Tiruchirapalli, Madukottai, Mettur, Mysore and Mandya. Petroleum refinery at Chennai and Narimanam and iron and steel plant at Salem are recent developments.

■ Gujarat Industrial Region

- ▶ The nucleus of this region lies between Ahmedabad and Vadodara as a result of which it is also known as **Ahmedabad-Vadodara industrial region**. However, this region **extends upto Valsad and Surat in the south and Jamnagar in the west**.
- ▶ The main industrial centres of this region are Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bharuch, Koyali, Anand, Khera, Surendranagar, Surat, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Valsad.

■ Chotanagpur Industrial Region

- ▶ As its name indicates, this region is located on the **Chotanagpur plateau and extends over Jharkhand, Northern Orissa and Western part of West Bengal**. The region is also known as '**Ruhr of India**'.
- ▶ Important nodal centres of this region are Ranchi, Dhanbad, Chaibasa, Sindri, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur, Daltonganj, Garwa and Japla.

■ Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region

- ▶ This industrial region extends from **Vishakhapatnam district in the north-eastern part of Andhra Pradesh to Kurnool and Prakasham districts in the south-east** and covers most of the coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- ▶ The important industrial centres of this region are Vishakhapatnam, Vijaywada, Vijaynagar, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Elum and Guntur.

■ Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region

- ▶ This region developed after independence, but is one of the fastest growing regions of India. It consists of two industrial belts adjoining Delhi. **One belt extends over Agra-Mathura-Meerut and Saharanpur in U.P. and the other between Faridabad-Gurgaon- Ambala in Haryana**.

■ Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region

- ▶ This is comparatively small industrial region and spreads over Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alwaye, Emakulam and Allapuzha districts of south Kerala.

Minor Industrial Regions in India

- Ambala-Amritsar in Haryana-Punjab.
- Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnaur in Uttar Pradesh.
- Indore-Dewas-Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.
- Jaipur-Ajmer in Rajasthan.
- Kolhapur-South Kannada in Maharashtra-Karnataka.
- Northern Malabar in Kerala.
- Middle Malabar in Kerala.
- Adilabad-Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh.

- Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
- Bhojpur-Munger in Bihar.
- Durg-Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- Bilaspur-Korba in Chhattisgarh.
- Brahmaputra Valley in Assam.
- Industrial Corridors
- Government of India has approved the development of following five industrial corridor projects to be implemented through National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT):

S.No.	Industrial Corridor	States
1	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)	Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra
2	Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
3	Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
4	East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase-1	West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
5	Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)	Karnataka, Maharashtra

Dedicated Freight Corridor

- The Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) are a mega rail transport project being undertaken to increase transportation capacity, reduce unit costs of transportation, and improve service quality.
- **The Eastern DFC** (1839 route kilometres (RKM)) extends from **Dankuni near Kolkata to Ludhiana in Punjab**, while the **Western DFC** (1499 RKM) extends from the **Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (JNPT) in Mumbai to Dadri /Rewari near Delhi**.
- An SPV Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited was set up to implement the project.
- The major part of **Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is being funded by World Bank** and the **Western Dedicated Freight corridor is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**. Some parts are being built in PPP Mode.

Major Industries

■ Iron and Steel industry

- Global crude steel production reached 1,869.9 million tonnes (Mt) for the year 2019, up by 3.4% compared to 2018. Crude steel production contracted in all regions in 2019 except in Asia and the Middle East.
- Rapid rise in production has resulted in India becoming the 2nd largest producer of crude steel during 2018, from its 3rd largest status in 2017. The country is also the largest producer of Sponge

