

## Introduction to Industrial Regions of India

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**Introduction** - When several businesses cluster together and avail the experience of their proximity, industrial areas begin to form. There are several industrial regions of India, such as the Mumbai-Pune cluster, Kolkata-Madras area, Hugli location, Hyderabad region, Chottanagpur commercial band, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur shoulder strap, Gurugram region, and Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram manufacturing cluster.

Some of India's prominent Industrial regions are:

**Maharashtra Industrial Region:** The Mumbai-Pune industrial region is the country's most significant industrial region, with roots dating back to colonial administration in India. The expansion of the cotton textile industry is linked to the expansion of this area. Ratnagiri's coastline district provides both qualified and unqualified labor.

Even though the city-states, Mumbai and Pune, are separated by a large distance, they nonetheless form a viable economic zone. A quick electrified train route connects the two cities. Greater Maharashtra has about 6000 registered manufacturers, whereas Pune has over 1150 licensed manufacturers and is the continent's second most powerful center.

**Hooghly Industrial Region:** Hooghly Industrial Region stretches for around 100 kilometers along the Hugli Riverbed, from Bansberia in the northwest to Birlanagar in the southeast. In the west, Midnapur has built an industrial base. The foundation of this commercial hub is Kolkata-Hawra.

The region's economic growth has been highly influenced by tea plantations in Guwahati, jute manufacturing, Damodar Valley coal reserves, and iron ore reserves on the Chotanagpur mountain range. Its development was aided by the cheap labor available in heavily populated regions of Bihar, northeastern Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.

The Indian textile industry, as well as the jute sector, flourished the most in this region. Besides, the paper, construction, sewing machines, electrical, chemical, pharmacological, fertilizer, and chemical sectors also prospered in this economic region. Kolkata and Hanoi are significant manufacturing hubs in this region.

**Bengaluru-Chennai Industrial Region:** In the post-independence decades, this sector had the most significant rapid production. Businesses were restricted to the provinces of Mysore, Salem, and Chennai until 1960, but they have since extended to all of Tamil Nadu's divisions except Villupuram. Because Bengaluru-Chennai industrial region is far from the coal reserves, it is reliant on the Pykara hydropower project, which was erected in 1932.

Owing to the inclusion of cotton agricultural regions, the Indian textile industry would be the one to gain a foothold. Together with textile factories, the loom business grew quickly. Bangalore brought together several heavy manufacturing businesses. Aircraft (HAL) and telephones (HTL) are two of the most well-known industrial milestones of the twentieth century.

**Gujarat Industrial Region:** The center of this territory is located between Gujarat and Baroda, although it extends southeast to Valsad and Gujarat and west to Maharashtra. Ever since the 1860s, the prosperity of this region has been linked to the establishment of the production of textiles. With the demise of the handloom industry in Maharashtra, this area became a major textile country.

The infrastructure has now become more diverse. Other businesses include heavy and fundamental pharmaceuticals, automobiles, vehicles, and petrochemicals. Jamnagar just became home to the world's biggest petrochemical plant. In addition, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Valsad, and Jodhpur are industrially important hubs in this province.

**Chotanagpur Region:** Chotanagpur region is renowned for its heavy minerals industry and spans Jharkhand, northern Odisha and contemporary West Bengal. The discoveries of uranium in the Damodar Valley, as well as precious and non-metallic commodities in Jharkhand and northeastern Orissa, fueled the growth of this sector. The vicinity of coal, iron ore, and other minerals aided in establishing heavy enterprises in this country.

Heating and hydropower projects have been built in the Damodar Valley to supply the electricity demand. The neighboring dense population regions supply cheaper labor, and the Hugli region provides a large market for its

companies. Heavy manufacturing, industrial equipment, agricultural inputs, cement, papers, boilers, and heavy electrical are only a few large industries in this area.

**Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region:** This industrial zone stretches from Visakhapatnam to Kurnool and Prakasam in the southeast. This region's corporate growth depends on the docks of Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam, as well as the established agricultural and mineral deposits in their rural areas. In addition, the Godavari basin mining communities supply energy. Visakhapatnam's manufacturing industry began in 1941.

This region's main sectors include sugar, silk, jute, journal, fertilizer, cement, metal, and building and construction. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region is a significant industrial region.

**Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region:** Because this location is remote from mineral and electricity resources, the businesses are light and economic. This region's principal businesses are telecommunications, building and construction, and electrical items. Cotton, linen, polymeric textiles, hosiery, sugar, concrete, machine tools, tractors, bikes, agricultural machinery, and petrochemicals, have also grown significantly.

The software sector is a relatively new addition. The Agra-Mathura economic growth, located to the south, concentrates on crystal and leather items. Mathura is a region for a pharmaceutical complex including an oil refinery while Gurgaon is mentioned as an industrial hub.

**Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region:** This commercial

region encompasses the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, Alwaye, Cochin, and Alappuzha. Agricultural products and hydroelectric support this region's industrial foundation. Agrarian goods processors and commodity light manufacturing prevail in this region, which is located distant from the country's natural belt.

Fabric textile, sweetener, foam, matchbox, glass, soil amendments, and fish-based factories are among the most significant. The agriculture sector, paper, coir fiber industries, metal, and stone are among important businesses. Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Punalur are the main industrial locations.

**Conclusion:** Industrial regions are locations where enterprises have consolidated as a result of advantageous socioeconomic circumstances. These are regions where industrial production is undertaken on a huge scale and a considerable number of people are employed. Once the number of entrepreneurs cluster together and appreciate the value of their proximity, industrial areas emerge. Due to the obvious beneficial locational aspects, they prefer to focus on specific areas. The number of similar establishments, number of industrial employees, and benefits offered by manufacturers, among other indicators, are used to detect the categorization of industries.

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