

Major Industries

Discuss

Why do you think industries do not always employ adequate and right methods to control industrial pollution?

Answer:

Industries do not always employ adequate and right methods to control industrial pollution because the techniques to control industrial pollution are highly expensive. Industrialist's feel huge burden on their pockets. Most of the Industrialist are uneducated, so they are not aware about how and why to control pollution.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

Industries cause pollution when the factories that manufacture goods dump their wastes into water, air and soil.

Imagine that you are a factory owner. Write down a few ways in which you can reduce the pollution caused by your factory.

Answer:

I would follow the following steps

1. For the mitigation of smoke emissions from the chimney a stack should be installed at the emitting point.
2. Liquid coming out from the process of manufacturing should be treated in treatment plant before its disposal as civic waste water.
3. Solid waste of factory should be disposed off in safe way by throwing it into the designated landfill site.
4. For minimum emissions from chimney or up to the allowable limits, chimney is made according to scientific prescriptions so that whatever emits from it during or after the manufacturing process must be within its limited level.
5. Moreover, the quality of machinery and equipment which is used for manufacturing should also be well-maintained and its regular maintenance and repair should be done to help them limit the emissions from production.

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. **Steel** is necessary material for making machines.
2. Jamshedpur and **Rourkela** are important steel producing centres in India.
3. Southern USA is an important **cotton** producing belt in the US.
4. Bengaluru is a major centre of **information technology industry** in India.
5. **China** is the world's largest shipbuilding country.

B. Match the following.

A	B
1. Steel	(i) Southern USA
2. Cotton	(ii) Sugar
3. Bengaluru	(iii) Bokaro
4. Brazil	(iv) Fish
5. Omega-3	(v) IT

Answer:

A	B
1. Steel	(iii) Bokaro
2. Cotton	(i) Southern USA
3. Bengaluru	(v) IT
4. Brazil	(ii) Sugar
5. Omega-3	(iv) Fish

C. State whether the following is true or false.

1. Other industries depend on the steel industry for infrastructural material.

Answer. True.

2. Steel industry is set up in areas where raw materials are available.

Answer. True.

3. The Deccan Plateau is a major cotton producing region.

Answer. True.

4. Ethanol can be produced from cotton.

Answer. False.

Correct : Ethanol can be produced from sugar.

5. Practising the principle of 3 Rs can help in controlling pollution.

Ans. True.

D. Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1.

Why is the steel industry considered the basic industry on which other industries depend?

Answer:

Steel is the necessary raw material for making machines as well as other infrastructural material for other industries. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry on which other industries are dependent.

Steel industry is dependent on raw materials such as iron ore, limestone, manganese and coal. Since these are heavy and bulky, this industry is usually located in the vicinity of the areas where these raw materials are available.

Question 2.

Why are cotton textile centres located in the Deccan Plateau?

Answer:

Cotton textile centres located in the Deccan Plateau due to following reasons:

1. Thick dark soil obtained which is suitable for growth of cotton and large production of cotton.
2. Abundant and cheap labour.

Question 3.

Name the factors that have made Bengaluru a major IT centre.

Answer:

Bengaluru has become a major IT centre because of its pleasant climate, good transportation facilities, highly trained professionals and progressive government policies.

Question 4.

Which are the major automobile-producing countries in the world?

Answer:

The top five car producing countries in the world that manufacture the most cars in the world are China, USA, Japan, Germany and South Korea.

Question 5.

What are the major causes of industrial pollution?

Answer:

The major causes of industrial pollution are:

- (a) Toxic chemicals used by industries in processing and manufacturing.
- (b) Consumer products such as paints, sprays, plastics, cement, electronic parts, petroleum cleaning solvents, etc.
- (c) Numerous industrial chemicals used in the manufacture of various products such as

leather goods, paints, medicines, hospital wastes, etc.

(d) Greenhouse gas emissions such as CO₂.

(e) Activities such as mining, cutting down forests, construction of huge buildings, dams, highways etc.

E. Answer the following questions in one or two paragraphs.

Question 1.

Give an account of the cotton textile industry in India.