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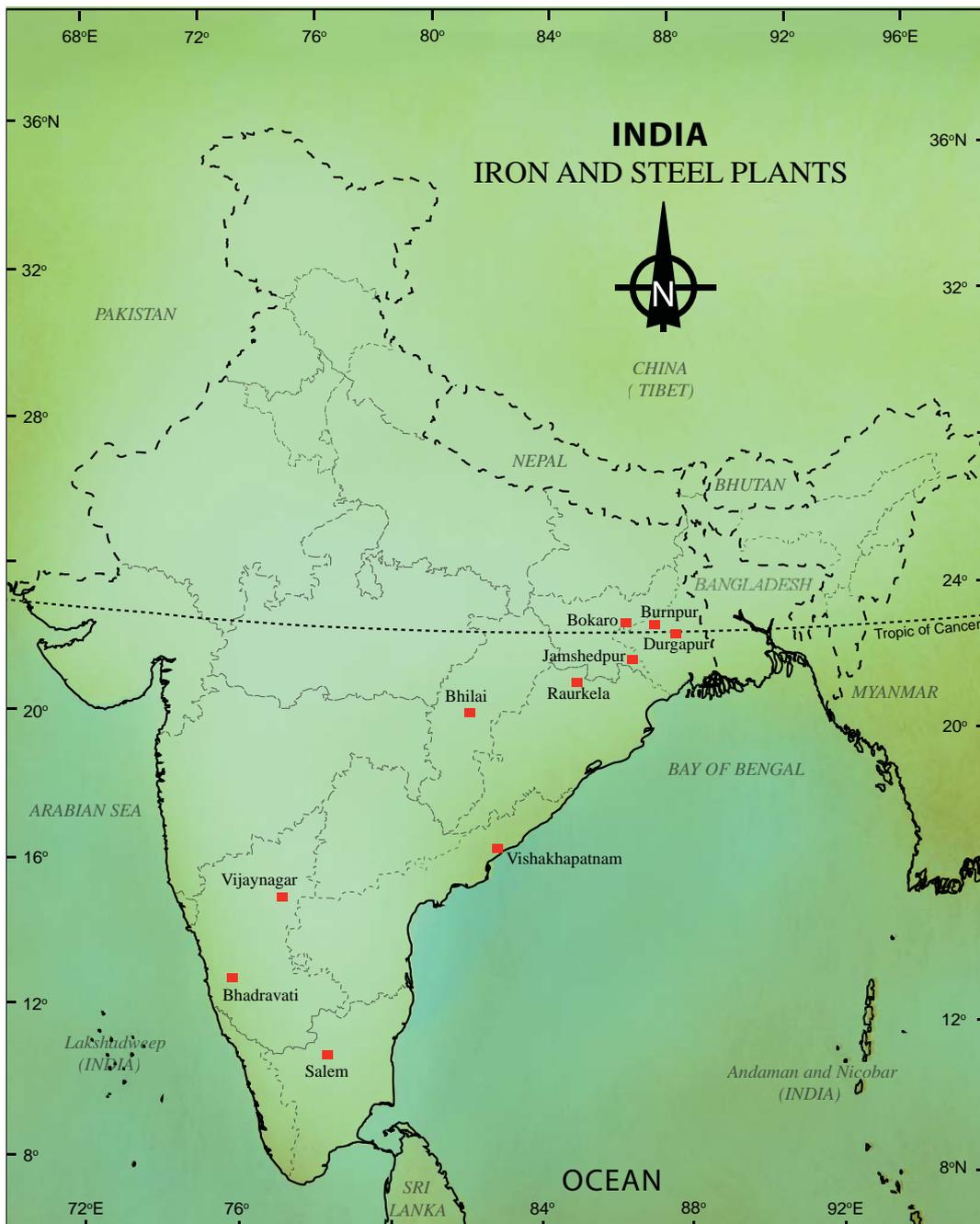
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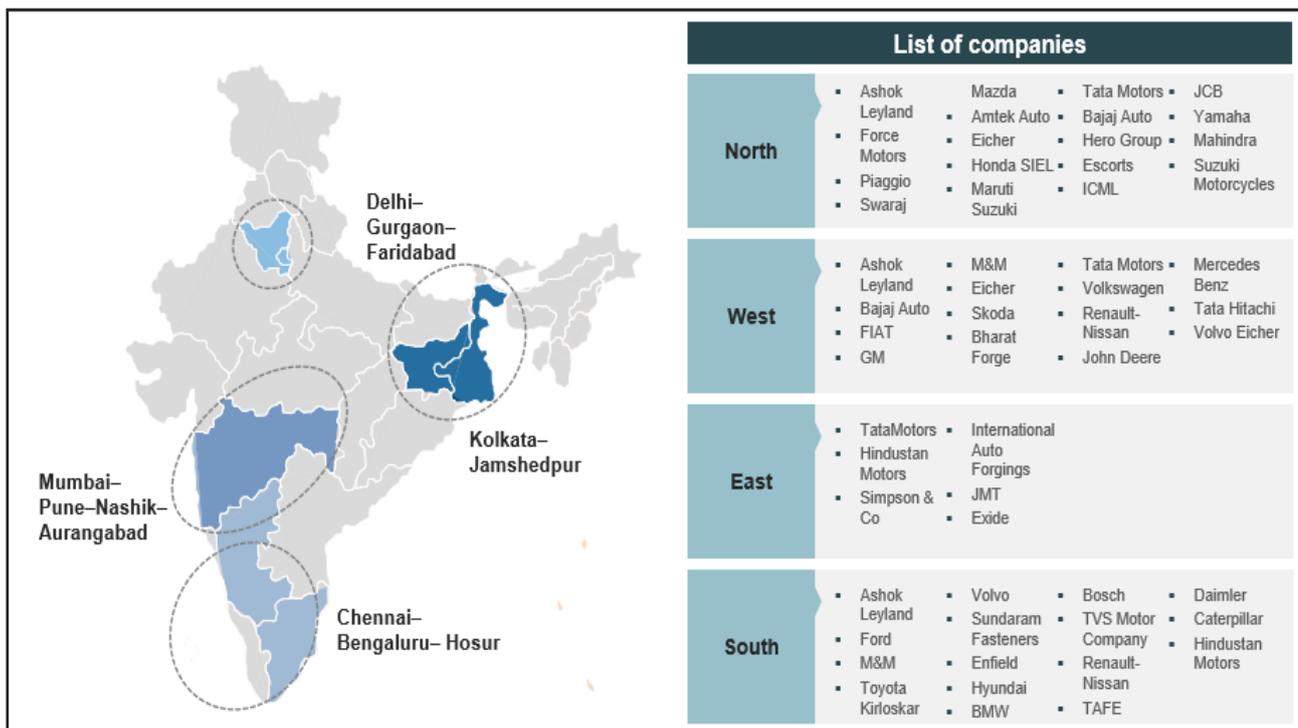
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Top 5 steel-producing countries				
Rank	Country	2019 (Mt)	2018 (Mt)	% 2019/2018
1	China	996.3	920.0	8.3
2	India	111.2	109.3	1.8
3	Japan	99.3	104.3	-4.8
4	United States	87.9	86.6	1.5
5	Russia (e)	71.6	72.0	-0.7



