DR . KALANDAR PATHAN
ARTS ,SCIENCE COLLEGE SHIVAJINAGAR GADHI
TQ.GEORAI DIST BEED 431143

Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing Industries

A place where primary goods[raw materials are converted into finishe products using machines are called *Manufacturing Industries.*

Example:

- Cloth from cotton
- Sugar from sugarcane

USES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

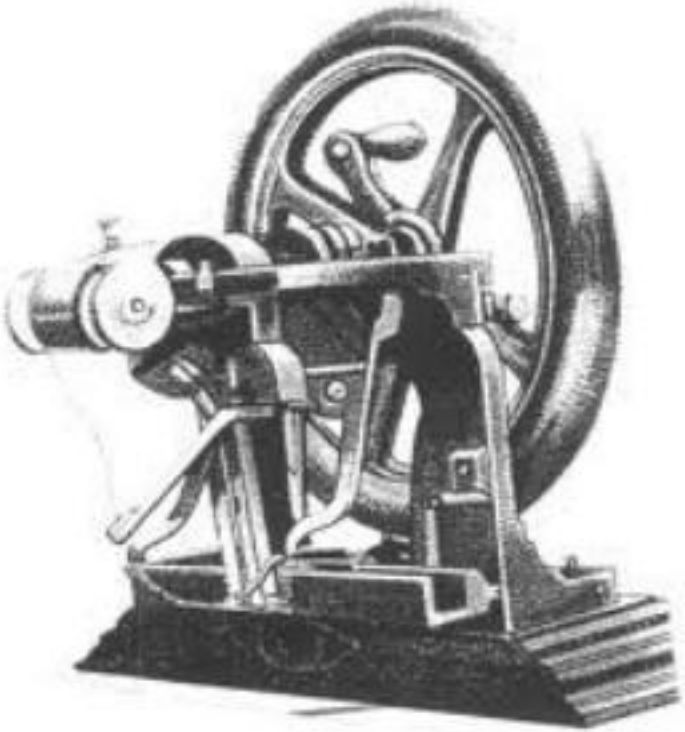
- ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF A COUNTRY IS MEASURED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
- THEY REDUCE THE DEPENDENCE O PEOPLE ON AGRICULTURE – PROVIDING JOBS

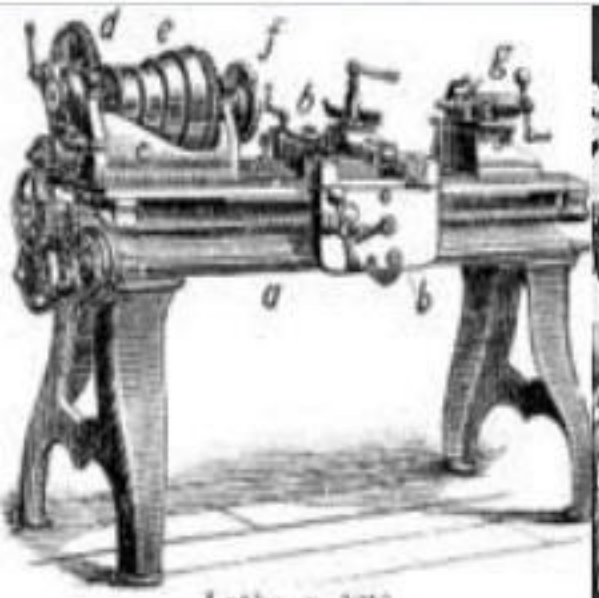
FACTS:

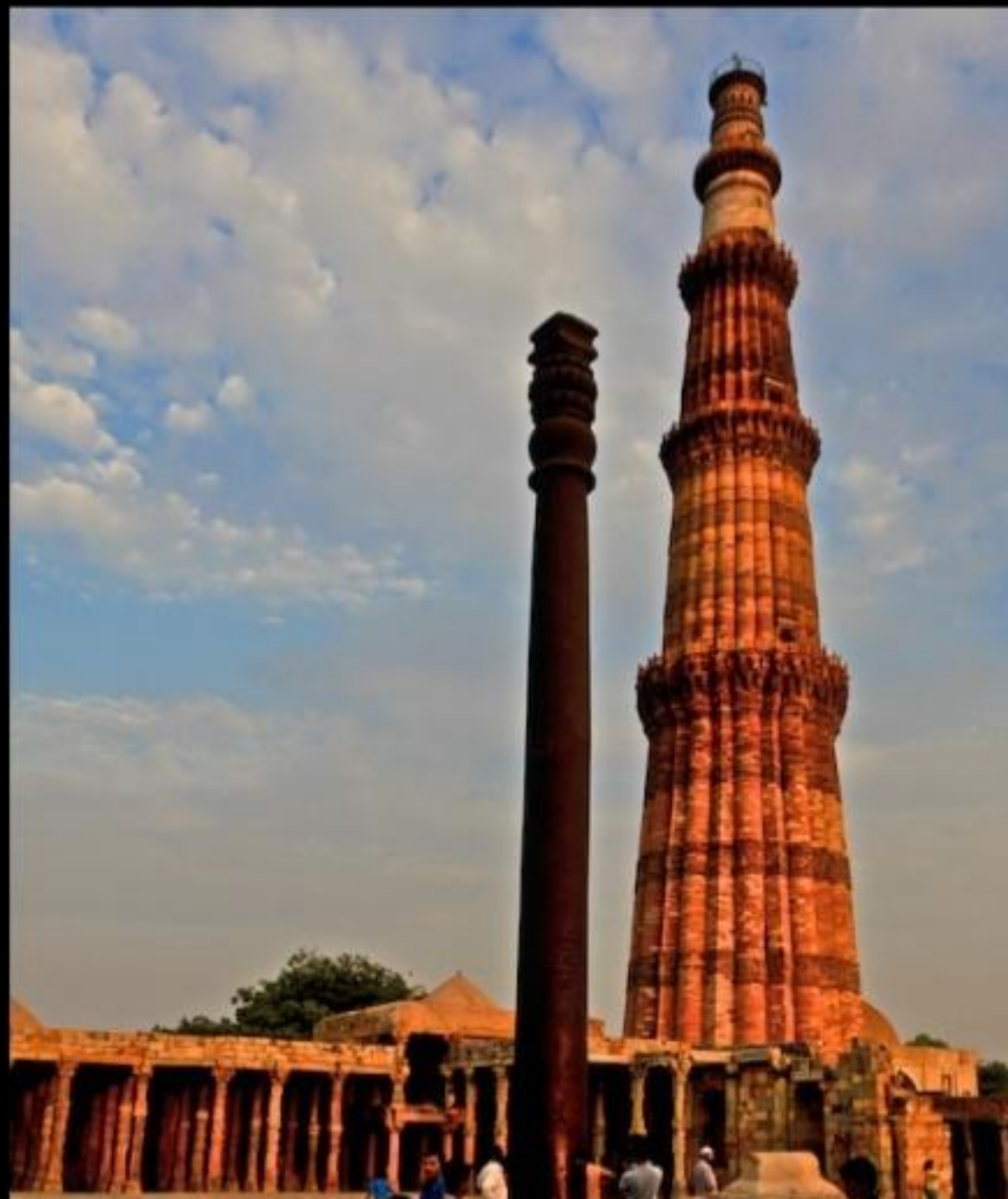
1. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE LED TO THE DEVELOPMEN OF MODERN FACTORIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

2. SMELTING OF IRON WAS KNOWN TO THE INDIANS FOR SEVERAL CENTURIES

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION







FACTS:

- SMELTING OF IRON ORE IN MODERN INDIA BEGAN IN 1830 IN TAMILNADU
- FIRST COTTON TEXTILE MILL WAS SET UP AT MUMBAI IN 1854
- FIRST JUTE MILL WAS ESTABLISHED AT RISHRA NEAR KOLKATA IN 1855
- INDUSTRIES EXPERIENCED UPS & DOWNS DURING THE 1ST & 2ND WORLD

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Physical factors

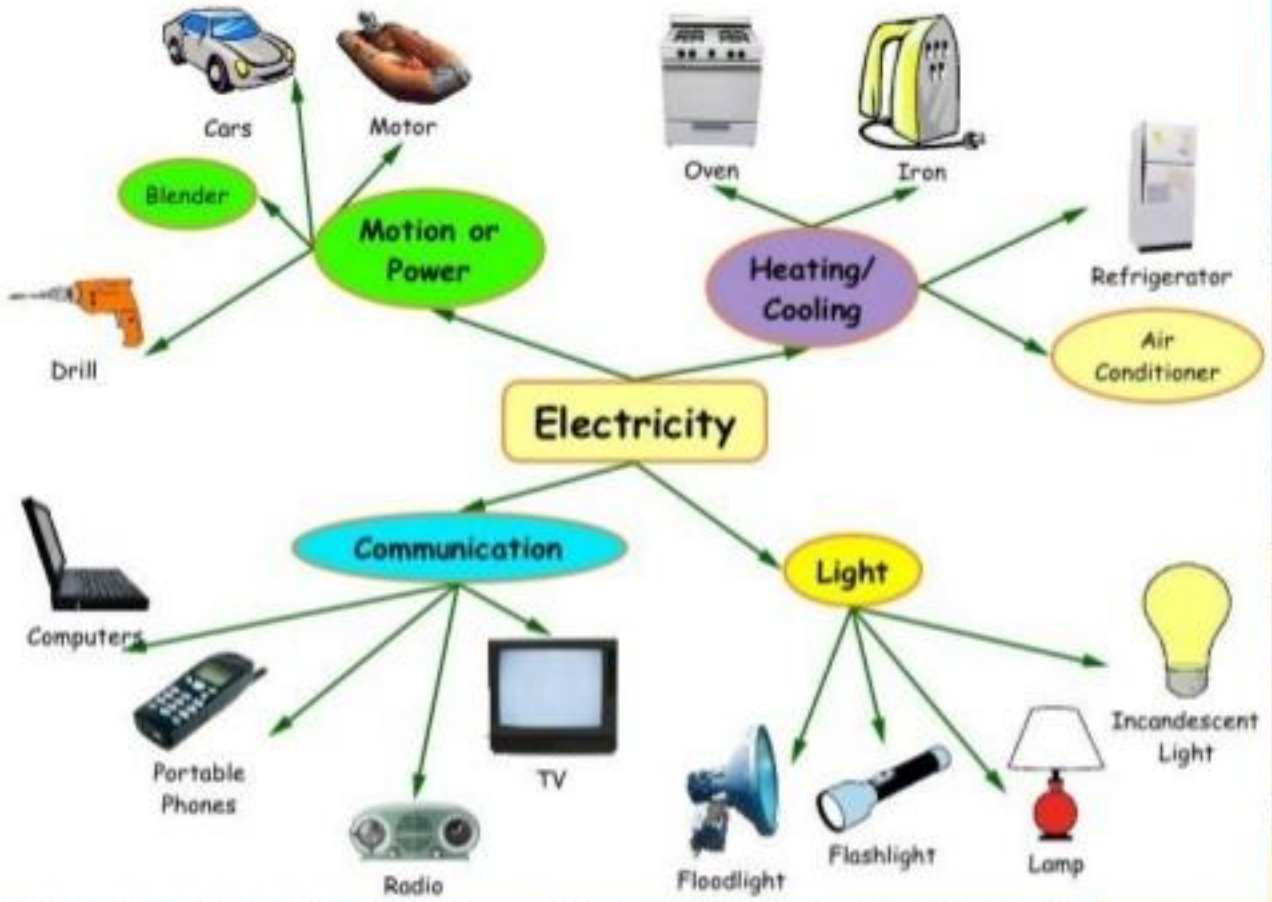
- 1. Raw material- closeness to th
source of bulky and perishable ra
material .Ex: iron and steel industry

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Physical factors

- 2. Power resources: - closeness t
  the source of economically viabl
  power resources. Ex: Aluminiun

Uses Of Electricity In Our Daily Life



FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Physical factors

- 3. Water: - Availability of water i
abundance for processing of the ra
material. Ex: jute and coir industry

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Physical factors

- 4. Climate: - favorable climati
  conditions for processing of rav
  material. Ex: cotton textile industr

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO TH LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Human factors

1. Labour: - cheap and skilled labour. Ex:Diamond cutting industry in Surat.

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Human factors

2. Transport: any industry needs a we
developed transport network for t
movement of raw material and finish


OOCL SHANGHAI

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Human factors

3. Capital: - Every industry need capital investment, which is availabl through banks.

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Human factors

4. Market:-demand and supply play a important role in the economy of country.


拿上电脑
大曲星
原装耗材
U盘
笔记本
Laptop

FACTORS THAT CONTIBUTE TO THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Human factors

5. Government policies: government policies are made t

3633

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

Industries and Commerce Department - Handlooms and Textiles - Providing of working capital to Handloom Weavers coop societies - Pavala Vaddi Scheme - Orders - Issued.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE (TEX) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms. No.75 Dated 14 -3-2008.
Read:-

17 MAR 2008

From the Director of Handlooms and Textiles and Development Commissioner for Apparel Export Parks, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad., Lr.Rc.No.17420/2006-C, dated 14.11.2007.

*****

ORDER:-

Government is taking various steps for the promotion of the socio-economic well being of the Handloom Weavers. Most of the schemes intended for socio-economic development of weavers are being channeled through Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies, as the schemes can be better monitored and implemented in a proper way. The cooperative societies enabled the Handloom Weavers to bargain for better wages. Field observation revealed that, the weavers in the area of operation of a good & strong Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society are in a better economic condition than the weavers of a weak / defunct cooperative society as there will be fair competition between the Good working society and the Master Weavers in payment of wages & providing work to the weavers. Hence, there is need to strengthen the Weavers Co-operative Society for achieving the goal of socio-economic well being of Weavers through Co-operative Societies.

2. The NABARD is providing credit limits to meet the working capital needs of weavers Co-operative societies through Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., (APCOB) and District Co-operative Central Banks (DCCBs) concerned. The NABARD has provided credit charging interest @ 6% per annum up to the year 2006-07. Credit is being provided @ 9% by the DCCBs, on account of administrative charges collected by DCCBs and APCOB. Government is providing interest subsidy/ rebate @ 3% and hence the credit is available to the societies @ 6% per annum i.e., at the rate being charged by NABARD.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURC

OFFICE OF THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF STAT

Federal Secretariat Complex,
Shehu Shagari Way
Maitama District, Abuja.
Tel: 523.....

Ref: Ref: HMSPR

Date: December 2 2

MALABU Oil and Gas Ltd
43 Kingsway Road
Ikoyi Lagos

For the kind attention of Chief (Dr.) D.I. Etete

Dear Sir

RE: MALABU OIL AND GAS LTD – OUT – OF - COURT SETTLEMENT IN RESPECT OF OPL 245

We refer to the above subject matter and are delighted to convey to you that the President of the Federal republic of Nigeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces having concluded a review of your legal claims for the return of oil block 245 (OPL 245) has graciously approved and directed as follows:

1. That the federal government of Nigeria is amendable to an out of court

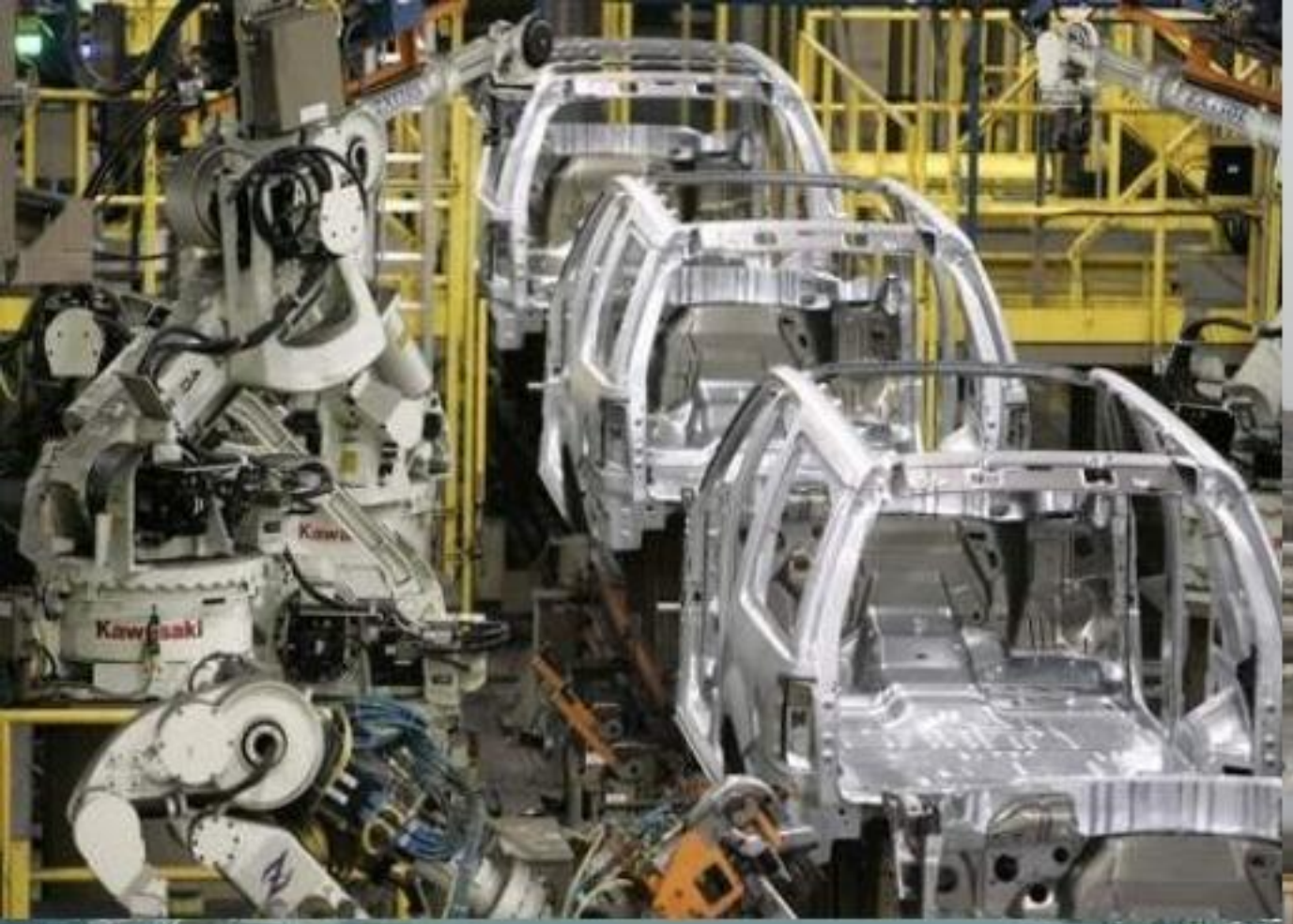
CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

- BASED ON RAW MATERIAL
- BASED ON LABOUR
- BASED ON OWNERSHIP
- BASED ON SOURCE OF RAW

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

BASED ON LABOUR

- LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES - Employ large number of labourers .Eg.cotton textile industry


Kawasaki

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

BASED ON RAW MATERIAL

- Heavy industries use heavy & bulky raw materials & produce heavy materials. Eg Iron & steel Industry

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

BASED ON OWNERSHIP

- Private – Bajaj Auto & Tata Iron & Steel
- Public – Bhilai Steel Plant & Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
- Joint – Oil India Ltd. & Gas Authority o
  India Ltd., Maruthi Udyog Ltd.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

BASED ON SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL

- Agro Based – Use Agricultural Raw Materials. Eg. Cotton Textile Industry, Sugar Industry, Silk Industry

AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

FIRST COTTON TEXTILE MILL ESTABLISHED [IN MUMBAI 1854]

LARGEST INDUSTRY OF INDIA

1600 COTTON & HUMAN MADE FIBER TEXTILE MILLS

79% IN PRIVATE SECTOR & REST IN PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

90% OF COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCED IN DECENTRALISED SECTOR.

AVAILABILITY OF COTTON, MARKET

FOUND AT

MAHARASHTRA – MUMBAI, SHOLAPUR, PUNE, WARDHA, NAGPUR, AURANGABAD & JALGAON

GUJARAT – AHMEDABAD, VADODARA SURAT, RAJKOT & PORBANDAR

UTTAR PRADESH – KANPUR, MURADABAD, AGRA & MODINAGAR.

MADHYA PRADESH – GWALIOR, UJJAIN, INDORE, & DEWAS.

TAMIL NADU – COIMBATORE,

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS DECENTRALISATION OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

1. Wide market
2. Transport
3. Banking facilities &

BURNING PROBLEMS OF COTTON INDUSTRY –

1. Scarcity of good quality cotton
2. Obsolete machinery
3. Erratic power supply
4. Low productivity of labour
5. Stiff competition with synthetic

MAIN IMPORTERS OF INDIAN COTTON GOODS:

U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European Countries,Nepal ,

JUTE TEXTILES INDUSTRIES.

- LARGEST PRODUCERS OF RAW JUTE & JUTE GOODS.
- SECOND LARGEST EXPORTER IN THE WORLD.
- 70% JUTE MILLS MOSTLY LOCATED IN WEST BENGAL
- 80% JUTE PRODUCED IN WEST

IN WEST BENGAL JUTE MILLS ALONG HUGLI RIVER

CONCENTRATION HERE IS DUE TO LOCATION OF JUTE PRODUCING AREAS CLOSE TO THE JUTE MILLS & INEXPENSIVE

AVAILABILITY OF ABUNDANT WATER I
VERY IMPORTANT FOR PROCESSING
JUTE

CHEAP LABOUR

BANKING

INSURANCE FACILITIES &

MAIN MARKET IS

U.S.A
CANADA
RUSSIA
U.A.E.
U.K. &
AUSTRALIA.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE INDUSTRY

DEMAND FOR JUTE CARPETS & PACKING MATERIALS NEEDS TO BE PROMOTED

HIGH PRODUCTION COST

STIFF COMPETITION IN THE

WOOLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

- **Found at Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P., Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan**

Punjab – Dhariwal, Ludhiana, & Amritsar.

Maharashtra – Mumbai

Uttar Pradesh – Kanpur, Shahjahanpur, Agra & Mizapur

Gujarat – Ahmedabad, &

Haryana - Panipat & Gurgaon

Rajasthan - Bikaner & Jaipu

Jammu & Kashmir –Srinagar

Karnataka - Bangalore

- Hosiery producing units are located primarily in Punjab, Haryana, & Tamil Nadu
- Good Quality raw – wool is imported from

Main Markets – U.S.A., Russia, U.K., Canada & several European countries

Problems – shortage of raw wool, lack of internal market low quality of woolen products.

SILK TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Four well known varieties of silk are produced –

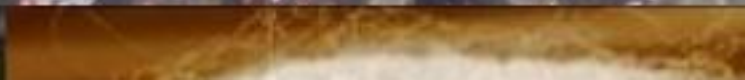
Mulberry

Tasar


Mulberry s


Tasar Silk

Eri Silk



Muga Silk

About 90 silk textile mills are there in India.

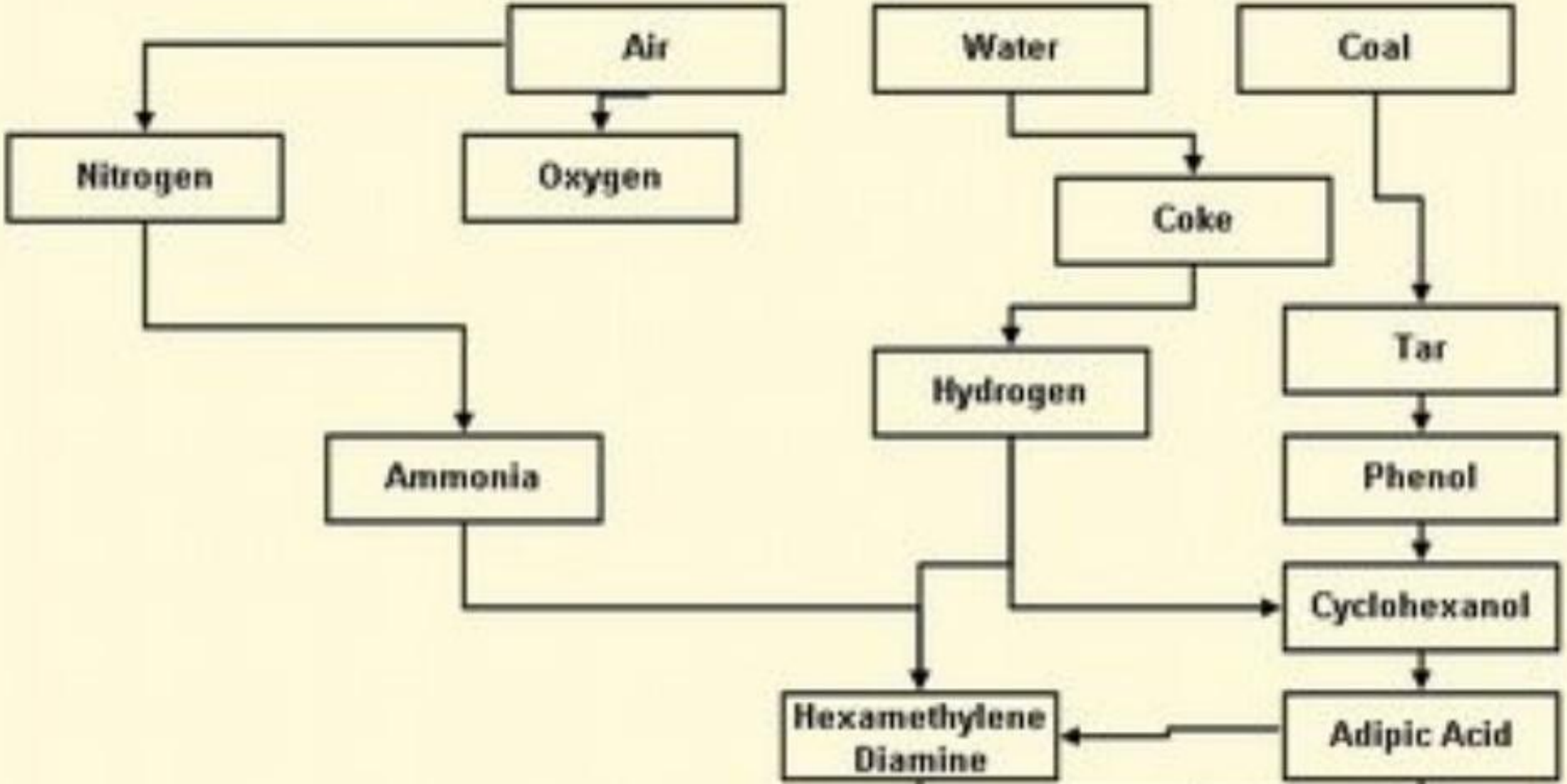
India produces 8.5 lakh kg of silk yarns

