

CHAPTER -6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries

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 Paper., Sugar from sugarcane etc.

Q2. Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.

Ans.

1. Availability of raw material
2. Availability of Capital
3. Nearness to market

Q3. Name any three human factors for the location of the industry.

Ans.

1. Skilled and unskilled labour.
2. Consultants and financial advisors
3. Population

Q4. What are the basic industries? Give an example.

Ans.

1. Basic or key industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods.
2. For Example: Iron and Steel, Copper smelting etc.

Q5. Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement.

Ans. Limestone, Silica, Alumina and gypsum

CHAPTER -6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

**Q6. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants?
What problems does the industry face?**

Ans.

| Integrated Steel Plants | Mini Steel Plants |
|--|---|
| 1. All processes are handled in one complex from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping. | Small plants which specializes in one or two processes. They uses steel scrap and sponge iron |
| 2. Require large investment. | Require comparatively less investment |
| 3. Fulfills the need of local, national and international market. | Fulfills local needs. |

Problems faced by iron and steel industries:

- High costs and limited availability of cooking coal.
- Lower productivity of labour.
- Irregular supply of power.
- Poor infrastructure.

Recent developments that have led to a rise in the production capacity:

- Liberalisation
- Foreign direct investments (FDI) with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.
- Improvement in the production process by the use of newer technologies.

Q7. How do industries pollute the environment?

Ans.

1) **Air pollution**

- a) It is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- b) Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories.
- c) Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long - term effects.

CHAPTER -6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

2) Water pollution

- a) It is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
- b) Industries mainly responsible for water pollution are : paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries etc.

3) Thermal pollution

- a) When hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
- b) It is dangerous for aquatic life.

4) Noise pollution

- a) It is caused due to industrial and construction activities, factory equipment, generators, electric saws, drills and other machinery.
- b) It can cause hearing impairment, increase heart rate and blood pressure, physiological effects.
- c) Unwanted sound is an irritant and source of stress.

Q8. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry.

Ans.

The steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry are:

- 1) To control water pollution, industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels (primary, secondary and tertiary)
- 2) The use of water for processing should be minimised via reuse and recycling.
- 3) Rainwater can be harvested to meet water requirements, and groundwater usage should be regulated by law.
- 4) For the minimisation of air pollution, smokestacks should be fitted to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- 5) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal.
- 6) 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.

CHAPTER -6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q9. Describe the role of agro-based industries in Indian economy.

Ans.

Role of agro-based industries in Indian economy:

1. The agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity as they obtain their raw material from agriculture.
2. Development and competitiveness of industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.
3. The farmers are commercializing farming to produce high value crops for industries.
4. These agro-based industries, by creating demand, support the growth of many other industries e.g., packaging materials and engineering works etc.

Q10. Which factors favoured the location and concentration of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat?

Ans.

Following factors favoured location and concentration of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat:-

1. Availability of raw cotton was abundant and cheap because these are the traditional cotton growing States.
2. Moist climate in these coastal States also helped in the development of cotton textile industry because humid conditions are required for weaving the cloth, else the yarn breaks.
3. Well developed transportation system and accessible port facilities in Maharashtra and Gujarat led to their concentration there.
4. Proximity to the market is yet another factor as cotton clothes are ideal and comfortable to wear in these warm and humid States.
5. Cheap labour was abundantly available.

CHAPTER -6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES