INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: Geography
Chapter 6 Question Bank No: 4	Topic: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Year:2026-27

Q1	**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.
Q2	**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. For example-The jute mills in West Bengal are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials. Iron and steel industries are concentrated around Chotta Nagpur plateau. **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.
Q3	**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.
Q4	**Distinguish between the large scale and the small-scale industries.** **Ans.** **Large scale industries** i) Those industries where investment of capital is more than Rupees one crore are called as large- scale industries. ii) The quantity of finished goods, raw materials and capital investment are very large. iii) Skilled labour and large- scale machinery is used in these industries. iv) For example: Iron and steel, cotton textile, cement, petrochemicals etc. **Small scale industries** i) Those industries where investment of capital is less than Rupees one crore are called as small- scale industries. ii) These industries manufacture small goods. No huge quantity of raw material and capital is required. iii) Labour and small machinery is used in these industries. iv) For example: Toy industry, soap making, radio industry etc.

Q5	**Distinguish between the Light industry and the Heavy Industry/ Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods.** **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. E.g. 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.
Q6	**"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 favourable climate which ensures the production of cotton and moist climate facilitates spinning. **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 which is available from Parsi and Bhatia traders. **v) Labour:** Cheap and skilled labour is available in this region. **vi) Transport facility** **vii) Market for the finished goods**
Q7	**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) To provide scope of incorporating traditional skills and design, weaving in Cotton, silk, zari and embroidery etc. iii) It provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes.
Q8	**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.
Q9	**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 artisans all over India. iii) The power loom and handloom will help to reduce the migration of villagers to the cities.
Q10	**Why are more than 60% of the sugar factories located in the sugar belt comprising of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?** **Ans.** i) The Ganga plain has fertile soil and heavy rainfall suitable for sugarcane cultivation.

	ii) Cheap labour is easily and regularly available from these densely populated states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
Q11	**Which factors are responsible for shifting of sugar mills to southern and western states? OR Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states especially in Maharashtra?** **Ans.** In recent years, there is a tendency among the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially Maharashtra because: i) The cane produced here has higher sucrose content and yields greater quantity of sugar. ii) The cooler climate here ensures longer crushing season as it prevents drying of cane (about 7 to 8 months) iii) Cooperatives are more successful in these states. iv) The tropical climate of Peninsular India results in higher yield per unit hectare of land. v) Though Uttar Pradesh has more sugar mills than Maharashtra yet Maharashtra's sugar mills are larger in size & capacity.
Q12	**Why is the iron and steel industry called as 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 equipment 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.
Q13	**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 has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?** **Ans** i) The Chhota Nagpur 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.
Q14	**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) Availability of the 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.

Q15	**The chemical industry is its own largest consumer, why?** **Ans.** The chemical industry is its own largest consumer because the finished product of a chemical industry is largely used as a raw material for other chemical industries- For example:- a factory is producing hydrochloric acid and this acid may be used in pharmaceutical industry one way or the other. Basic chemicals undergo processing to further produce other chemicals that are used for industrial application (plastic, synthetic rubber), agriculture (fertilizers, pesticides) or directly for consumer markets (baking soda).
Q16	**Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units?** **Ans.** The ideal location for cement manufacturing units are: i) They should be near the sources of raw materials as this industry requires heavy and bulky raw material like limestone, silica, gypsum and clay. ii) Coal and electric power should be available. iii) Availability of rail transportation.
Q17	**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) Industrial and construction activities generate noise pollution.
Q18	**How do industries pollute air? Explain with examples.** **Ans.** Pollution is a negative effect of industrialisation. It adversely affects the environment and degrades it. i) 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. ii) 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. iii) For example- Toxic gas leaks as during the Bhopal Gas Tragedy can be hazardous with long-term ill effects.
Q19	**How does the industry create water pollution? Explain by giving four points.** **Suggest few measures to control water pollution.** **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 ash, iron and steel slag, gypsum etc. into water. iv) Overdrawing of groundwater resources by industries also lead to water pollution. **Suggestions to control water pollution:** i) Water should be reused and recycled to maximize its usage. ii) Rainwater should be harvested to meet water requirements. iii) Hot water and effluents should be treated before releasing in river and ponds. iv) Overdrawing of groundwater reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also need to be regulated legally.

Q20	**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.
Q21	**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
Q22	**What renders the soil useless? How does the groundwater get 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.
Q23	**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 equipment 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.
Q24	**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.
Q25	**Contributions of NTPC in accordance with Sustainable Development.** **Ans:** i) Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. ii) Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization. iii) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. iv) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. v) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.