More than 9/10 of production:
Karnataka – Bangalore, Kolar
Mysore & Belgaum
West Bengal – Murshidabad &
Bankura

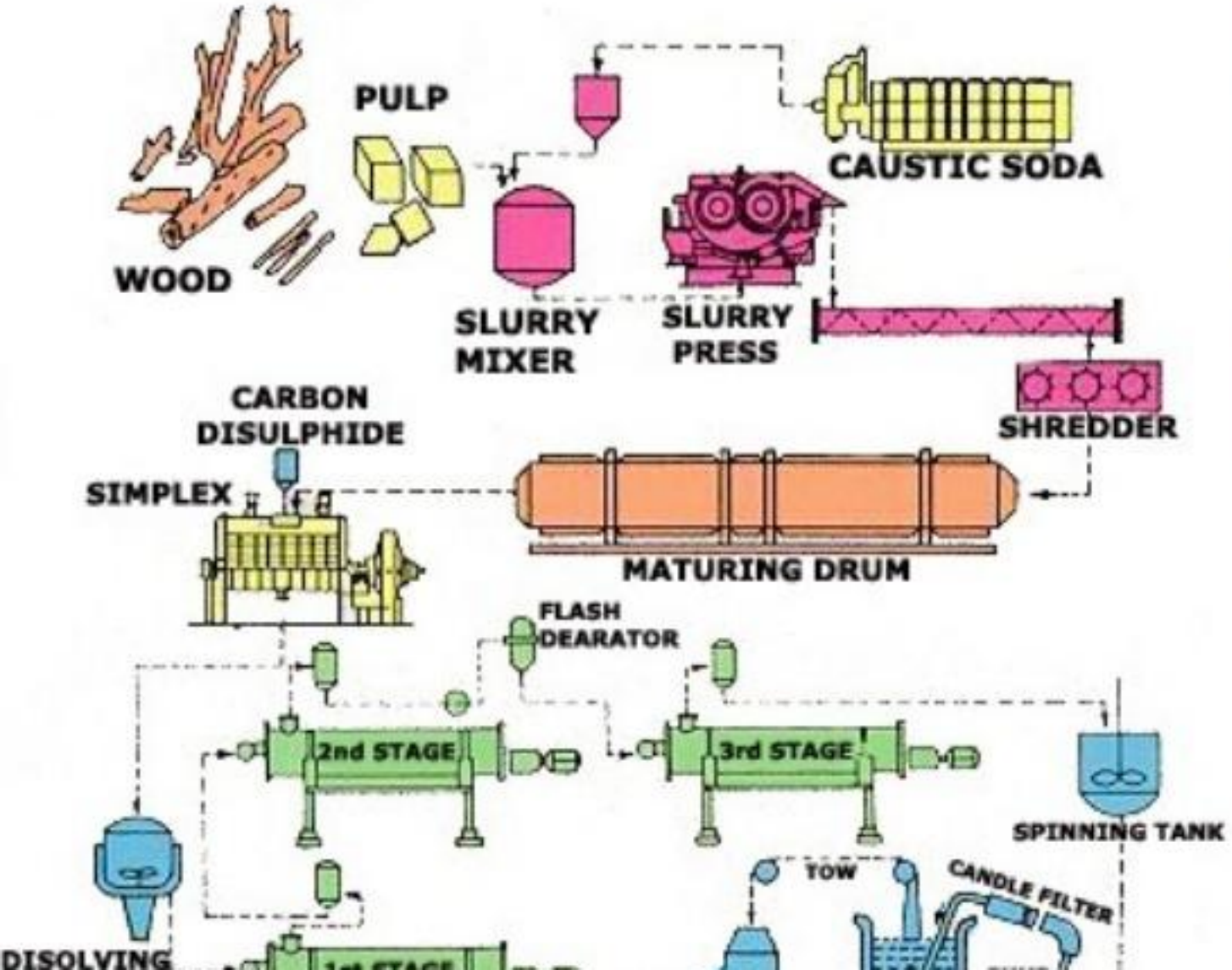
Tough competition with China, Thailand & Italy. Markets – U.S.A., U.K., Russia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwai

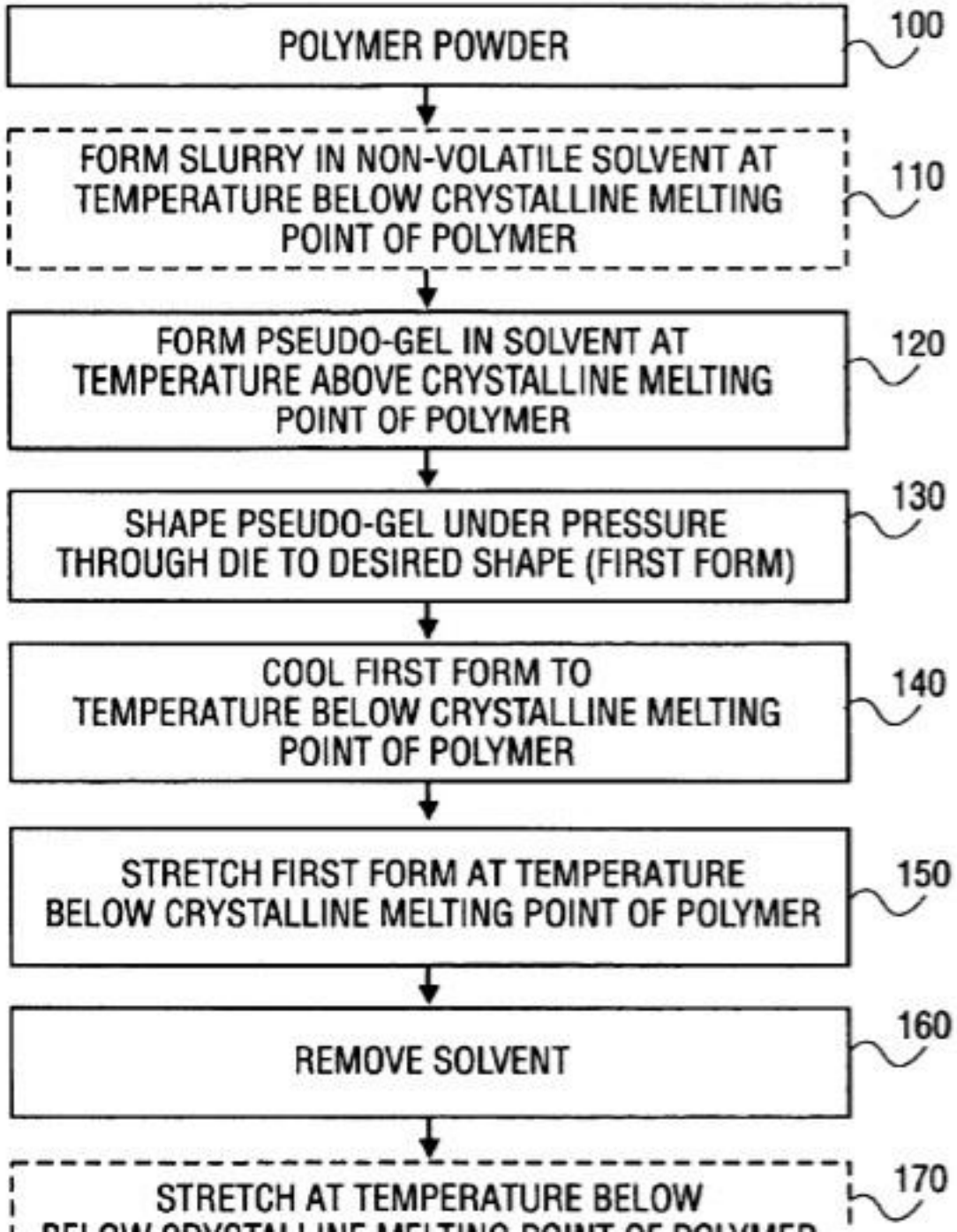
SYNTHETIC TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

- IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY – HUMAN MADE FIBRE
- SPECIAL QUALITIES – STRENGTH, DURABILITY, DYEABILITY & WORKABILITY
- 4 WELL KNOWN FIBRE


Air
Water
Coal
Nitrogen
Oxygen
Coke
Tar
Hydrogen
Ammonia
Phenol
Cyclohexanol
Hexamethylene Diamine
Adipic Acid

SCHEMATIC FLOW DIAGRAM





DERIVED FROM WOOD PULP, COAL & PETROLEUM THROUGH CHEMICA PROCESS

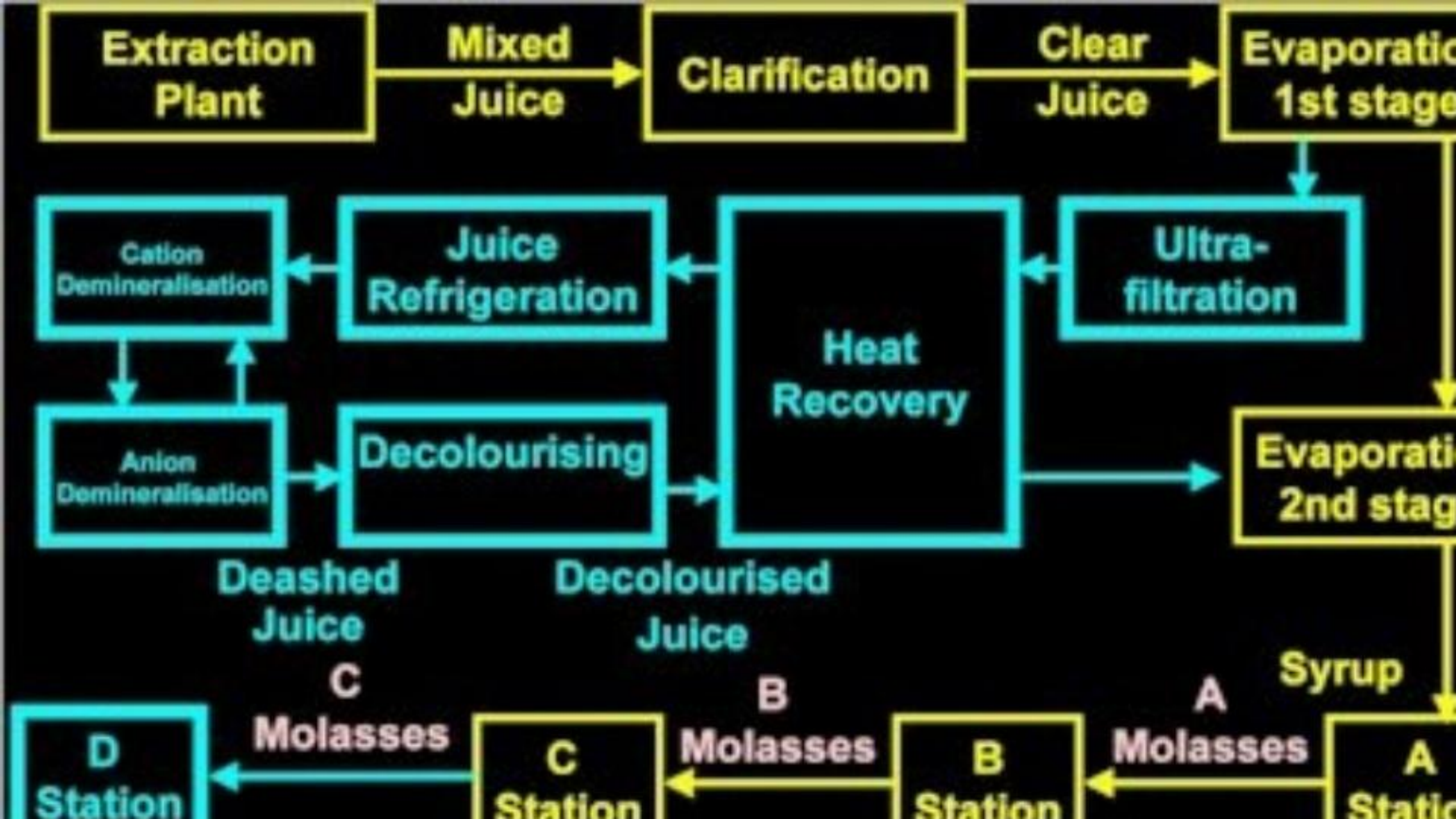
FOR BETTER FINISH, OFTEN MIXED WITH

- FOUND IN KERALA, TAMIL NADU, KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA, GUJARAT, RAJASTHAN & MADHYA PRADESH [BETTER FINISH]
- SYNTHETIC TEXTILES – MUMBAI, AHMEDABAD, SURAT, DELHI, AMRITSAR, GWALIOR & KARNATKA

SUGAR INDUSTRY:

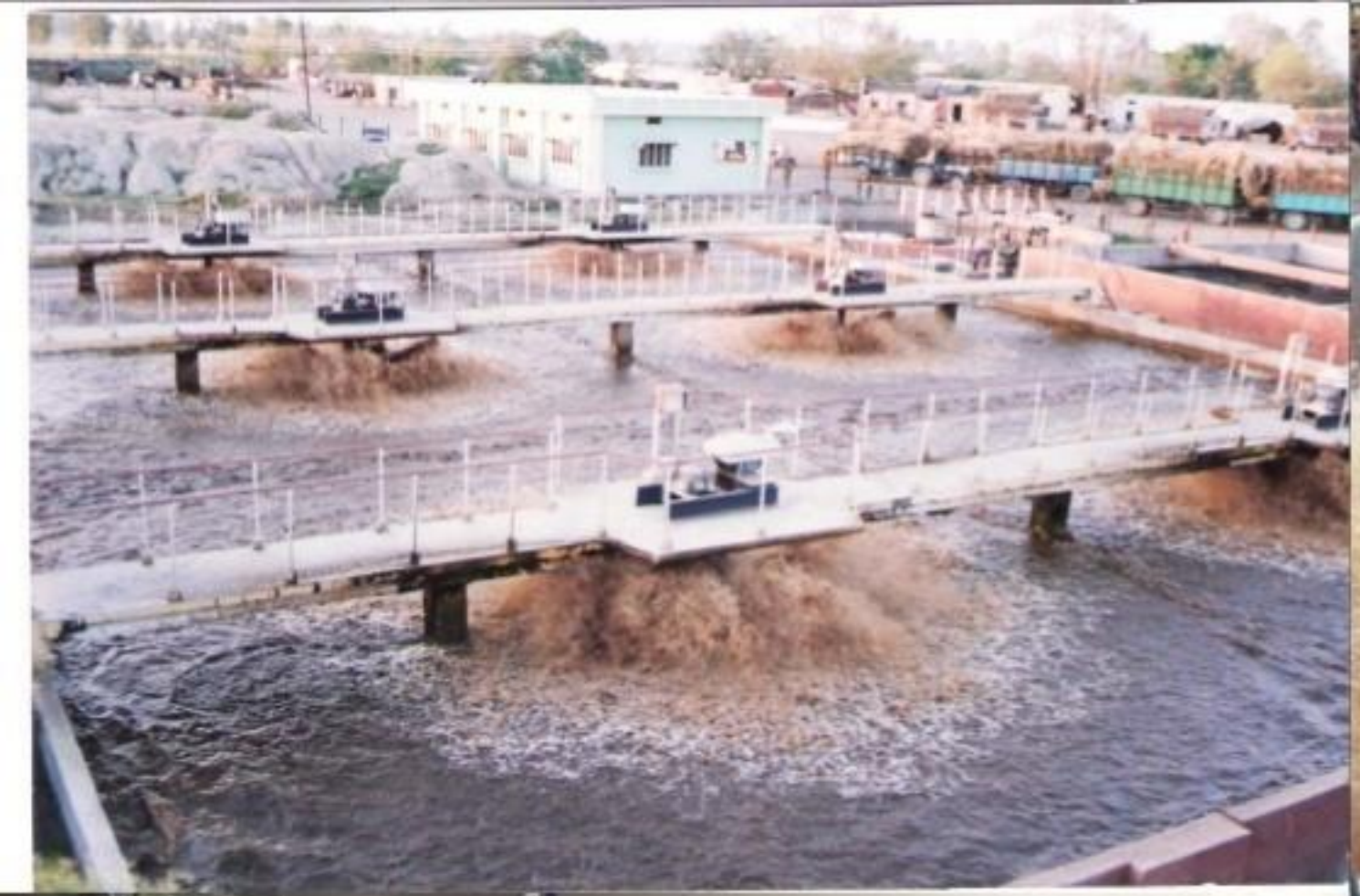
- INDIA LARGEST PRODUCER OF SUGARCANE ALONG WITH GUR & KHANDSARI
- SURAGRCANE – HEAVY, WEIGHT LOSING & PERISHABLE, MILLS ARE LOCATED CLOSE TO THE