■ Automobile Industry

- India became the fourth largest auto market in 2018 with sales increasing 8.3 per cent year-on-year to 3.99 million units. It was the seventh largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles in 2018.
- Automobile exports grew 14.50 per cent during FY19. It is expected to grow at a CAGR of 3.05 per cent during 2016-2026.
- India will be part of “Global Automotive Triumvirate” - the global BIG 3 in coming 20 years and will also exceed the Indian automotive sales from US market by mid 2030s.
- Indian auto industry is expected to see 8-12 per cent increase in its hiring during FY19.
- Overall domestic automobiles sales increased at 6.71 per cent CAGR between FY13-19 with 26.27 million vehicles getting sold in FY19.
- Domestic automobile production increased at 6.96 per cent CAGR between FY13-19 with 30.92 million vehicles manufactured in the country in FY19.
- In FY19, commercial vehicles recorded the fastest pace of growth in domestic sales at 17.55 per cent year-on-year, followed by three-wheelers at 10.27 per cent year-on-year.

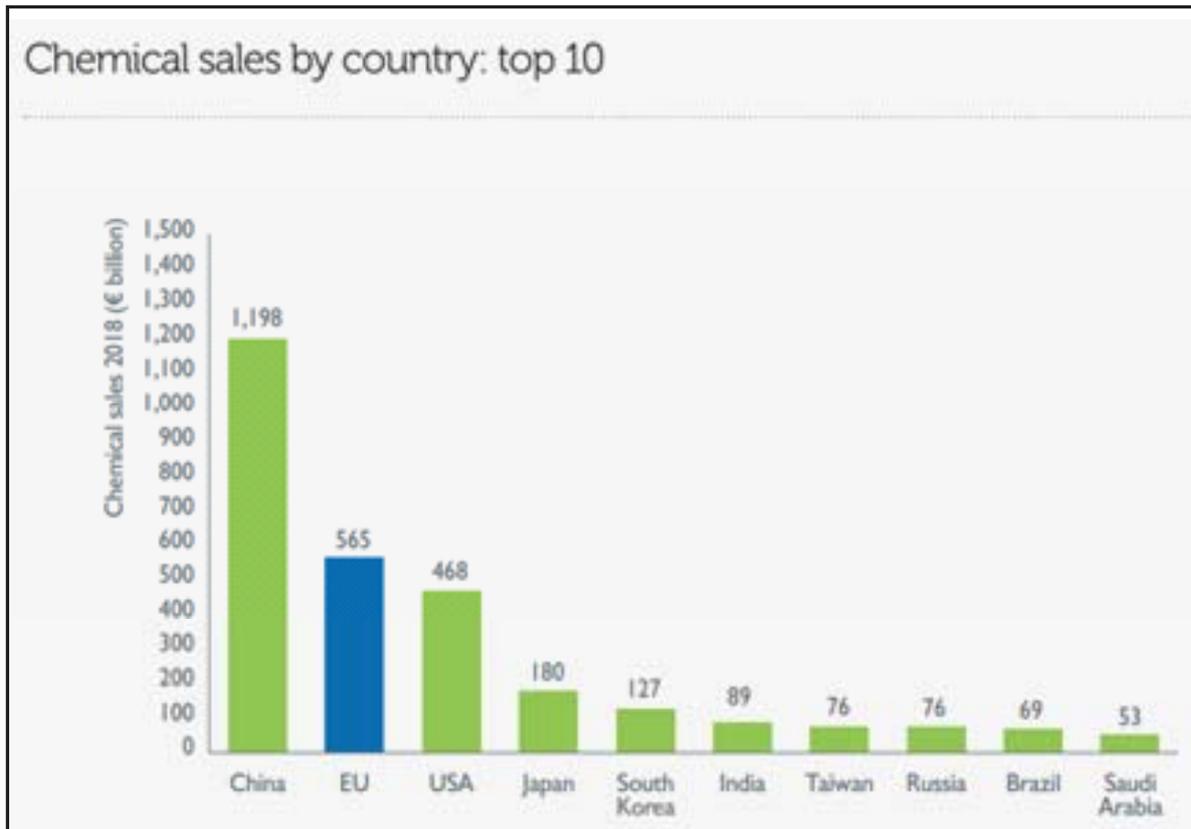


■ Chemical Industry

- Indian ranks 14th in export and 8th in import of chemicals (Excluding Pharmaceuticals products) globally
- Market size of the Chemicals industry in India stood at \$178 bn in 2018-19.
- Total production of major chemicals and petrochemicals stood at 27,858 MT during 2018-19, a growth of 4.18% over 2017-18.
- Alkali chemicals had the largest share in the Chemical industry in India with approximately 69% share in the total production.
- Production of polymers accounts for around 61% of the total production of basic major petrochemicals.



