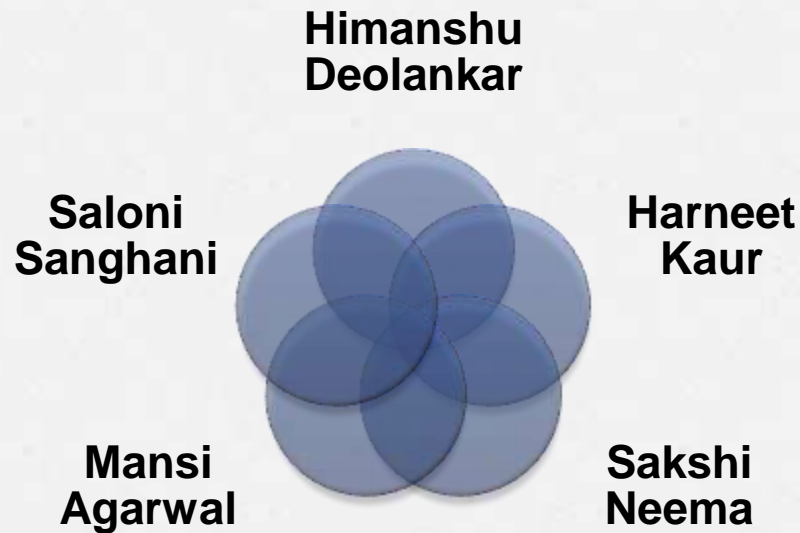


# **Geographical Factors affecting Agricultural sector and service sector**



# What are geographical factors?

**Are circumstances associated with a physical location which affects humans living within a specific area.**

# Agricultural sector

**Natural Factors**

**Economic Factors**

**Social Factors**

**Political Factors**



# Natural factors



**Climate**



**Soil**



**Topography**

# Climate

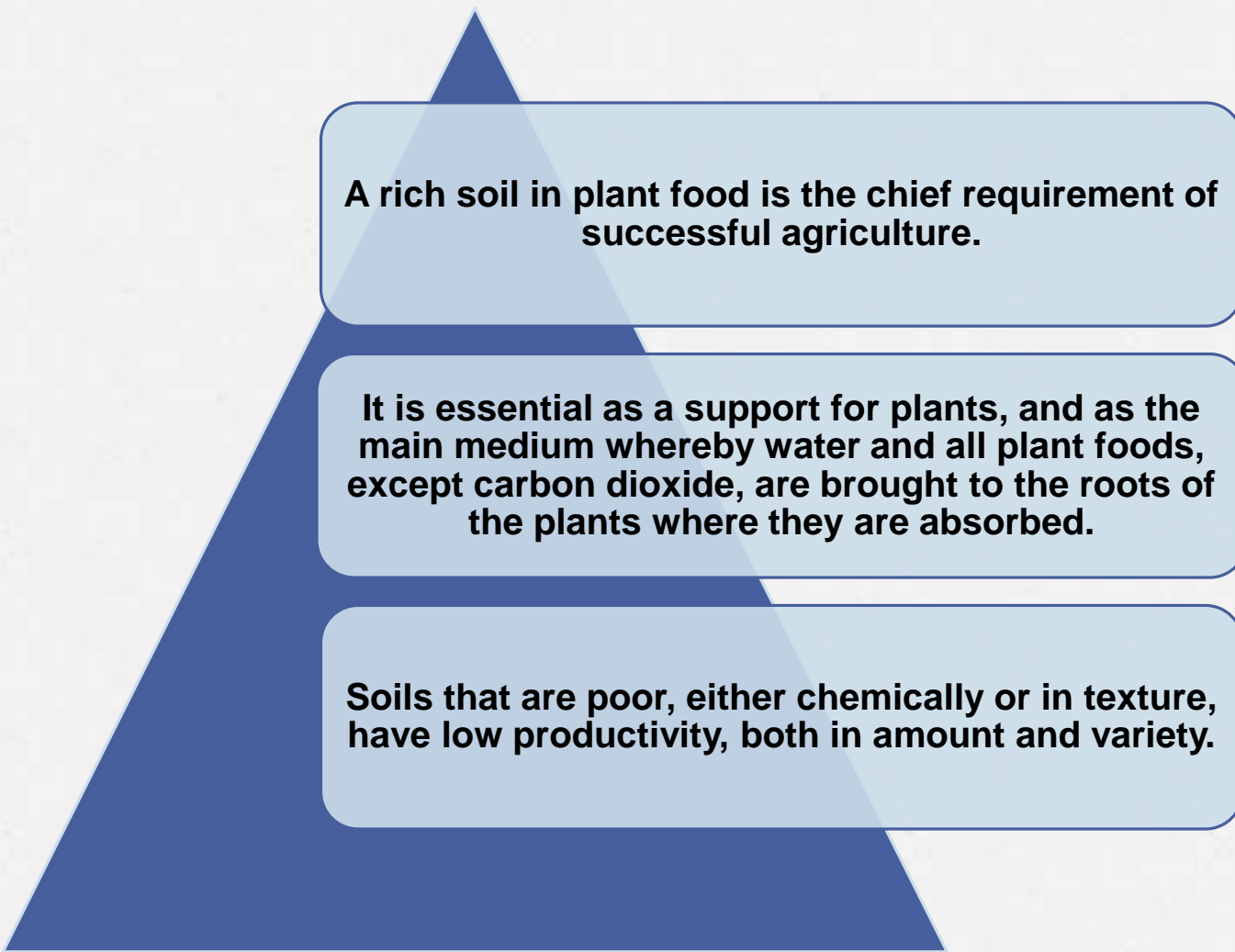
**Temperature determines the growth of vegetation through determining the length of the vegetative period.**

**Successful agriculture requires a fairly long summer. The total amount of heat received is enough for ripening of crops.**

**Winters are never too cold to arrest the growth of vegetation, practically the whole year is the growing period, and the agricultural operations are timed according to the supply of rainfall.**

**The moisture requirements of the plant vary according to the heat received.**

# Soil



**A rich soil in plant food is the chief requirement of successful agriculture.**

**It is essential as a support for plants, and as the main medium whereby water and all plant foods, except carbon dioxide, are brought to the roots of the plants where they are absorbed.**

**Soils that are poor, either chemically or in texture, have low productivity, both in amount and variety.**

# Topography

**Topography affects agriculture as it relates to soil erosion, difficulty of tillage and poor transportation facilities.**

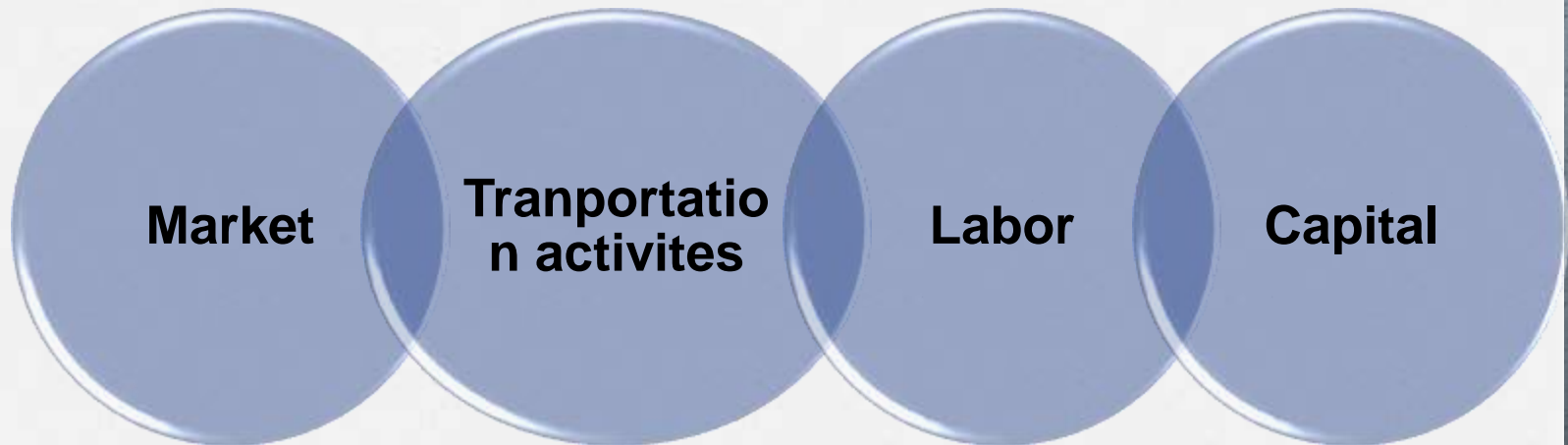
**Mechanization of agriculture depends entirely on the topography of land.**

**In areas where the pressure on soil is great, even the slopes of mountains are terraced into small farms to provide agricultural land.**



# **Economic factors**

**A consideration regarding how a consumers disposable income and other financial resources tends to impact their buying activities.**






# Market




**Market generally determines the character of farming. Places away from the market will generally grow such things which can afford the cost of transport to the market.**

**Places near large centres of population generally develop market gardening and produce easily perishable goods which can be transported to the market for short distances without much damage.**


# Transportation activities



In commercial type of farming transportation facilities play a significant role. In regions far flung from markets and ill-equipped with transportation facilities commercial farming is a remote possibility.



The term 'truck farming' bears the unmistakable influence of transportation facilities on agriculture.



Improvements in the realm of transportation and communication have rendered possible regional specialisation and thus made feasible fuller utilisation of the peculiar features of the specific soils and climates.

