



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



<b>Subject : Geography</b>	<b>Topic : CHPT : 6</b> <b>MANUFACTURING</b> <b>INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>Date : 20-11-2017</b>
Resource Person: Mr. S.Gopalakrishnan		Date : _____
Name of the Student : _____	Class & Division : X ___	Roll Number : ___

Sl.No.	Questions	Marks
1.	What is manufacturing?  Manufacturing is the process in which goods are produced after processing the various raw materials.	1
2.	What are basic industries? Give an example.  Basic industries are those which supply their raw materials to industries which manufacture other goods. An example is the iron and steel industry which supplies steel to the automobile industry.	1
3.	Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.  Three physical factors for the location of the industry are: 1. Availability of raw material. 2. Suitable climate. 3. Availability of water and power supply.	1
4.	Name any three human factors for the location of an industry. Three human factors for the location of an industry are:-  1. Availability of cheap labor 2. Availability of services such as consultants and financial advice 3. Availability of Market	1
5.	Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?  The important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement are: limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.	1
6.	“The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of its manufacturing industries”. Justify this statement with any four examples. i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture; ii. They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing jobs. iii. Industrial development reduces unemployment and poverty: iv. It also brings down regional disparities. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings	5



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	foreign exchange. vi. Prosperity of our country depends on transforming raw materials into furnished goods of higher value and diversifying our industries. (write any four points)	
7.	<p>Name the factor which plays the most dominant role in the location of an industry?</p> <p><b>The most dominant factor of industrial location is the least cost.</b></p> <p>i. Nearness to raw materials: Industries tends to locate near to the raw materials site, in the case of weight losing industries.</p> <p>ii. Cheap Labour: These are influenced by availability of labour.</p> <p>iii. Nearness to market: The distance of industry to the market influence transportation costs. Transportation cost is included in the production cost, and the price of the commodity.</p> <p>iv. Nearness to Port : It helps in overseas trade.</p> <p>iv. Availability of cheap electricity: Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.</p> <p>vi. Government Policy: Governments adopts ‘regional policies’ to promote ‘balanced’ economic development and hence set up industries in backward and tribal areas.</p> <p>vii. Access to Agglomeration Economies: Many industries takes benefit from nearness to a nodal industry and functions provided by a city.</p>	5
8.	<p>Why do industries tend to locate themselves near cities or urban centres? OR What are ‘agglomeration economies’?</p> <p>Industries tend to locate near urban centers because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cities provide markets to the industrial products, efficient transport network and communication.</li><li>2. Cities also provide services such as banking, insurance, labor, etc. to the industry.</li><li>3. Port cities or urban center provide facilities for easy export.</li></ol>	3
9.	<p>Why do textile industries occupy a unique position in the Indian economy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It contributes 14 percent to total industrial production and provides employment for 35 million persons directly.</li><li>2. It earns 25 per cent of Foreign exchange and contributes 4 per cent towards GDP.</li><li>3. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the value added finished products.</li></ol>	3
10.	<p>Why in early years the cotton textile industries were concentrated in the States of</p>	5



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	Gujarat and Maharashtra? OR Why are cotton textile industries mainly concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat?  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Maharashtra and Gujarat were traditional cotton growing belts of India. Raw cotton is available from nearby areas thus reducing the cost of obtaining raw material at site.</li><li>2. Urban centers of these States provide cheap labour and a large market.</li><li>3. Transport and port facilities help in reducing costs.</li><li>4. Moist climate due to nearness to Arabian sea help in industrial production.</li></ol>	
11.	State the importance of Cotton textile industry in India.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cotton textile industry provides a living to farmers, and cotton boll pluckers.</li><li>2. It provides income to workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.</li><li>3. This industry creates demands and supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.</li><li>4. India exports yarn to Japan and other cotton goods to U.S.A., U.K., and Russia and earns foreign exchange.</li></ol>	5
12.	“Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.” Justify this statement with 4 examples. Ans. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture – <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Agro-based industries have given a boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.</li><li>2. Agro-based industries depend on the agriculture for their raw materials such as cotton, sugarcane, jute etc.</li><li>3. Agriculture depends on industries for products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, machines and tools, etc.</li><li>4. Industrial development helps agriculture in increasing their production and make production processes very efficient.</li></ol>	5
13.	Most of the Jute mills are located mainly along Hooghly River. Give reasons. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. There are 69 jute mills located in a 2 km broad belt along Hooghly River. This area provides favourable conditions required for this industry.</li><li>2. West Bengal is the largest producer of jute, and provides abundant raw materials for the jute mills.</li><li>3. River Hooghly provides water for washing and cleaning jute. Hooghly River also provides cheap water transport.</li><li>4. Kolkata is a metro city which provides capital, market and port facilities.</li></ol>	5
14.	Sugar industry is shifting from northern to southern India. Why?	5



