INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Question Bank No: 3	Topic: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Geography)	Year:2021-22

Q. 1. What is manufacturing?

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. For example, paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore and aluminium from bauxite.

Q. 2. Explain the growth of industry and its contribution to the national economy.

Ans.

i) Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17% of GDP-out of a total of 27% for the industry, which includes 10% for mining, quarrying, electricity and gas.

ii) The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around 7% per annum.

iii) Since 2003, manufacturing is once again growing at the rate 9-10% per annum.

iv) With appropriate policy interventions by the govt. and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity, economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade.

Q. 3. Explain three physical factors for the localization of an industry in a particular area.

Ans

i**). Raw materials:** The location of industrial enterprises is sometimes determined simply by location of the raw materials. The jute mills in West Bengal are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials.

ii). Power: Regular supply of power is a perquisite for the localization of industries. Most of the industries tend to concentrate at the source of power.

iii). Climate: Climate plays an important role in the establishment of industries at a place. Cotton textile industry requires a humid climate consequently majority of cotton textile mills are concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Q.4. Explain any three human factors for the localization of an industry in a particular area.

Ans.

i). Capital: Big cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, etc are big industrial centres, because the big capitalists live in these cities.

ii). Government Policies: The government activity in planning the future distribution of industries, for reducing regional disparities, elimination of pollution of air and water, and for avoiding their heavy clustering in big cities, has also become an important localization factor.

iii). Market: The entire process of manufacturing is useless until the finished goods reach the market. Nearness to the market is essential for the quick disposal of manufactured goods. It helps in reducing the transport.

Q. 5. Distinguish between the Light industry and the Heavy Industry.

Ans.

i). Heavy Industries: Industries using heavy and bulky raw materials and whose products are also heavy and heavy and bulky and that involve high cost of transport come under this category. eg., iron and steel industry, sugar industry and cement industry.

ii). Light industries: Industries whose raw material as well as finished products are light and which can also employ female labour come under this category. For example: watch making, pen making, sewing machine making, radio and television.

Q. 6. Distinguish between the large scale and the small scale industries.

Ans

Large scale industries

i). These industries manufacture large quantities of finished goods.

ii).The quantity of raw materials and capital investment is very large.

iii). Women workers are not generally employed in these industries.

iv). For example: Iron and steel, cotton textile, cement.

Small scale industries

i).These industries manufacture small quantity of goods.

ii).No huge quantity of raw material and capital is required.

iii).Women workers employed in a large number in these industries.

iv). For example: Garment industry, soap making, television, radio industry etc.

Q. 7. "The cotton textile industry has the largest concentration in and around Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat)." Give reasons.

Ans.

i). Availability of raw materials: There is large scale production of cotton in this region. Hence, there is regular supply of raw materials.

ii). Favourable climate: This region has an equitable climate which ensures the production of cotton.

iii). Export facility: Mumbai is the major seaport of India. Through it good quality cotton, machines and raw materials are easily imported, and finished products can be easily exported.

iv). Availability of capital: A large amount of capital is also required for the establishment of textile industry, and the required capital is also available in the markets.

v) Labour: Cheap labour is available in this region.

vi) Transport facility

Q.8. Why did the traditional cotton textile industry of India receive a setback during the colonial period?

Ans. The traditional cotton textile industry of India suffered a setback during the colonial Period because of competition from mill-made cloth from England. In England cotton textiles Were produced in large quantities with the help of power loom. The surplus was sold in India for profit as India was then a colony of England. Mill-made cloth was cheaper on account of large scale production. On the other hand, our traditional textiles used ancient techniques like hand spinning and handloom weaving. Hence, its production could not compete with mill-made cloth of England.

Q. 9. State the challenges faced by the Jute industry?

Ans

i). The invention of synthetic as a substitute for the jute is giving a though competition to the jute industry.

ii). Because of the old technology, the cost of production is high due to which a demand of jute goods has declined.

iii). International competition especially from Bangladesh, has also led to the decline of the industry.

