



ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



INDUSTRIAL CENTRALISATION AND DECENTRALISATION

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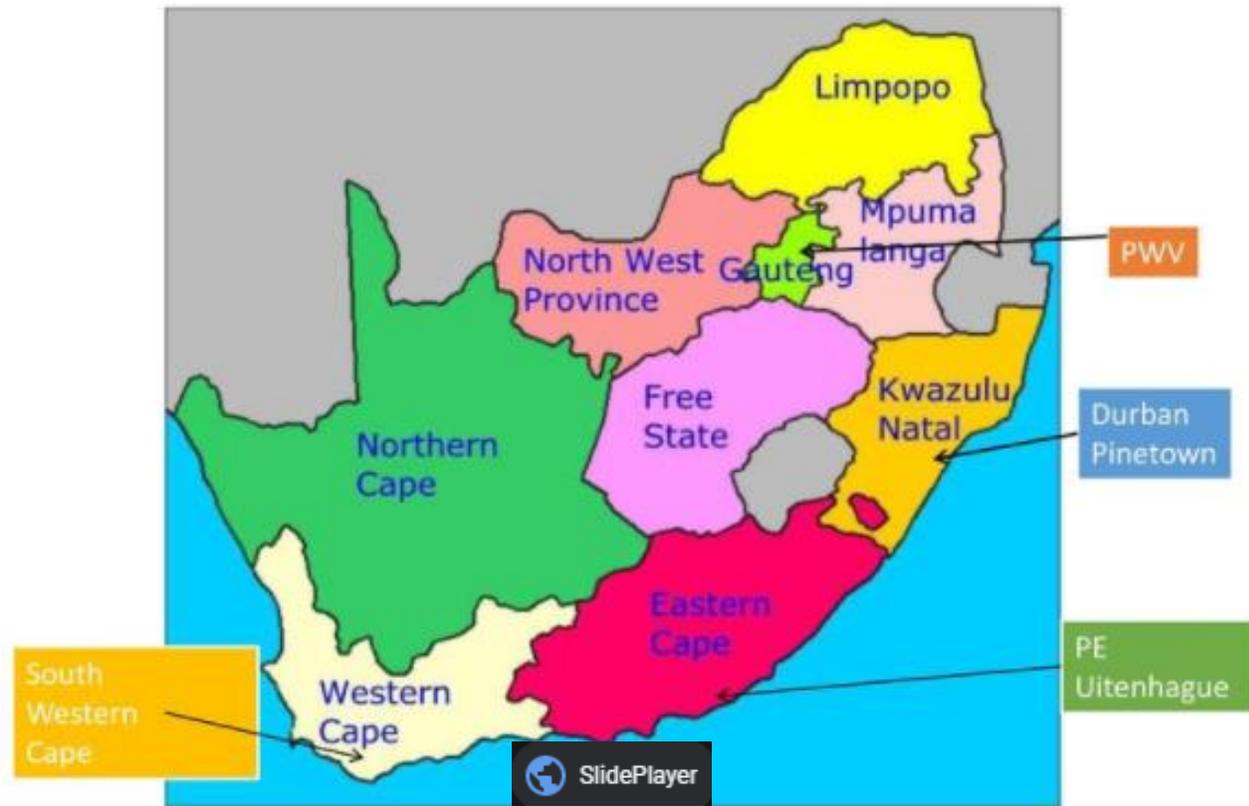
Issues related to industrial centralisation and decentralisation



Industrial centralisation

is when industries are concentrated in a few core areas e.g. PWV core industrial region.

CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS





Advantages of industrial centralisation.

- Industries share infrastructure such as transport, power, water, financial services.
- Generally a large local market available.
- Close to other linked industries e.g. motor vehicle and tyre manufacturers.