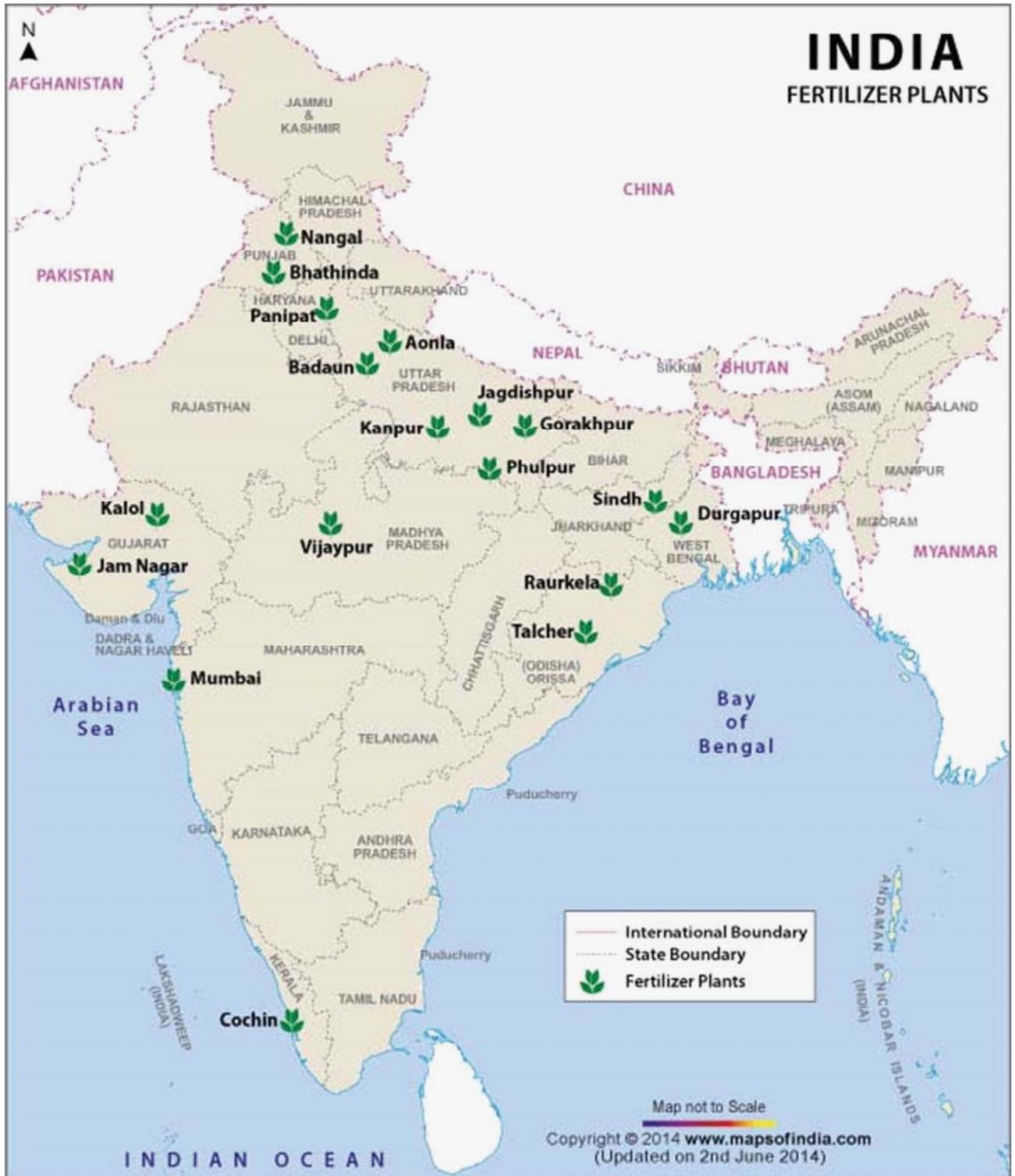
- The petrochemical demand is expected to grow at 7.5% CAGR from FY 2019-23, with polymer demand growing at 8%
- The **agrochemicals market in India is expected to grow at 8% CAGR** reaching \$3.7 bn by FY22 and \$4.7 bn by FY25.