Answer:

The cotton textile industry is one of the primary industries in India. More than 40 per cent of the working population of India directly or indirectly depends on this industry.

The manufacturing of cotton textile involves the following

processes:

1. washing of fibres
2. carding and combing of fibres to form a rope-like mass of fibres known as 'slivers'
3. spinning to make cotton yarn
4. weaving of the 'grey cloth' or undyed cloth
5. bleaching of the 'grey cloth'
6. dyeing and printing

Question 2.

Write a note on sugar producing countries.

Answer:

In 2015, the top five sugar cane producing countries of the world were Brazil, India, China, Thailand and Pakistan. In Brazil, the heart of sugar cane area is located in the south-central part of the country. In India, sugar cane is produced mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Question 3.

What do you know about the ship-building industry in the world ?

Answer:

Shipbuilding is the world's oldest industry. China is the world's largest shipbuilder, followed by Japan and South Korea. In China, the shipbuilding industry is around Beijing, one of the world's largest shipbuilding centres.

F. Trace your journey: Imagine you are a cotton boll. Write about your journey from the field to somebody's wardrobe write about all the stages you had to pass through to become a garment.

Answer:

Here are the following stages we had to pass through to become a garment:

1. washing of fibres

2. carding and combing of fibres to form a rope-like mass of fibres known as 'slivers'
3. spinning to make cotton yarn
4. weaving of the 'grey cloth' or undyed cloth
5. bleaching of the 'grey cloth'
6. dyeing and printing

G Map work.

Question 1.

On an outline map of the world mark any five major industrial centres of the world.

Answer:

Five major industrial centres of the world are :

1. Sydney
2. Chicago
3. Berlin
4. London
5. St. Petersburg

Question 2.

Mark two major centres of IT industries.

Answer:

Bengaluru and Silicon Valley

Question 3.

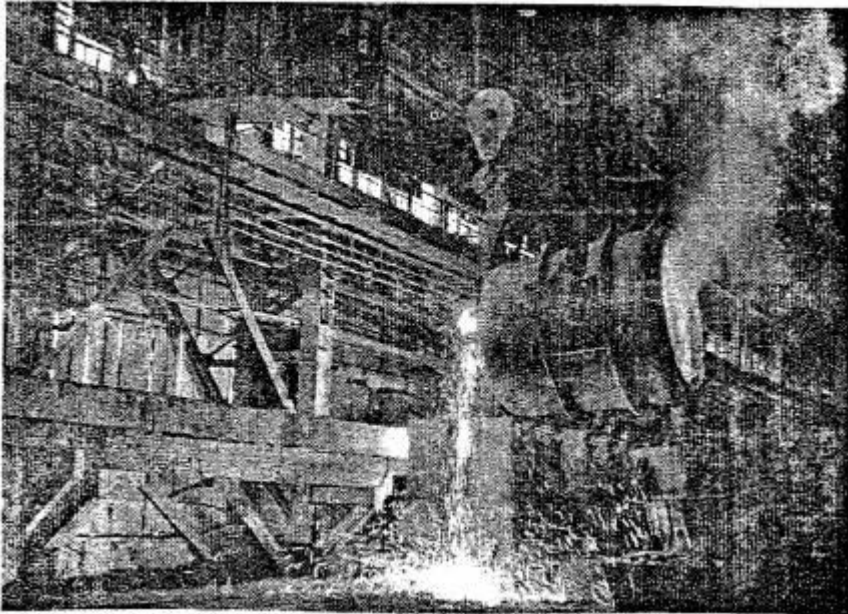
Mark two major centres of steel production.

Answer:

Singhbhum and Raniganj.



H. Picture Study



Question 1.

This picture shows an industry that cannot be set up in all areas. Why ?

Answer:

This is a steel industry which cannot be set up in all areas because raw materials and cheap labour are not easily available.

Question 2.

Name the raw materials used in this industry.

Answer:

Iron ore, limestone, manganese and coal.

Let's Do Something

Take some time out to visit a handicrafts shop nearby. Make a note of the following there :

1. What are the items sold in the shop ?
2. How are these products manufactured ?
3. Where have they come from ?

Answer:

Do it Yourself.