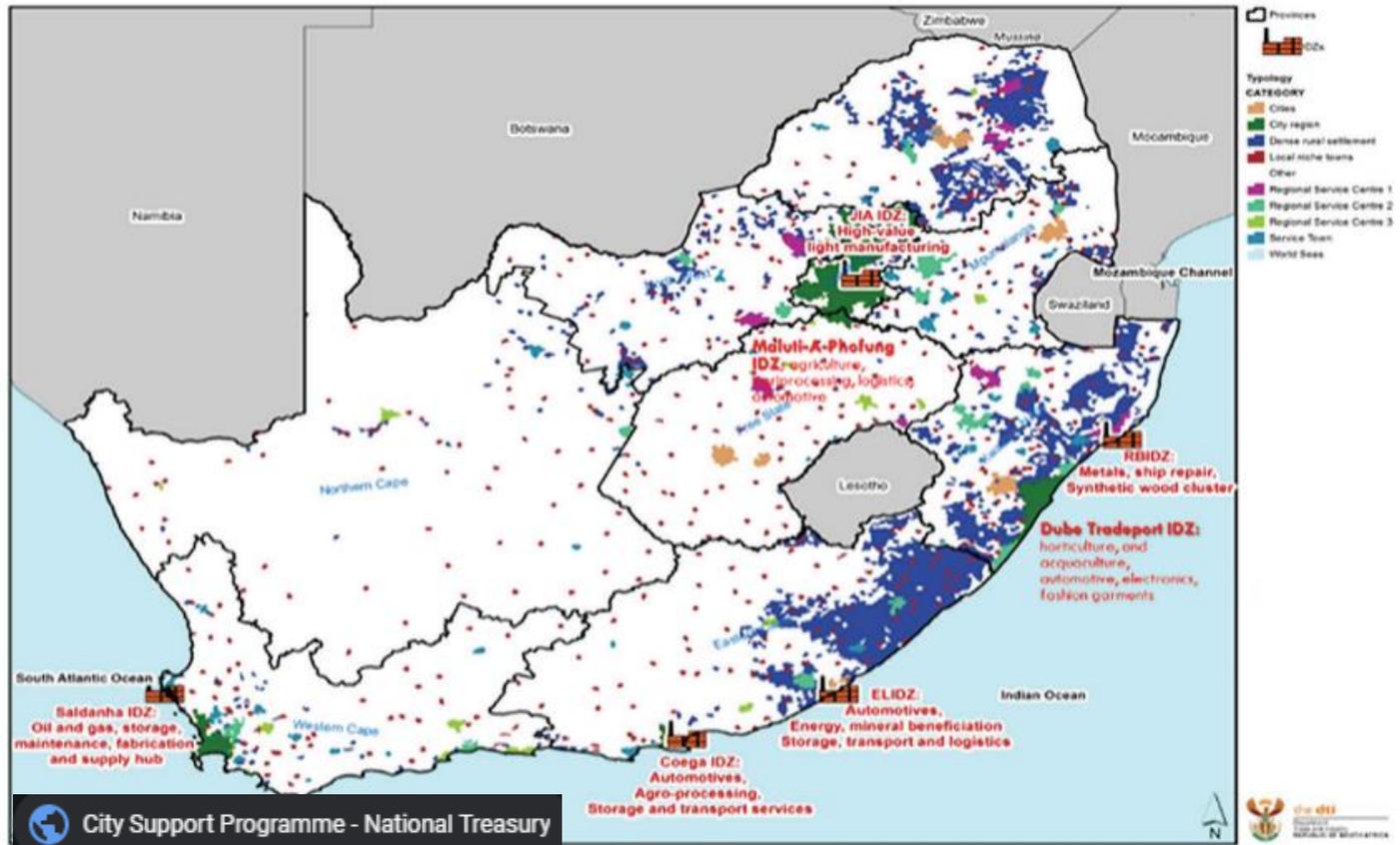
Disadvantages of industrial centralisation.

- Distribution of wealth across the country is unequal as one region becomes more developed than the other e.g. employment opportunities decrease in outlying areas
- Strain on physical infrastructure e.g. power and water.
- Increase in pollution.
- Traffic congestion.
- Massive rural urban migration. Decreases development around rural areas and formation of slums and informal settlements in industrial centralised areas.
- Due to demand land values increases.



Industrial decentralisation

Is the movement of industries from core areas to the periphery. IDZ's can be an example, not only does new industries develop but it attracts industries from the core industrial areas.





Advantages of industrial decentralisation.

- Decreases challenges on areas with industrial centralisation (indicated under disadvantages of industrial centralisation) e.g. decrease in pollution.
- Development of periphery areas.
Distribution of wealth across the country.
More development and employment in periphery areas.
- Decreases rural urban migration.

Disadvantages of industrial decentralisation.

- Significance of areas with industrial centralisation is decreased
- Areas where industries have been decentralised may have small local markets, increasing transport costs.