- The specialty chemicals constitute 22% of total chemicals and petrochemicals market in India. As of FY18, the total market size is around \$35 bn. The demand for specialty chemicals is expected to grow at 12% CAGR from FY19-22.
- Six countries out of the top 10 biggest producers are Asian (China, Japan, South Korea, India, Taiwan, and Saudi Arabia), generating chemical sales of €1,886 billion – 51.5% of the world market. **China's sales levels are higher than the EU and US markets combined.**

■ Fertilizer Industry

- **India is the 3rd largest producer and consumer of fertilizers in the world.**
- **Domestic production of urea has decreased marginally by 0.7%, and imports have increased by 9.0% during FY18.** Import dependence of urea slightly increased from 18.5% in FY17 to 19.9% in FY18 while share of domestic production decreased marginally from 81.5% to 80.1% during this period. **Presently India mainly imports Urea from Oman (42%), Iran (34%) and China (13%).**
- Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) production has risen on account of expansion of domestic capacity and easy availability of acid, which has partly substituted imports that decreased by 3.8% during FY18. **India mainly imports DAP from China (45%), Saudi Arabia (31%), USA (13%) and Jordan (5%).**
- India meets its Potassium chloride also called as Potash or MOP requirements completely through imports from Canada (23%), Russia (22%), CIS+ Belarus (15%), Israel (15%), Jordan (11%) and Lithuania (10%). **MOP imports have increased by 26.8%.**
- The Indian Fertilizer market is projected to reach INR 11,116 Billion by 2024, growing at a CAGR of 12.3% during 2019-2024. The demand of fertilizers in India has witnessed double digit growth rates over the past several years thanks to sustainable agriculture industry



■ Sugar Industry

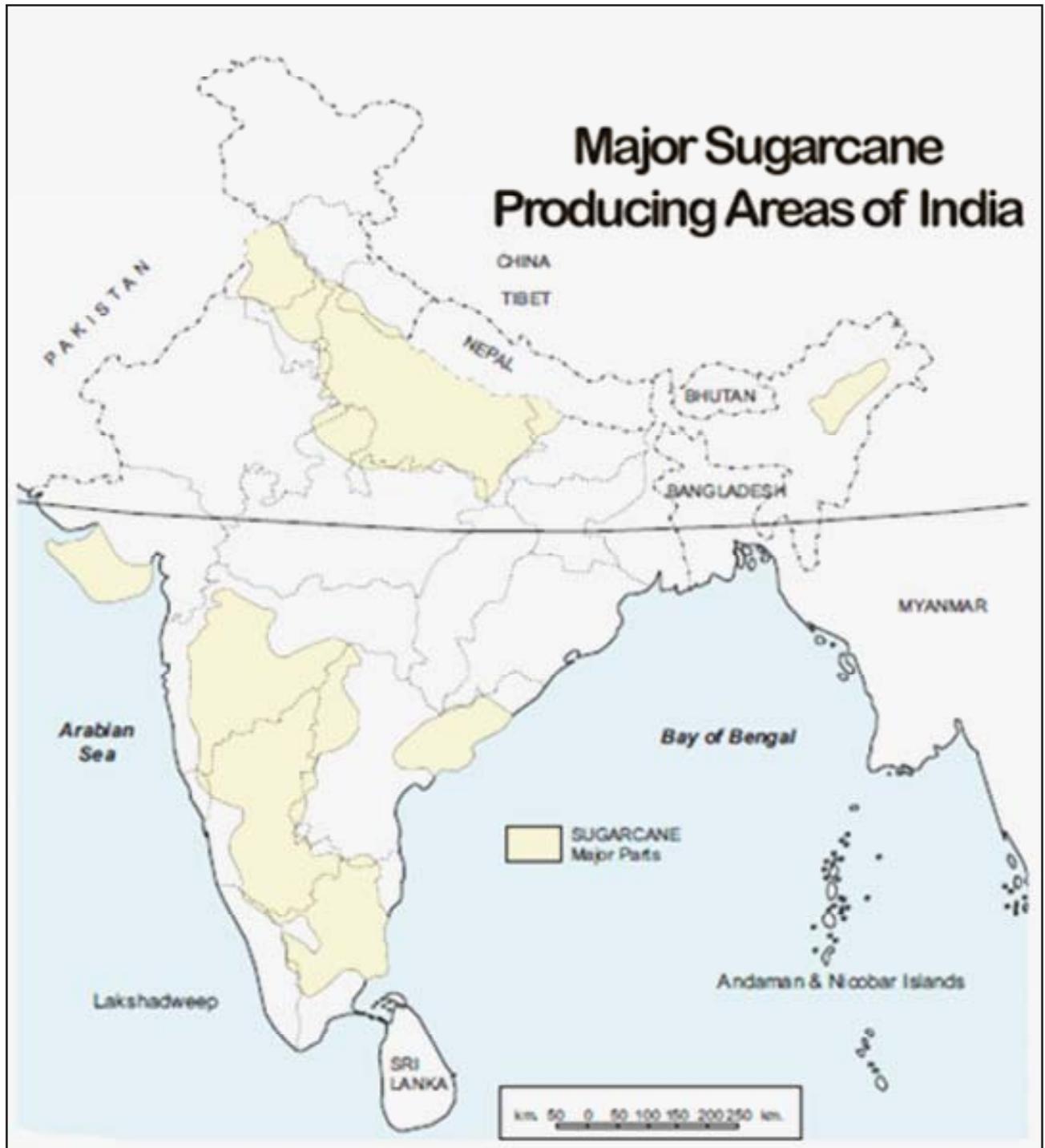
- Sugar industry is broadly distributed over two major areas of production- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab in the north and Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south.
- South India has tropical climate which is suitable for higher sucrose content giving higher yield per unit area as compared to north India.

