Welcome students, in this session we are going to learn about.

Geography of secondary and tertiary activities. Unit one manufacturing. Module name is Study of Industries Iron and steel industry. Outline is: Introduction, Iron and Steel industry, Uses, Development, distribution, conclusion and references. Learning outcome is at the end of module learner will be in a position to know about iron and steel industry.

And understand the distribution and development of industry**.**

Introduction.

The iron and steel industry is a basic industry since all other industries like heavy, medium, and light depends on it. For the machine. Steel and iron industry is a raw material-based industry. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, Construction materials, medical clinic scientific equipment's and variety of consumer goods. It is a basic industry.

And forms the backbone of industrial development in any country.

Iron And Steel Industry

Iron and steel industry is a feeder industry as the products obtained from this industry is used as raw material in other industry. The inputs includes iron ore, coal, cooking coal, limestone, dolomite, manganese, fire clay, labour, etc. The process include converting iron ore into steel. It provides raw material for making: Industrial machinery, Electrical machinery, Defense equipment, Railway tracks, Dams, Houses, and A host of other industrial and consumer goods.

Development

Before 1800 A.D. Iron and Steel industry was located where raw materials, power supply and running water were easily available. Later proximity to coal fields, canals and railways decided the location of iron and steel industry.

After 1950, the location of iron and steel industry changed to large areas to flat land near sea ports. This is because the steel works had become very large and iron ore was imported from overseas. In India, iron and steel industry developed in areas with good availability of raw materials. All the major steel producing centres are in the Chotanagpur plateau, spread over four states, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The steel production in India increased from one million tonne in 1947 to 30 million tonnes in 2002. The first attempt to produce iron and steel on modern lines was made in 1830 at Port Novo (Tamil Nadu). Iron ores are widely distributed being found in every continent. Generally speaking, iron ore deposits in countries with no well-developed heavy industries are only worked if they are either very large or of very high grade and can repay the cost of transport.

Low grade or lean ores are only worked where they are extensive or are near the market or where they are worked for strategic purposes to increase self-sufficiency in ores. As a result, the bulk of the world trade in iron ore is in the high-grade hematite and magnetite ores.

Distribution of iron and steel industry in the world:

you can see in this picture there is a maximum or the production can be the highest production comes of iron ore from the USSR which contains 27%Followed by the Australia contains 12 % which is followed by the USSR which are also producing and exporting highest iron steel industry.

Followed by the Brazil contains 12% USA contains 7% China again 7% Canada contains 7%, India contains 5.5%, South Africa Contains 3%, Sweden contains 3%, Liberia contains 2.5, France Contain 2%.

This is how the production and distribution of iron ore is found at different part of the country.

India and distribution of iron and steel industry:

Iron and steel industry- Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. Limestone, coal and iron ore is available in sufficient quantity as a result iron and steel industries are notice in large number. The important steel plants in India are TISCO, IISCO, Rourkela, Durgapur, Mysore iron and steel plant, etc.

Conclusion

The Iron and Steel industry is basic industry since all the other industries like heavy, medium and light depend on it for the machinery. Steel and Iron industry is a raw material-based industry. The inputs include iron ore, coal, cooking coal, limestone, dolomite, manganese, fire clay, labour, etc. The process includes converting iron ore into steel. After 1950, the location of iron and steel industry changed to large areas to flat land near sea ports. This is because the steel works had become very large and iron ore was imported from overseas. Iron ores are widely distributed being found in every continent. Generally speaking, iron ore deposits in countries with no well-developed heavy industries are only worked if they are either very large or of very high grade and can repay the cost of transport.

Here are my references.

Thank you.