Q. 10. What were the major objectives of the National Jute Policy, 2005? Why the internal demand for jute has been on the increase?

Ans. Objective of the National Jute Policy-2005.

i). To increase productivity.

ii). To improve quality.

iii). Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.

iv) Enhancing the yield per hectare.

The internal demand for jute has been on the increase because:

i). The government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging.

ii) . The growing global concern for environment-friendly, biodegradable materials.

Q. 11. Why is the sugar industry located in Uttar Pradesh?

Ans.

I). Uttar Pradesh is the hoe of sugarcane because it has a fertile soil, with a tropical climate. More than 100 cm rainfall, bright sunshine and irrigation facilities, i.e., the entire facilities essential for the growth of sugarcane are available here.

ii). Electric power for running the mills is available in abundance.

ii) Cheap labour is locally available in Uttar Pradesh.

Q.12. What is the ideal location for sugar mills? Why is this industry ideally suited to the cooperative sector?

Ans. Sugarcane, the raw material used in sugar industry, is bulky, and its sugar content reduces in haulage and time lag between reaping and sugar production. Therefore, the ideal location for sugar mills is in close proximity of sugarcane producing areas.

The sugar industry is seasonal in nature and so is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. For entire year the farmers are engaged in producing sugarcane as it is an annual crop. When the crop is reaped, the farmers pool together their resources, set up mills within the sugarcane producing areas and produce sugar. The seasonal nature of the sugar industry is combated by setting up cooperative where farmers share the profits and losses.

Q. 13. Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic and heavy industry?

Ans. The iron and Steel industry is called a basic and heavy industry because:

i). It is this industry which lays the foundation of a rapid development of other industries such as the heavy engineering, defence equipment, automobiles, aeroplane, shipbuilding, locomotives, etc.

ii). It produces tools and equipments which in turn are basic for any manufacturing process.

iii). It is also helpful in providing employment to many.

iv). It also helps in the development of agriculture.

v).It is a heavy industry because all the raw materials and finished products are heavy and bulky.

Q.14. Give reasons why the iron and steel industry in India is concentrated around the Chhota Nagpur plateau region. OR

Why does the north eastern part of the Peninsular Plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?

Ans

i). The ChhotaNagpur plateau is famous for iron ores and it is available at low cost. The states of Bihar, Bengal and Jharkhand provide the raw materials like coal, manganese and limestone.

ii). Because of more population in this region, cheap labour is also available.

iii) .The Damodar Valley Corporation provides power to these plants.

iv). The export and import facility is provided by Kolkata port.

v). The vast growth potential in the home market is an additional advantage. Local market for the finished goods are provided by other industries using steel as raw material. Good linkage of roads and railways helps in distribution of finished products all over the country.

Q.15. Write about the role of Information Technology and electronics industry in modern India.
Ans.
(i) Bangalore is often termed as the electronic capital of India.
(ii) Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore are the other important centres.
(iii) By 2010-11 software technology parks in the country have come up across 46 locations at different centres.
(iv) This industry had generated a large number of employments and about 30 percent of the people employed in this sector are women.
v). The IT industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.
vi). The continuing growth in hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

Q.16. How do industries pollute air ? Explain with examples.
Ans. Pollution is a negative effect of industrialisation. It adversely affects the environment and degrades it.
Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, dust sprays, mist and smoke in the atmosphere due to emission from industrial units.
Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. These cause respiratory diseases among the people working or living in such areas.
Toxic gas leaks as during the Bhopal Gas Tragedy can be hazardous with long-term ill effects.

Q. 17. How does the industry create water pollution? Explain by giving four points.
Ans.i) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste discharged into rivers.
ii) .Industries discharge dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. into the water bodies.
iii). Industries also let out solid wastes like fly ask, iron and steel slag, gypsum etc. into water.
iv). Overdrawing of groundwater resources by industries also lead to water pollution.

