**GEOGRAPHY-CH.6 – Manufacturing Industries**

**Q/A**

1**. What factors have led to the localisation of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat**?

1. Availability of raw cotton as cotton grows best in black soil.
2. Moist climate
3. Cheap labour.
4. Port facilities
5. Nearness to market.

**2. What are the major problems faced by cotton textile industry in India?**

1. The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country.
2. Most of the productions is in fragmented small units.
3. Our spinners export cotton yarn while garment manufacturers have to import fabric.
4. Power supply is erratic& machinery needs to be upgraded.
5. Low output of labour.
6. Stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.

**3. Explain the favourable factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in the Hugli river Basin.**

* Proximity of the jute producing areas.
* Inexpensive water transport.
* Good network of roadways, railways and waterways to facilitate the movement of raw material to the mill.
* Abundant water for processing raw jute.
* Provide cheap labour from W. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & UP.
* Kolkota as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities.

**4. What are the challenges faced by the jute industry?**

1. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes
2. Competition from countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt & Thailand.
3. Production is very expensive.

**5. What are the challenges faced by the sugar industry in India?**

1. It is seasonal in nature.
2. Old and inefficient methods of production.
3. Transport delay in reaching cane to factories.

6. **Why is iron and steel industry called a heavy and basic industry?**

Iron and steel industry is a heavy industry because all the raw material as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky. It is also called a basic industry because all other industries depend on it for their machinery.

**7. State the various measure taken by the government to boost the production of jute goods**.

1. Implementation of the National Jute Policy in 2005 which aimed at increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.
2. Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging.

**8. Which region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries in India? Explain the relative advantages of this region for the development of this industry.**

Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries because:

1. Low cost of iron ore
2. High grade raw materials in proximity
3. Cheap labour
4. Vast growth potential in the home market.

9**. 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?**

a. **Mini steel plants** are smaller, have electric furnaces, use steel scrap and sponge iron. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications. An **Integrated steel plant** is large, handles everything in one complex-from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping.

b. The problem faced by the iron & steel industry are :-

* High costs and limited availability of coking coal
* Lower productivity of labour
* Irregular supply of energy
* Poor infrastructure

c. Recent developments are :-

* Liberalisation policy
* Foreign direct investment
* Private entrepreneurship
* Allotment of more funds for research and development for updating of technology.

**10. Which is the second most important metallurgical industry in India? Explain its importance and production**.

Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.

* It is light, resistant to corrosion, good good conductor of heat, maliable etc.
* It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires.
* There are 8 aluminium smelting plants in the country.
* In 2004, India produced over 600 million tonnes of aluminium.

**11. The chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. Explain by giving 3 points.**

1. It contributes 3% of the GDP
2. It is the 3rd largest in Asia and 12th in the world.
3. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sector.

**12. What is the reason for the expansion of fertilizer industry to several parts of the country?**

The green revolution created a great demand for chemical fertilizer. After green revolution the industry expanded to Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, U P, Punjab and Kerala which contribute towards half the fertilizer production.

**13. Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement? State the factors that determine the location of the cement industry**.

* The cement industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum, coal, electric power and rail transportation also needed.
* The industry has plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in gulf countries.
* Decontrol of price and distribution since 1989 and other policy reforms led this industry to make rapid progress in capacity, process, technology and production.

**14. Bring out the importance of Information technology and electronic industry in India.**

1. IT has been a major foreign exchange earnings because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing ( BPO ) sector.
2. Upto 31st march 2005, IT industry employed over one million persons, 30% are women
3. The electronic industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephone, cellular telecom, pagers, telephone exchange, radars, computers etc,.

**15. How do industries pollute the environment?**

Industries are responsible for air, water, land and noise pollution.

1. Air pollution is caused by the process of undesirable gases, like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
2. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial water and affluents discharged into rivers.
3. Land is polluted by dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial affluents, packaging, salts and garbage.
4. Industrial and construction activities, machines, factory, equipment, generator etc. make a lot of noise pollution. It results in irritation and anger, cause hearing impairment, heart rate and blood pressure etc.

**16. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation of industry**.

1. Proper treatment of hot water and affluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

2. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

3.Aerosal emissions can be reduced by the use of separators, scrubbers, filters, precipitation etc.

1. Generators should be fitted with silencers.
2. Shifting the industries away from cities.

**17. What is NTPC? Explain any three ways by which the corporation preserve the natural environment**.

NTPC – ( National Thermal Power Corporation ) is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS ( Environment management system ). According to NTPC, preservation of natural environment is possible through:

* Optimum utilisation of equipment, adopting latest technique and upgrading existing equipment.
* Minimising waste generation by maximum ash utilisation.
* Ecological monitoring, reviews and on line database management for all its power stations.

**18. What is agglomeration economies?**

Cities provide markets and provide services like banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as allgomeration economies. Gradually a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

**19. Explain any three reasons for shifting sugar industry from North India to South India?**

1. The production of sugarcane per hectare is higher in peninsular industry.
2. The sucrose content is higher
3. The crushing season is longer in South India
4. The cooperatives are more successful in southern states.

**20.What is manufacturing?**

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods..Eg. paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore, aluminium from Bauxite etc.

**21.Explain the importance of manufacturing for the development of a country.**

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.Its importance are:

\*It not only help in modernizing agriculture but also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture by providing jobs in the secondary sector.

\*It helps in the eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.

\* Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

2**2.What are the factors for the location of industries?**

The location of an industry is influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power, market, transportation facilities etc .It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost.

**Map Work** ( Do in political map of India and paste in the notebook )

1. Iron and steel plants of India ( refer page 72 )

Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Burnpur, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, Vishakhapatnam, Salem.

1. Cotton Textile Industries ( refer page 69 )

Coimbatore, Madurai, Surat, Ahmedabad, Porbander, Mumbai, Indore, Kanpur.

1. Woolen Textile industry – page 69

Srinagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Mirzapur, Jamnagar.

1. Silk Industry – page 69

Srinagar, Anantnag , Murshidabad, Mysore

1. Software Technology parks – page 77 – all the places given in the map.

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