

SUB: GEOGRAPHY, CLASS- X

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: CHAPTER: 6 – MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

NAME OF STUDENT: _____ ROLL NO. _____

CLASS & SEC.: X- _____ DATE: _____

Please write following question-answers in your note book:

1, 4, 7, 11, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 36, 41, 42, 46, 49 and 50.

Summary:

Manufacturing: Production of goods in large quantities after processing the raw materials into more valuable products is called manufacturing.

Cotton Textiles: At present, there are 1600 cotton and synthetic textile mills in India. Almost 80% of them are in the private sector. The rest are in the public sector and cooperative sector. Additionally, there are several thousand small factories with four to ten looms.

Aluminium Smelting

Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. Aluminium is often turned into alloy and then used for making various products.

Chemical Industries

The chemical industry contributes about 3% to the GDP. The chemical industry of India is the third largest in Asia and is at twelfth position in the world.

Fertiliser Industry

India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilisers. There are 57 fertiliser units which manufacture nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous fertilisers.

Cement Industry

Cement industry requires bulky raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum. There are many cement plants in Gujarat because of proximity to ports. There are 128 large and 323 mini cement plants in India.

Automobile Industry

Almost all types of vehicles are manufactured in India. After liberalization in 1991, many automobile manufacturers set up their base in India. With the launch of contemporary models, India became an attractive market for automobiles. At present, there are 15 manufacturers of cars and multi-utility vehicles, 9 of commercial vehicles, 14 of two and three-wheelers.

Information Technology and Electronics Industry

Bangalore is often termed as the electronic capital of India. Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore are the other important centres. There are 18 software technology parks in the country and they provide single window service and high data communication to software experts

Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Air Pollution: High proportion of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide create air pollution.

Water Pollution: Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents cause water pollution. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile, dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries, etc. are the main culprits of water pollution.

Thermal Pollution of water: It occurs when hot water from factories or thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

Noise Pollution: Noise pollution can result in constant irritation, hypertension and hearing impairment. Factory equipments, generators, electric drills, etc. are the major sources of noise pollution.

Preventing Environmental Degradation by Industry:

Water should be reused and recycled in the industry. Rainwater harvesting should be promoted. Hot water and effluents should be treated before being released in rivers and ponds.

Q1.	<u>RUBBER INDUSTRY</u> What is manufacturing? Give four examples of manufacturing. (1+2) <u>Ans.</u> a) Processing of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. (1) b) Paper manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore and aluminium from bauxite. (4X½)	3
Q2.	What are secondary activities? Give four examples. (1+2) <u>Ans.</u> I) People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods. (1) II) The workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries etc. (4X½)	3
Q3.	“Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular.” Justify the statement giving four examples. <u>Ans.</u> a) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy. b) They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. c) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. d) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. e) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods	5