- **Rangarajan committee (2012)** was set up to give recommendations on regulation of sugar industry.
- **India became the world's largest sugar producer in 2018/2019, beating out Brazil for the first time in 16 years.** India produced 33 million metric tons of sugar. That is 19% of the world's total sugar production of 179 million metric tons.
- Indian sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry in India after cotton textiles.
- **Top 5 countries:** India, Brazil, European Union, Thailand and China.

Sugarcane Crop

- In India, Sugarcane is grown as a **Kharif Crop**.
- It needs hot and humid climate with an **average temperature of 21°C to 27°C**.
- **75-150 cm rainfall** is favorable for sugar cane cultivation.
- Sugarcane can grow in any soil which can retain moisture. **Ideal soil for sugarcane is deep rich loamy soil.** The soil needs to be **rich in nitrogen, calcium and phosphorus** but neither it should be neither too acidic nor too alkaline.

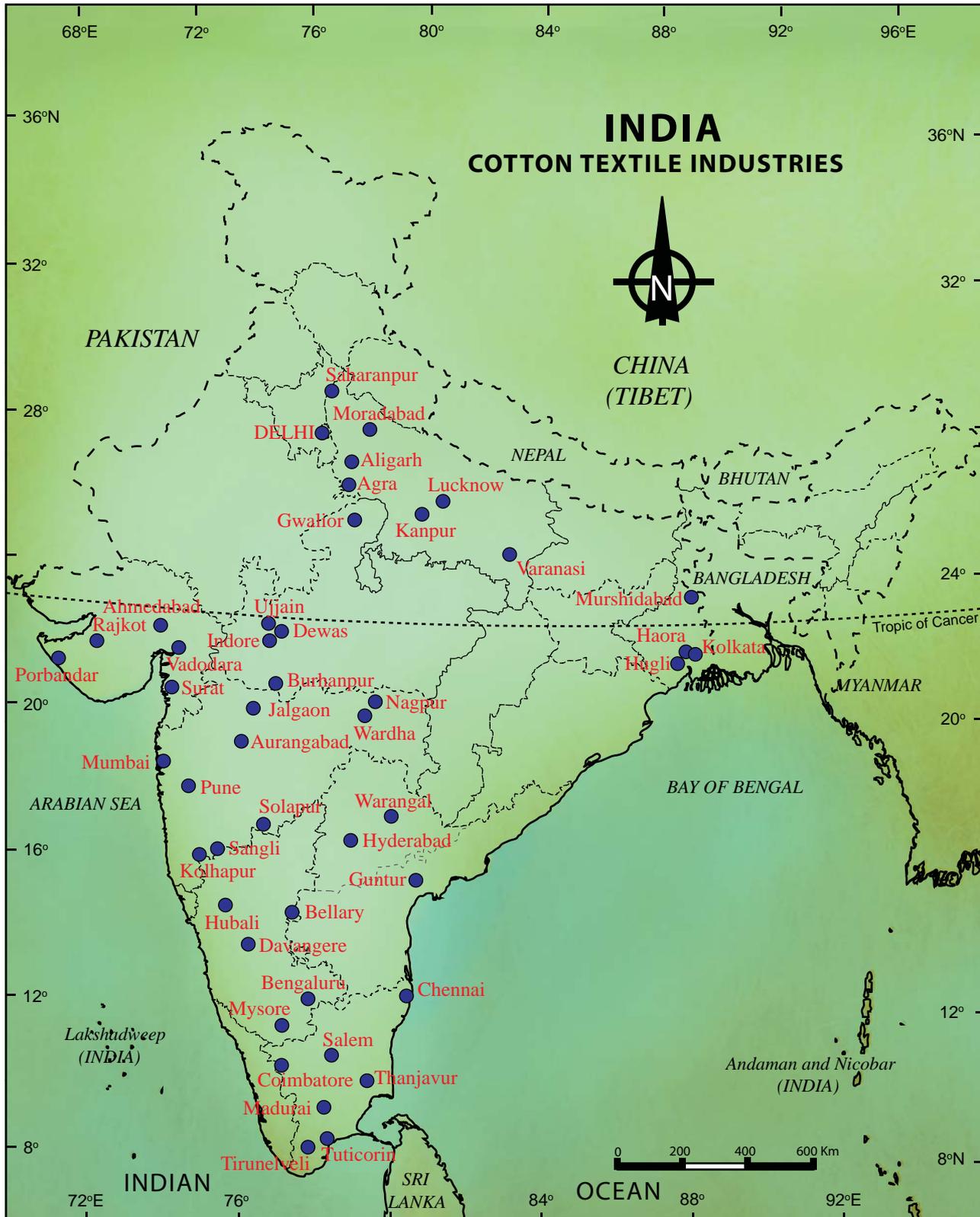
Geographical Distributions		
S.No	State	Centers
1	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugar. There are two distinct regions of sugar production in Uttar Pradesh. ◦ One region consists of Gorakhpur, deoria, Basti and Gonda in eastern Uttar Pradesh. ◦ The second region consists of Meerut, Sharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor and Moradabad.
2	Bihar	The districts of Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur are the leading producers of sugar in Bihar.
3	Punjab	Phagwara and dhuri in Punjab are the main centers of sugar production.
4	Haryana	Ambala, Rohtak and Panipat.
5	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In peninsular India, Maharashtra is the most is the most important state where sugarcane cultivation and sugar mills are integrated in cooperative system. ◦ Major centers of sugar production in Maharashtra are Nasik, Pune, Sastra, Sangli, Kolhapur and Solapur.
6	Karnataka	Munirabad, Shimoga and Mandya.
7	Tamil Nadu	Nalikipuram, Pugulur, Coimbatore and Pandyarajpuram.
8	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad, Medak, west and East Godavari, Vishakapatnam and Chittoor.
9	Odisha	Bargarh and Rayagada.



■ Cotton Industry

Cotton Crop

- **Temperature:** Between 21°C-30°C
- **Rainfall:** Around 50-100 cm.
- **Soil Type:** Well-drained black cotton soil of Deccan Plateau.
- **Top Cotton Producing States:** Gujarat > Maharashtra > Telangana > Andhra Pradesh > Rajasthan.



- ▶ India got 1st place in the world in cotton acreage with around 126.07 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 37% of the World area of 336.3 lakh hectares.
- ▶ Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. In terms of productivity, India ranks poorly compared to USA (955 kgs/ha) & China (1764 Kgs/ha).
- ▶ During 2018-19, India's Productivity is estimated at 454.43 kg/ha.

- ▶ Presently, **Cotton is a freely exportable commodity from India.**
- ▶ India exports Cotton mainly to Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand etc. Even though China was the largest importer of Indian cotton fibre till 2013-14, it became the third largest importer of Indian Cotton fibre in 2015-16 after Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- ▶ As per ICAC publication 'Cotton This Month – August 2019', details of major country-wise area & productivity, production, consumption, export and import are as under:

CONSUMPTION (Quantity in Million Metric Tonnes)					
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 Estimate	2018-2019 Estimate	2019-2020 Estimate
World Total	24.13	24.78	26.35	26.66	26.89
China	7.60	8.28	8.50	8.45	8.25
India	5.30	5.15	5.42	5.40	5.54
USA	2.15	2.15	2.35	2.36	2.42
Pakistan	1.68	1.61	1.63	1.70	1.73
Brazil	1.32	1.41	1.66	1.69	1.74

AREA & PRODUCTIVITY (Area in Thousand Hectare & PRODUCTIVITY in Kgs/Hectare)						
	2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020 (Projected)	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
World Total	33,199	806	32,937	782	34,675	786
India	12,235	519	12,200	451	12,200	471
USA	4,492	1,014	4,130	968	5,059	947
China	3,350	1,758	3,367	1,794	3,300	1,794
Pakistan	2,665	674	2,682	623	2,900	679
Brazil	1,175	1,707	1,600	1,673	1,600	1,666

EXPORTS (Quantity in Million Metric Tonnes)					
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 Estimate	2018-2019 Estimate	2019-2020 Estimate
World Total	7.54	8.19	9.04	9.40	9.56
USA	1.99	3.25	3.45	3.16	3.63
India	1.26	0.99	1.13	0.80	0.90
CFA Zone	0.98	0.99	1.06	1.17	1.24