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	<p>Earlier UP and Bihar were the main producer of sugarcane. But now, sugar mills are shifting towards Maharashtra and Karnataka because of following reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sucrose content in the sugarcane is higher in Maharashtra and Karnataka.</li><li>2. Cooler climate ensures longer crushing season in southern States.</li><li>3. Cooperative sugar mills are running successfully in southern states.</li><li>4. Sugarcane loses its content and quality during long distance transport.</li></ol>	
15.	<p>Differentiate between spinning and weaving sectors of cotton textiles industries in India.</p> <p>Spinning and weaving are the two important component of cotton textile industry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. While spinning continues to be centralized in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralized in other states.</li><li>2. India has world class production and quality in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric because they are fragmented small units.</li><li>3. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level but the weaving, knitting units produce textile for local market.</li><li>4. Yarn produced in spinning sector is exported to Japan while weaving sector cannot use this high quality yarn produced therefore they import fabric.</li><li>5. The share of international trade in yarn produced in spinning sector, 25%, is much larger than the trade of cotton garments, which is only 4%.</li></ol>	5
16.	<p>Mention the major drawbacks and problems of cotton textile industry in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. India has world class production and quality in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric. This mismatch is major drawback.</li><li>2. Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufactures have to import fabric.</li><li>3. Cotton textile industries face the problem of erratic Power supply which decreases the labour productivity.</li><li>4. Machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular.</li><li>5. Output of labour is low due to poor machines and power supply.</li><li>6. There is a Stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.</li></ol>	5
17.	<p>How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?</p> <p><b>Integrated Steel Plants</b> are large plants which handle everything in one complex – from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping.</p>	5



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	<p><b>Mini Steel Plants</b> are smaller, have electric arc furnaces, use mainly steel scrap and sponge iron as inputs. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications.</p> <p><b>Problems of Steel Industry :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ High costs and limited availability of coking coal.</li><li>→ Lower productivity of labour.</li><li>→ Irregular supply of power.</li><li>→ Poor infrastructure.</li></ul> <p>Following are some recent developments that have led to a rise in the production capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Liberalisation</li><li>→ Foreign direct investments (FDI) with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.</li><li>→ Improvement in production process by the use of newer technologies.</li></ul>	
18.	<p>Why iron and steel industries are located mainly in Chotanagpur Region?</p> <p>Most of important integrated steel plants are locate in Chotanagpur region i.e in Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Orrisa etc. It is because of the following reasons:</p> <p><b>1. Nearness to raw material :</b></p> <p>Chotanagpur area is rich in iron ore. Iron ore is extracted from Singbhum, Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar etc.</p> <p><b>2. Availability of Coking coal:</b> Coal is used for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace. Coal is available from Raniganj, Dhanbad, Jharia and Bokaro.</p> <p><b>3. Availability of Cheap labour:</b> Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have high density of population. Therefore, cheap labour is available in this region.</p> <p><b>4. Availability of efficient transport_:</b> This region is well connected by road and railway with other parts of the country. National Highway 2, Delhi – Howrah and Howrah – Mumbai rail route passes through this region.</p> <p><b>5. Nearness to Port :</b> Kolkata, a port and a megacity provides capital, banking and insurance facility.</p>	5
19.	<p>Attempt a classification of industries.</p> <p><b><u>On the basis of source of raw materials used:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Agro based:</b> cotton, woollen, jute, silk textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil.</li><li><b>2. Mineral based:</b> iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.</li></ol> <p><b><u>On the basis of their main role:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Basic or key industries</b> which supply their products as raw materials to</li></ol>	5



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	<p>manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting.</p> <p>2. <b>Consumer industries</b> that produce goods for direct use by consumers – sugar, toothpaste, paper, fans etc.</p> <p><b><u>On the basis of capital investment:</u></b></p> <p>1. <b>Small scale industry:</b> having rupees one crore as the maximum investment on the assets of a unit.</p> <p>2. <b>Large scale industry:</b> If investment is more than one crore on any industry.</p> <p><b><u>On the basis of ownership:</u></b></p> <p>1. <b>Public sector:</b> owned and operated by government agencies – BHEL, SAIL etc.</p> <p>2. <b>Private sector:</b> industries owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals –TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.</p> <p>3. <b>Joint sector industries</b> which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is jointly owned by public and private sector.</p> <p>4. <b>Cooperative sector :</b> industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately such as the sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala.</p> <p><b><u>Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods:</u></b></p> <p>1. <b>Heavy industries :</b> such as iron and steel</p> <p>2. <b>Light industries :</b> that use light raw materials and produce light goods such as electrical industries.</p>	
20.	<p>Discuss the steps which can be taken to minimize environmental degradation caused by industries?</p> <p>The steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation caused due to industries are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To control water pollution, industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels (primary, secondary and tertiary);</li><li>2. The use of water for processing should be minimized through reuse and recycling; rainwater can be harvested to meet water requirements, and ground water usage should be regulated by law.</li><li>3. For reduction of air pollution, smoke stacks should be fitted to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Also, smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal.</li><li>4. Noise pollution can be controlled by fitting generators with silencers, redesigning machinery to reduce noise, and using earplugs and earphones besides other noise absorbing material.</li></ol>	5



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