SUGAR INDUST


Extraction Plant
Mixed Juice
Clarification
Clear Juice
Evaporatio
1st stage
Cation Demineralisation
Juice Refrigeration
Heat Recovery
Ultra-filtration
Anion Demineralisation
Decolourising
Evaporati
2nd stag
Deashed Juice
Decolourised Juice
C Molasses
B Molasses
A Molasses
Syrup
D Station
C Station
B Station
A Statio


Clear Juice
Permeate Juice
Deashed Juice
White Juice

SUGAR INDUSTRY



- SUGAR CONTENT IN THE SUGARCANE –HIGHER IN THE SOUTHETRN STATES THAN THE NORTHERN STATES HENCE THE INDUSTRY HAS A TENDENCY TO

- 50% IN UTTAR PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA
- OTHER STATES ARE KARNATAKA, TAMIL NADU, ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, PUNJAB, HARYANA, MADHYA

MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY

IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY




IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY:

- FIRST UNIT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1830 AT PORTO NOVA IN TAMIL NAD BUT WAS CLOSED DOWN.
- MODERN STEEL INDUSTRY BEGAN AT KULTI IN WEST BENGAL I 1864
- LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION

THERE ARE 10 PRIMARY IN TEGRATED IRON & STEEL PLANTS EXAMPLE – BURNPUR IN WEST BENGAL & BADRAVATI IN KARNATAKA. THERE ARE ALSO 2 DECENTRALISED UNITS [MINI STEEL PLANTS]

IT IS A HEAVY INDUSTRY WHICH

LOCATION – CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RAW MATERIALS, FINISHED PRODUCTS ARE ALSO HEAVY AND BULKY HENCE NEED GOOD TRANSPORT SYSTEM FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD. MAINTAINS THE PUBLIC SECTOR PLANTS OF INDIA.

PUBLIC SECTOR IRON & STEEL PLANTS IN INDIA ARE MANAGED BY STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED.

VISHAKAPATNAM – STEEL PLANT WITH A COASTAL LOCATION.

ALL OTHER STEEL PLANTS ARE

ALUMINIUM SMELTING

- 2ND IMPORTANT METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY OF INDIA.
- ALUMINIUM IS A UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED MINERAL FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES DUE TO


TCM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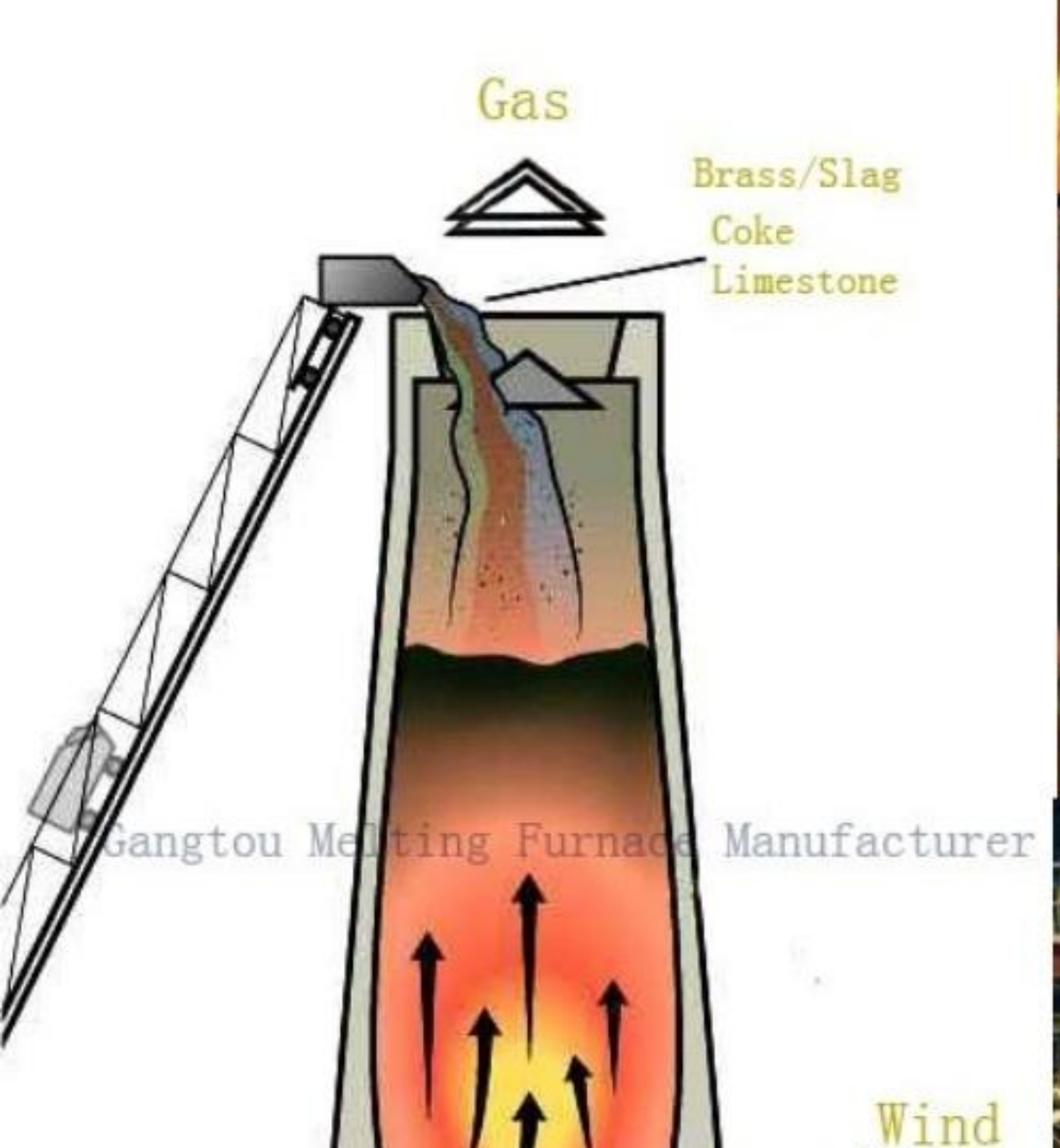
- POPULAR SUBSTITUTES TO STEEL, COPPER, ZINC & LEAD IN A NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES.
- FOR PRODUCTION OF 1 TONNE OF ALUMINIUM, APPROXIMATELY 6 TONNES OF BAUXITE & 18600KWH OF

- LOCATION – AVAILABILITY OF BAUXITE, INEXPENSIVE ELECTRICIT
- THERE ARE 8 ALUMINIUM PLANT IN THE COUNTRY
- LOCATED AT ORISSA, WEST BENGAL, KERALA, UTTAR PRADESH CHATTISGARH, MAHARASHTRA & TAMIL NADU.

COPPER SMELTING:

- IT WAS SET UP BY INDIAN COPPER CORPORATIONS AT GHATSHILA IN JHARKAND.
- THE HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD. TOOK OVER THE INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION IN 1972



- IT HAS 2 CENTERS – MAUBHANDAR NEAR GHATSHILA IN SINGHBHUM DISTRICT AND KHETRI IN JHUNJUNU OF RAJASTHAN.