# Labour

**Labour supply determines the character of agriculture.**

**Intensive agriculture is essentially labour-intensive and exemplifies the human pressure on land.**

**Agriculture requires skilled labour that can appreciate the subtle relations of seasons and soils with crops and adopt the requisite cultural practices.**



# Capital



**The modern mechanised farming has become capital-intensive to a large extent. The occidental farmer has to invest large amount of capital in agriculture because he has to buy agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers.**

# **Social factors**



**The type of farming practiced, be it shifting cultivation, subsistence farming, extensive cereal cultivation or mixed farming, etc., is always related to regional social structure.**



**Social factors can also affect the type of crops that are grown.**



**Ownership and inheritance of land. In many parts of the world the land of a father is divided between his children.**



**This leads to the breaking up of already small farms into smaller units which are often uneconomic to farm, as in case of India.**

# Political factors



The political system, i.e., capitalistic, communist or socialistic system determines the pattern of agriculture.

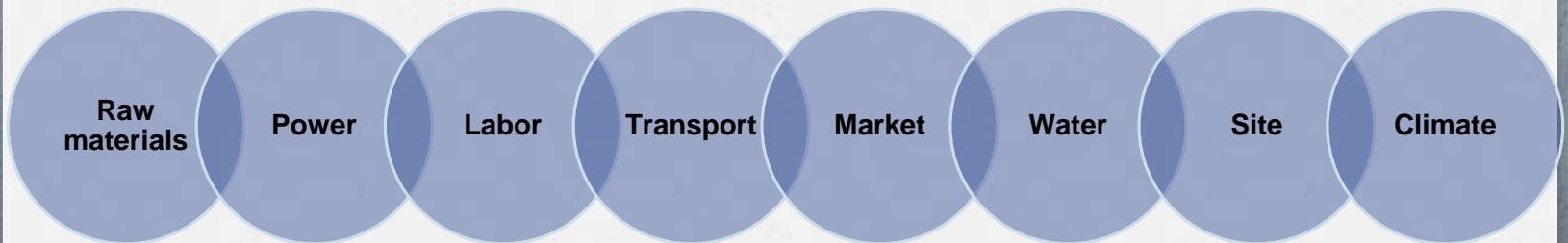
The government policies regarding land, irrigation, marketing and trade, etc., have a direct impact on agriculture.

Subsidies, loan policy, purchase policies, agricultural marketing and international trade and tax policy of the government.



# **Service sector**

**Following are the important geographical factors influencing the location of industries.**



# Raw materials

**Modern industry is so complex that a wide range of raw materials is necessary for its growth.**

**Finished product of one industry may well be the raw material of another.**

**Some of the industries, like watch and electronics industries use very wide range of light raw materials and the attractive influence of each separate material diminishes.**

**The result is that such industries are often located with no reference to raw materials and are sometimes referred to as 'footloose industries' because a wide range of locations is possible within an area of sufficient population density.**

# Power

Regular supply of power is a pre-requisite for the localization of industries. Coal, mineral oil and hydro-electricity are the three important conventional sources of power.

The iron and steel industry which mainly depends on large quantities of coking coal as source of power are frequently tied to coal fields.

Others like the electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical industries, which are great users of cheap hydro-electric power, are generally found in the areas of hydro-power production, for instance, aluminum industry.

As petroleum can be easily piped and electricity can be transmitted over long distances by wires, it is possible to disperse the industry over a larger area.



# **Labour**

**Labour supply is important in two respects (a) workers in large numbers are often required; (b) people with skill or technical expertise are needed.**

**In our country, modern industry still requires a large number of workers in spite of increasing mechanization.**

**There is no problem in securing unskilled labour by locating such industries in large urban centers.**

# Transport

**Transport by land or water is necessary for the assembly of raw materials and for the marketing of the finished products.**

**The development of railways in India, connecting the port towns with hinterland determined the location of many industries around Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.**

**As industrial development also furthers the improvement of transport facilities, it is difficult to estimate how much a particular industry owes to original transport facilities available in a particular area.**

# Market

**The entire process of manufacturing is useless until the finished goods reach the market.**

**Nearness to market is essential for quick disposal of manufactured goods.**

**It helps in reducing the transport cost and enables the consumer to get things at cheaper rates.**

**It is becoming more and more true that industries are seeking locations as near as possible to their markets**

**Ready market is most essential for perishable and heavy commodities.**



# Water

**Water is another important requirement for industries.**

**It is worth noting that water used in industries gets polluted and is therefore not available for any other purpose.**

**Many industries are established near rivers, canals and lakes, because of this reason. Iron and steel industry, textile industries and chemical industries require large quantities of water, for their proper functioning.**

# Site



**Site requirements for industrial development are of considerable significance.**

**Sites, generally, should be flat and well served by adequate transport facilities.**

**Large areas are required to build factories.**

**There is a tendency to set up industries in rural areas because the cost of land has shot up in urban centers.**

# Climate

**Climate plays an important role in the establishment of industries at a place.**

**Harsh climate is not much suitable for the establishment of industries. There can be no industrial development in extremely hot, humid, dry or cold climate.**

**Cotton textile industry requires humid climate because thread breaks in dry climate.**

**Consequently, majority of cotton textile mills are concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat.**

**Artificial humidifiers are used in dry areas these days, but it increases the cost of production.**



**THANK YOU 😊**