Q.18.How does the thermal pollution of water occur?
Ans. Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

Q.19.What are the effects of waste from nuclear power plants, nuclear and weapon production facilities?
Ans. They cause: a) Cancer b) Birth defects c) Miscarriages

Q.20.What renders the soil useless? How does the groundwater gets contaminated?
Ans. a) The following renders the soil useless:
1. Dumping of wastes specially glass 2. Harmful chemicals
3.Industrial effluents 4. Packaging 5. Salts 6. Garbage
b) Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the groundwater also gets contaminated.

Q.21. Briefly describe any five measures of controlling industrial pollution.
OR
Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industries.
Ans. (i) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
(ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
(iii) Treatment of hot water and affluent before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
iv) Air pollution can be reduced by reduction of particulate matter, aerosol emission in the air by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and

inertial separators.
v). Smoke can be reduced by using oil and gas instead of coal in factories.
vi). Machinery and equipments and generators can be fitted with silencers.
vii). Machinery can be redesigned to make them energy efficient and to reduce noise.
viii). Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.
ix). Shifting of industries away from cities.

Q.22. Suggest some measures to reduce noise pollution.

Ans. Suggestions
i). Machinery and equipment can be reduced and generators should be fitted with silencers.
ii). All machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.
iii). Noise absorbing material may be used
iv) Personal use of ear plugs and ear phones.

Q23.What is Agglomeration Economies?

Ans:

Many Industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. **(1 MARK)**

Q.24. Explain any three factors which are responsible for decentralisation of cotton industry/weaving in India.

Ans. (i) Cater to the needs of large domestic markets.
(ii) Cotton growing areas spread over many new areas – Rajasthan, Punjab.
(iii) Decentralized to provide scope of incorporating traditional skills and design weaving in Cotton, silk, zari and embroidery etc.
iv) It provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes.

Q.25. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi laid emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi because of the following reasons:
i)He wanted Indians to boycott British made goods, and wear only clothes made by Indians.
ii) To give employment to a large number of people who were unemployed.
iii) He also believed that weaving and spinning would promote small scale industries in every home as cottage industries.

Q.26. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than the power loom and handloom ?

Ans. i) Power loom and handloom provide good employment opportunity to local people. Whereas, mills are large units thus, resulting in low employment growth.
ii) To encourage local artists all over India.
iii) Keeping the mill sector loomage low helps the poor weavers to earn and face the competition with the mass products.
iv) The power loom and handloom will help to reduce the migration of villagers to the cities.
To conclude, it supports Gandhiji's view, i.e. PRODUCTION BY MASSES AND NOT IN MASSES

Q.27. What are the prime factors in location of aluminium smelting industries? Where are the main aluminium smelting plants of the country located? OR Present a brief profile of aluminium smelting industry in India.

Ans. The prime factors in location of aluminium smelting industries are as follows:
i) Assured source of raw material, bauxite, at minimum cost as it is a bulky material, 4 to 6 tonnes of bauxite is required to manufacture 1 tonne of aluminium.
ii) Regular supply of power is another important factor for location of the industry.
Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, are the

states where aluminium smelting plants are located. INDAL, HINDALCO, NALCO are names of the major smelting plants.

Q.28. What is the ideal location for setting up a cement factory? In which state does cement industry have strategically located plants? Write about the present position of cement industry in India.

Ans. i) Cement industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum. Heavy costs are involved in the haulage of the raw materials. Hence, economically, the ideal location for cement factories are near the sources of raw materials.

ii) Apart from raw materials, coal and electric power is needed to provide energy for working of the plants.

iii) Nearness to rail transportation for supplying the bulky, finished products to the market is another important locational factor.

The cement industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in the Gulf countries

Improvement in the quality has provided the cement industry a ready market in East Asia, Middle East and Africa along with the large demand in the domestic market. The industry is doing well in terms of production. Its export is providing the country with substantial foreign exchange.