- COPPER IS OBTAINED FROM THE MINES OF THOSE DISTRICTS WHERE THEIR SMELTING PLANTS ARE LOCATE

- INDIA PRODUCES 43,000 TONNES O

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES:

- HEAVY INORGANIC CHEMICALS INCLUDE :
  - SULFURIC ACID – MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZERS, PAINTS, DYESTUFF PLASTICS & SYNTHETIC FIBRES.
  - NITRIC ACID & ALKALIES
  - SODA ASH – MANUFACTURE OF


TCC
Travancore-Cochin Chem


CHEMTECH
2009
Pharma



HEAVY ORGANIC CHEMICALS



THE INORGANIC CHEMICALS /PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

- HEAVY ORGANIC CHEMICALS INCLUDE PETRO CHEMICALS, WHICH ARE USED FOR MANUFACTURING OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES, SYNTHETIC RUBBERS, PLASTICS, DYESTUFF & PHARMACEUTICALS.
- THE INORGANIC CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES ARE WIDELY SPREAD WHIL ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ARE

- PRODUCTION OF PESTICIDES HAS CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO AGRICULTURE BY CONTROLLING HARMFUL INSECTS AND WEEDS.
- INDIA LEADS IN THE PRODUCTION OF PHARMACEUTICALS
- IT CONTRIBUTES14% OF PRODUCTION OF ENTIRE

FERTILISER INDUSTRIES:

- 1ST PLANT SET UP IN RANIPET IN TAMILNADU IN 1906
- ITS INCREASE IN DEMAND AS A RESULT OF GREEN REVOLUTION LED TO ITS SPREAD IN SEVERAL PARTS OF

- MORE THAN ½ THE TOTAL PRODUCTION – GUJARAT, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH, PUNJAB & KERALA.
- OTHER PRODUCERS ARE ANDHRA PRADESH, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, BIHAR, GOA,

- WIDESPREAD DUE TO EASY AVAILABILITY OF NATURAL GAS.
- INDIA PRODUCES ABOUT 11 MILLION TONNES OF NITROGENOUS, 4 MILLION TONNES OF PHOSPHATIC & 1.7 MILLION TONNES OF POTASSIC

CEMENT INDUSTRY:

- IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR BUILDING HOUSES, FACTORIES, ROADS & DAMS.
- ITS MANUFACTURE REQUIRES HEAVY MATERIALS LIKE GYPSUM, SILICA, ALUMINIA, & LIMESTONE. HENCE IT IS A RAW-MATERIAL ORIENTED INDUSTRY.

- 1ST PLANT – CHENNAI IN 1904
- THERE ARE 119 LARGE AND OVE
  300 MINI PLANTS IN INDIA
- TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY – 1
  MILLION TONNES PER ANNUM
- INDIA PRODUCES A VARIETY OF
  CEMENT – GOOD QUALITY & HENCE
  HAS A READY MARKET IN SOUTH AN

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

RAILWAYS:

- THE TRAIN IS CLASSIFIED INTO 3 PARTS – RAILWAY ENGINES, WAGONS & COACHES.
- RAILWAY ENGINES ARE OF


16262


INDIAN RAILWAYS
31034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नरसापुर NARASAPUR

- DIESEL AND ELECTRIC ENGINES NOW REPLACE THE STEAM ENGINES BECAUSE THERE ARE FUEL-EFFICIENT AND POLLUTION FREE.
- ENGINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT CHITTARANJAN IN WEST

- RAILS AND SLEEPER BARS ARE MANUFACTURED AT IRON & STEEL PLANTS.
- COACHES ARE MANUFACTURED AT PERAMBUR BANGALORE, KAPURTHALA & KOLKOTA.

WAGONS

ROAD VEHICLES:

- INDIA IS 2ND LARGEST PRODUCER OF WHEELERS.
- INDIA CURRENTLY PRODUCES 15 MILLION BICYCLES & 3.8 MILLION SCOOTERS & MOTOR CYCLES IN A YEAR
- WIDELY SPREAD AROUND DELHI, GURGAON, MUMBAI, CHENNAI, PUNE, KOLKOTA, LUCKNOW, INDORE,


Automotive Horizon


다시한번 확인하

SHIPBUILDING:

- REQUIRES HUGE CAPITAL
- 5 MAJOR SHIPBUILDING CENTER – VISHAKAPATANAM, KOLKOTA, KOCHI, MUMBAI, MARMAGAO – ALL IN PUBLIC SECTOR.
- PRIVATE SECTOR SHIPYARDS


安全第一
MARA COLOSSUS


22
21
20
19
18

THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF THE SHIP THAT CAN BE CONSTRUCTED AT KOCHI & VISHAKAPATANAM ARE 100,00 DEAD WEIGHT TONNAGE [DWT WEIGHT OF AN EMPTY SHIP] AND 50,000 DWT RESPECTIVELY.

AIRCRAFTS:

- FOR DEFENCE REQUIREMENT, INDIA HAS DEVELOPED AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AT BANGALORE, KORAPUT, NASHIK, HYDERABAD, KANPUR & LUCKNOW.
- EACH PLACE SPECIALIZES IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

- COVERS WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTS – TRANSISTOR, TELEVISION, TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, CELLULAR TELECOMS PAGERS, COMPUTERS….

LOOKS AFTER THE NEEDS OF


DPA-RJP-85722 - ® - Dinodia

- REVOLUTIONIZED THE LIFE OF THE MASSES & CHANGED TH COUNTRY'S ECONOMY & QUALIT OF HUMAN LIFE.

- HAS DEVELOPED BOTH HARDWARE & SOFTWARE – FAS GROWING SECTOR OF INDIAN ECONOMY.

- CONTRIBUTED LOT TO THE

- MAJOR ELECTRONIC GOODS PRODUCING CENTERS - HYDERABAD, DELHI, MUMBAI, CHENNAI, KOLKOTA, KANPUR, PUNE, LUCKNOW, AND COIMBATORE.

- SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS -18 CENTERS – PROVIDE SINGLE WINDOW SERVICE AND

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION & DEGRADATION OF ENVIRONMENT

INDUSTRIES CREATE FOUR TYPES OF POLLUTION:

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Land pollution

AIR POLLUTION

- Caused by the Presence of a Higher Proportion of of Undesirable Gases Like
- Carbon Monoxide & Sulphur Dioxide
- Air-borne Materials Consists of Both Solid & Liquid Particles.
- Dust, Fumes, Mist, Spray & Smoke


