

Class X

Social Science

Important Q.A.

Chapter – 9. Manufacturing Industries.

Q.1. Name three physical factors that affect location of industries.

Ans.: - The physical factors that affect location of industries are:

(i) Raw materials (ii) Water (iii) Power resources (iv) Climate.

Q.2. Name three human inputs that control location of industries.

Ans.: - The human inputs that control location of industries are:

(i) Labour (ii) Market (iii) Transport.

Q.3. What are light industries?

Ans.: - Light industries are industries that use light raw material to produce light goods.

Q.4. Name four important cotton textile centre of Maharashtra.

Ans.: - (i) Mumbai (ii) Sholapur (iii) Nagpur (iv) Pune.

Q.5. Name two most important sugar producing states of India.

Ans.: - (i) Uttar Pradesh (ii) Maharashtra.

Q.6. Name two iron and steel producing plants each of Karnataka and West Bengal.

Ans.: - (i) Karnataka – Bhadravati (ii) West Bengal – Burnpur.

Q.7. Name five electronic goods producing centre of India.

Ans.: - Electronic goods producing centre are:

(i) Chennai (ii) Hyderabad (iii) Mumbai (iv) Kolkata (v) delhi.

Q.8. What is the annual production of cement in the country at present?

Ans.: - 100 million tones.

Q.9. Name three engine manufacturing centre.

Ans.: - Engine producing centre are:

(i) Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.

(ii) Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Chittaranjan in West Bengal.

Q.10. Name four industries causing water pollution.

Ans.: - The industries causing water pollution are:

(i) Textiles (ii) Tannery (iii) Petroleum (iv) Paper pulp.

Q.11. Name some woollen textile centre in the North and South.

Ans.: - (i) North – Dhariwal and Ludhiana in Punjab.

(ii) South – Bangalore.

Q.12. Why are most of the jute mills of India located in West Bengal?

Ans.: - Most of the jute mills are located in West Bengal due to:

- (i) Jute producing area is close to the jute mill.
- (ii) Water is available in plenty.
- (iii) Labour are cheap.
- (iv) Water transport is cheap.
- (v) Port facility available.
- (vi) Banking and insurance facility available.

Q.13. Why is the iron and steel industry located in peninsular India only?

Ans.: - Iron and steel industry is located in peninsular India as:

- (i) This is a heavy industry. (ii) Iron is available (iii) Coal is available in close proximity.
- (iv) Other raw materials like limestone, dolomite, etc. are available.
- (v) Transport system is available.

Q.14. Describe briefly the distribution of textile industry in India.

Ans.: - (i) Gujarat – Ahmedabad , Surat, Rajkot.
(ii) Maharastra – Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur.

Q.15. Describe briefly the distribution of silk textile industry in India.

Ans.: - (i) Karnataka – Bangalore, Mysore.
(ii) West Bengal – Murshidabad, Bankura.
(iii) Jammu and Kashmir – Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag.

Q.16. Differentiate between Cotton textile and Iron & steel.

Ans.: -

Cotton textile	Iron & steel
1. An agro-based industry.	1. A mineral based industry.
2. A light industry.	2. A heavy industry.
3. Labour insentive.	3. Capital intensive.
4. A consumer industry.	4. A basic industry.

Q.17. Differentiate between Agro-based Industries and Mineral-based Industries.

Ans.: -

Agro-based Industries	Mineral-based Industries
1. Raw materials are derived from agriculture, e.g. jute.	1. Raw materials are obtained from minerals, e.g. iron.
2. These are light industries.	2. These are heavy industries.
3. Are consumer industries.	3. Are basic industries.
4. Spread all over the country.	4. Located where raw materials are available.

Q.18. Give an account of the sugar industry in India.

Ans.: - This industry is based on sugarcane which is heavy, weight losing and perishable. Hence the mills are located very close to the sugarcane producing areas. 50% of sugar mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Maharastra.

Q.19. Most of the cotton textile mills located in Maharastra and Gujarat. Why?

Ans.: - (i) Availability of raw material i.e. cotton.

- (ii) Labour is available in plenty.
- (iii) Power plants are available in plenty.
- (iv) Market is also available.

Q.20. Account for the synthetic fibres under the headings:

(i) Raw material (ii) Advantage (iii) Distribution.

Ans.: - (i) Raw materials : - wood pulp, coal and petroleum.

(ii) Advantage : - finishing is better, durable, strength.

(iii) Distribution : - West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat.

Q.21. State the importance and distribution of the Aluminium industries.

Ans.: - In India Aluminium smelting is the second largest industry. It is flexible, good conductor of heat and electricity and hence is universally accepted metal for a large number of industries. It is widely used as a substitute of copper, zinc, lead and steel.

Distribution : - Eight (8) industrial plants are located in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Chhatisgarh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Q.22. Why is iron & steel industry called a heavy and basic industry? Give two reasons for each.

Ans.: - Heavy Industry : - The raw materials iron ore, limestone etc are heavy. The finished product are also heavy.

Basic Industry : - All industries depend on it for machines.

Q.23. Why have most of the iron and steel plants been set up in the Public Sector? Explain four reasons.

Ans.: - Iron and steel plants requires huge capital investments and the yield or profit take a long time. No large number of labours are required.

Q.24. On the outline map of India locate the textile mills, mineral based industries.

Ans.: - For map work consult your text book.

BEST OF LUCK.