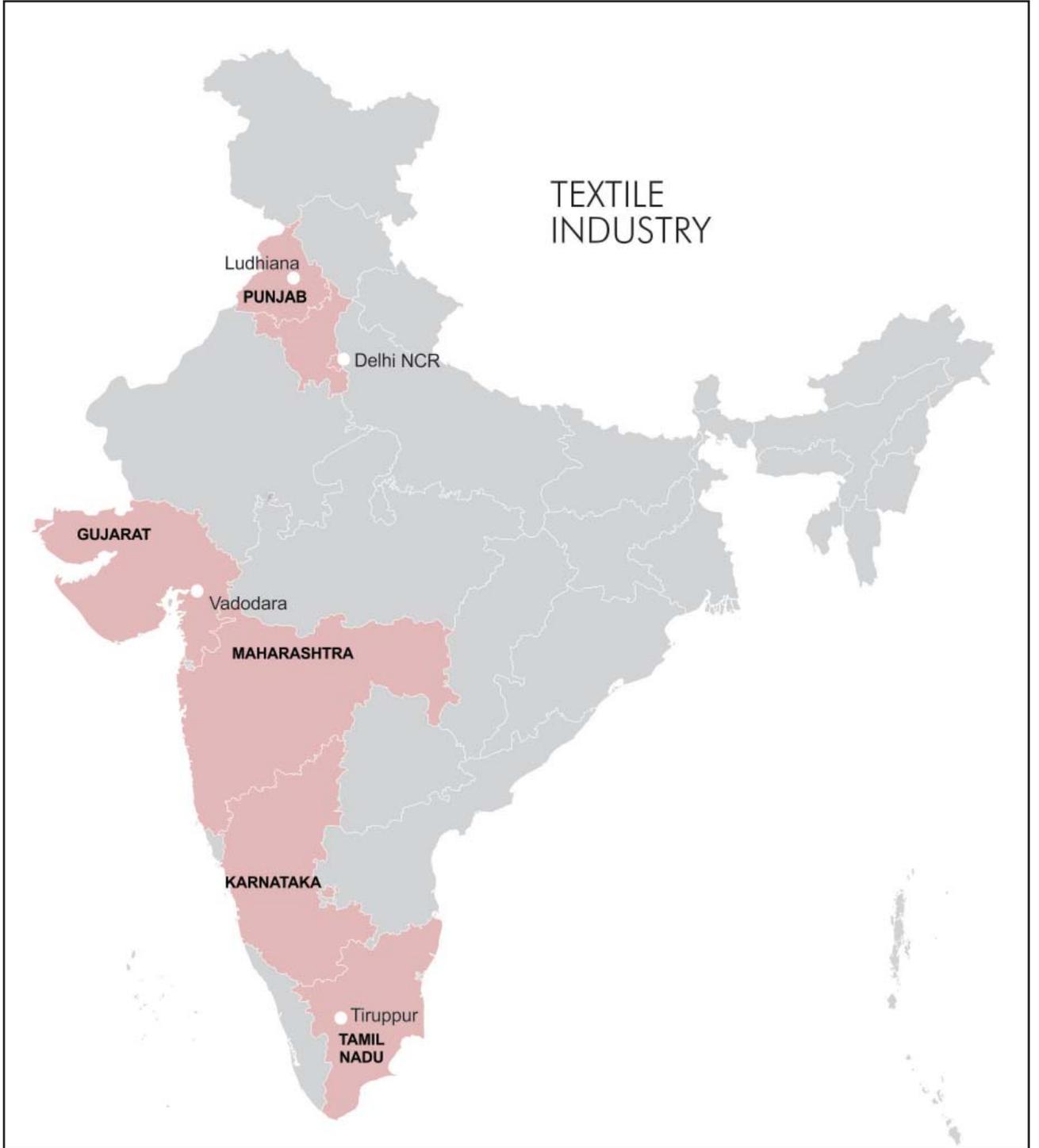
Brazil	0.94	0.61	0.91	1.61	1.58
Uzbekistan	0.50	0.40	0.34	0.13	0.00

IMPORTS (Quantity in Million Metric Tonnes)					
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 Estimate	2018-2019 Estimate	2019-2020 Estimate
World Total	7.58	8.08	9.01	9.40	9.56
Bangladesh	1.38	1.41	1.67	1.65	1.82
Vietnam	1.00	1.20	1.57	1.58	1.69
China	0.96	1.10	1.32	1.94	2.07
Turkey	0.92	0.80	0.88	0.68	0.58
Indonesia	0.64	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.88

■ Jute Industry

Jute

- Known as the '**golden fibre**' jute is one of the longest and most used natural fibre for various textile applications.
- It thrives in **tropical lowland areas with humidity of 60% to 90%**.
- Jute is a rain-fed crop with little need for fertilizer or pesticides.
- **Retting of Jute** is a process in which the tied bundles of jute stalks are immersed in water by which fibres get loosened and separated from the woody stalk.
- **World's leading jute producing countries are India, Bangladesh, China and Thailand.**
- **India is the world's largest producer of raw jute and jute goods**, contributing to over 50% and 40% respectively of global production.
- The cultivation of jute in India is mainly confined to the eastern region of the country. The jute crop is grown in seven states - **West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya**. West Bengal alone accounts for over 50% of the total raw jute production.
- **The first jute mill was established at Rishra (Bengal - now in West Bengal), on the river Hooghly near Calcutta in the year 1855, by Mr. George Aclend.** In 1959, the first power driven weaving factory was set up.
- **Top 5 Countries-Jute Production**
 - ▶ India
 - ▶ Bangladesh
 - ▶ China
 - ▶ Uzbekistan
 - ▶ Nepal



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