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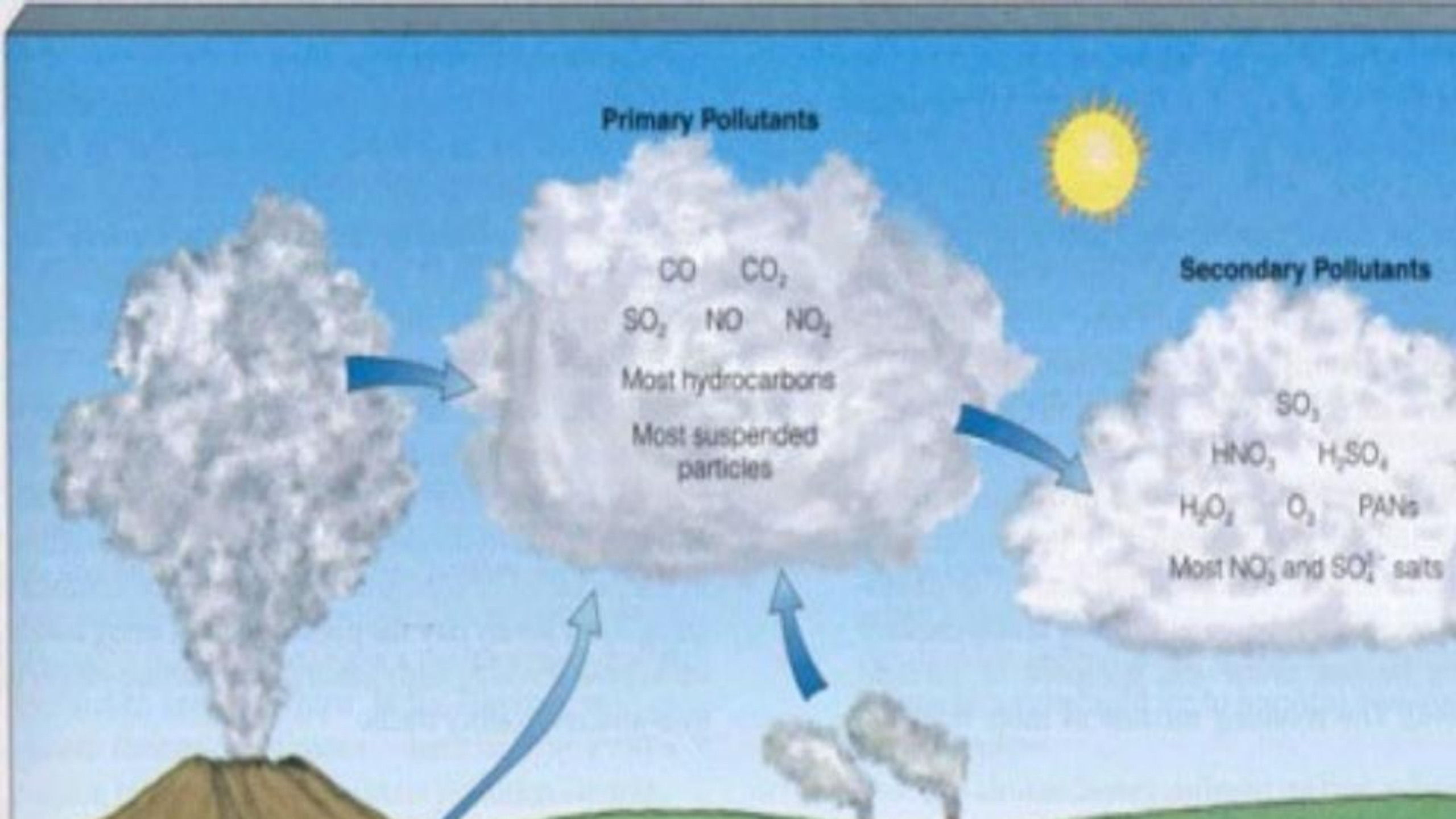
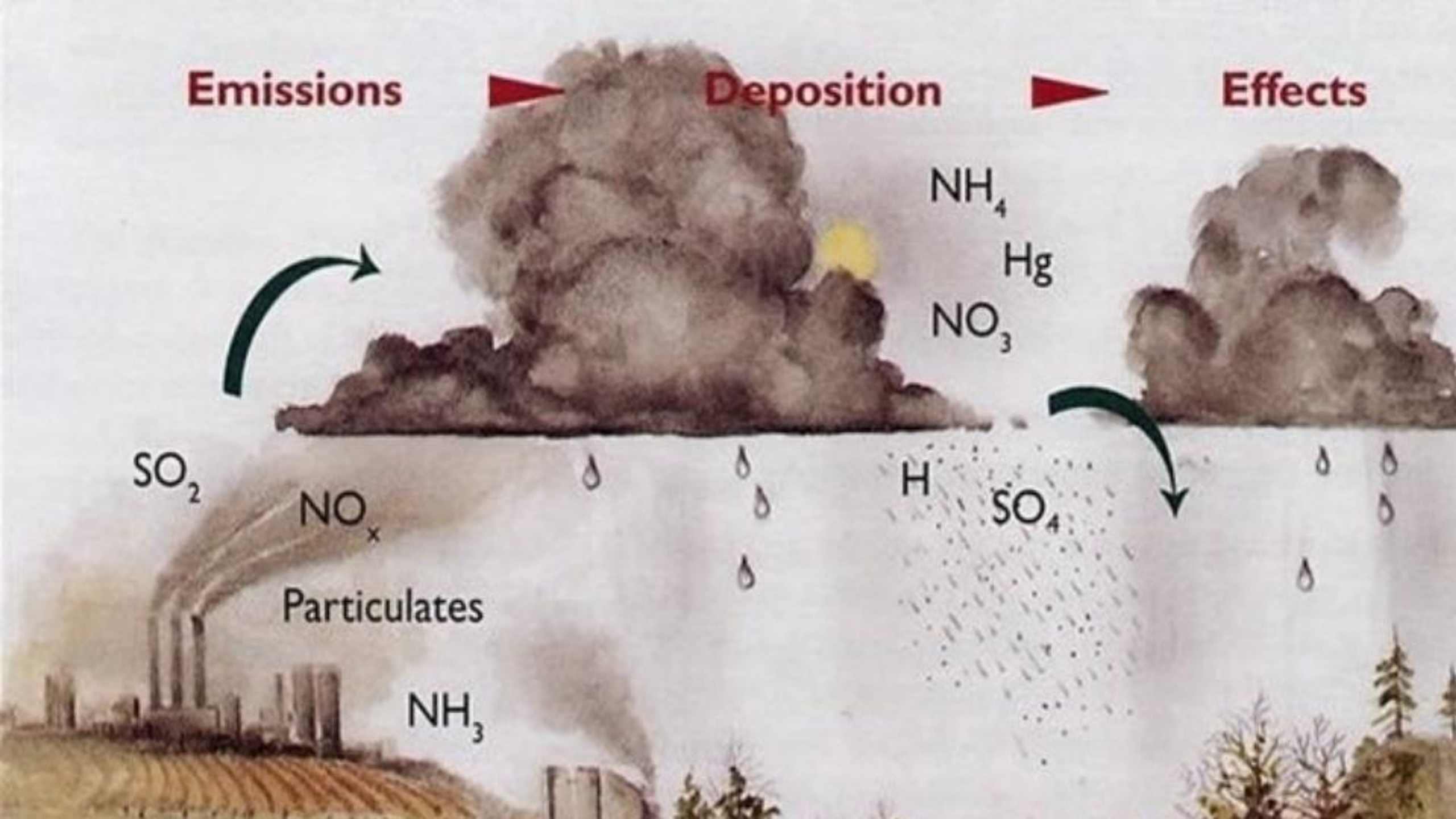

Primary Pollutants
CO CO2
SO2 NO NO2
Most hydrocarbons
Most suspended particles
Secondary Pollutants
SO3
HNO3 H2SO4
H2O2 O3 PANs
Most NO3− and SO4 2− salts


gases carried
by the wind
acidic gases
(sulphur dioxide and
nitrogen oxides released
into atmosphere)
gases dissolve in
rainwater to form
acid rain
acid rain kills plantlife,
pollutes rivers and streams,
and erodes stonework


Emissions
Deposition
Effects
NH_4
Hg
NO_3
SO_2
NO_x
Particulates
NH_3
H
SO_4

Water pollution

- Industrial Effluents Are Discharged In the Rivers.
- Organic & Inorganic Materials Pollute Water.
- Some Common Pollutants of Water A
  - Coal, Dyes, Soaps, Pesticides, Fertilisers, Plastics & Rubber

INDUSTRIAL WASTES CONTAINING TOXIC METALS POLLUTE LAND AND WATER

NOISE POLLUTION

- ARISES PRIMARILY FROM INDUSTRY & MEANS OF TRANSPORT
- CAUSED BY INDUSTRIAL NOISE FROM
- MECHANICAL SAWS & PNEUMATIC DRILLS

MEASURE TO CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

- POLLUTION CAN BE PREVENTED B
- 1.CAREFULPLANNING OF INDUSTRIES
- 2.SITING[LOCATION] OF INDUSTRI

MEASURE TO CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

MAJOR MEANS OF CONTROLLING A POLLUTION

- FUEL SELECTION & UTILISATION
- SMOKE MAY BE PREVENTED BY USE O OIL INSTEAD OF COAL IN INDUSTRIES
- USE EQUIPMENTS TO CONTROL

MEASURE TO CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

- MEANS OF CONTROLLING WATER POLLUTION BY INDUSTRIES
  - TREATMENT OF WASTES BEFORE DISCHARGING INTO RIVERS
- THIS CAN BE DONE IN 3 PHASES
  - PRIMARY TREATMENT BY MECHANICAL PROCESS

TREATMENT OF WATER POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRIES

PRIMARY TREATMENT INCLUDES

- SCREENING
- GRINDING
- FLOCCULATION
- SEDIMENTATION

TREATMENT OF WATER POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRIES

- SECONDARY TREATMENT INVOLVES
  - USE OF BIOLOGICAL METHODS

- TERTIARY TREATMENT INCLUDES
  - RECYCLING OF WASTE WATER

CONTROL OF SOIL & LAND POLLUTION

- COLLECTION OF WASTES FROM DIFFERENT PLACES
- DUMPIMG & DISPOSING THE WASTES BY LAND FILLING