Q.29.Why is fertilizer industry almost widespread throughout the country? Give three reasons.

Ans. (i) Spread of fertilizer industry rests on raw materials ie, coal, petroleum and natural gas and hence it is located near to it.

(ii) After Green Revolution it is expanded to many parts of the country where agricultural prosperity is achieved.

(iii) Fertilizer can be transported through pipelines to far off places which causes decentralization.

Q.30.Explain any three characteristics of the chemical industry of India.

Ans: The characteristics of chemical industries of India are as follows:

i) Chemical industries in India are fast growing and diversifying.

ii) It contributes 3% of GDP approximately.

iii) It is 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th place in the world in the terms of size.

iv) It contains both large scale and small scale manufacturing units.

v) There has been a rapid growth in the manufacture of organic and inorganic chemicals.

vi) Inorganic chemical industry is more widespread while organic chemical industry is located near oil refineries or petro-chemical plants.

Q.31.What are the problems of cotton textile industry?

Ans: i) India has made a significant increase in the production of good quality long staple cotton but the need to import is still felt.

ii) Power supply is erratic

iii) Machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sector.

iv) Other problems- low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic

v) The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high quality yarn that is produced in the country.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Q.1. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities ?

Ans. i) Although India produces good quality of long staple cotton, the need to import is still felt. India exports cotton yarn. If home weaving sector is developed it could solve the problem of mismatch between spinning and weaving sectors.

ii) This could also reduce in imports of fabrics and readymade garments thus saving foreign exchange reserves.

iii) More employment opportunities in the country.

Q.2. What is the contribution of industry to national economy of India? Compare it with the East-Asian countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP ?

Ans. In India, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 per cent of GDP – out of total of 27 per cent for the industry. This is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economics, where it is 25 to 35 per cent.

The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 per cent per annum.

Q.3. Mention any two factors that have contributed to a healthy growth of the automobile industry in India ?

OR "The automobile industry had experienced a quantum jump in less than 15 years." Name two centres where this industry is located.

Ans. (i) The introduction of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market.

(ii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brought in new technology and aligned the industry with global developments. **The two centres of automobile industry are Jamshedpur and Gurgaon.**

Q.4. What are software technology parks? State any two points of significance of Information Technology industry in India? (refer ans. no. 15)

Ans. Software technology parks provide single window services and high data communication facility to software experts.

Q.5. Suggest any three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources.

Ans. (i) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.

(ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.

(iii) Treatment of hot water and affluent before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

Q.6. How does the industrial pollution degrade the environment? Explain with three examples.

Ans. The three types of pollution caused by industries are air pollution, water pollution and Noise pollution. (i) Air pollution through spewing of smoke from industry pollute the air with sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. (ii) Industrial wastes and effluents discharged through industries into rivers and ponds cause water pollution (iii) Besides industrial and construction activities generates noise pollution.

Q.7.Where was the first cement plant set up in India? Explain any two reasons for the fast expansion of cement industry in India. [2011]

Ans. (i) In Chennai in 1904.

(ii) Decontrol of price and distribution since 1989 and other policy reforms.

(iii) Rapid growth of construction activities all over India.

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. There are about 70 jute mills in India. Most of these are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hoogly river. In a narrow belt (98 km long and 3 km wide).The jute industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakhs small and marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute. Many more people are associated indirectly.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

1 Which country is the largest exporter of jute in the world?

A. India B. Brazil **C. Bangladesh** D. Thailand

2. When was the first jute mill set up in Kolkata?

A. 1869 B.1870 C.1859 **D. 1855**

3. Write any two factors responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hoogly basin.

4. The National Jute Policy (2005) was formulated with the objective of:

A. increasing productivity.

B. improving quality.

C. Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.

D. Enhancing yield per hectare

E. All of these