NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries

1. Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Plastic (d) Automobile

Ans:(b) Cement

(ii) Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC

Ans:(b) SAIL

(iii) Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Paper (d) Steel

Ans: (a) Aluminium

(iv) Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers, etc?

(a) Steel (b) Electronic (c) Aluminium Smelting (d) Information Technology

Ans: (b) Electronic

2 . Answer the following briefly in not more than 30 words.

(i) What is manufacturing?

Manufacturing is the process of making items using labour, machinery, tools, and biological or chemical processing or formulation. Manufacturing can refer to either the large-scale transformation of raw materials into completed goods or the creation of more complicated items through the sale of basic goods to manufacturers for the manufacturing of items such as vehicles, aircraft, or household appliances.

Manufacturing engineering or the manufacturing process converts raw materials into final products. This procedure begins with the design of the product and the selection of materials. To develop the finished product, the materials are transformed during numerous production steps.

(ii) Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.

The physical elements influencing industry location are as follows:

1. Raw material availability
2. Proximity to the market
3. Power availability

(iii) Name any three human factors for the location of an industry.

Three human elements that influence industrial location are as follows:

1. The availability of low-cost labour,
2. Availability of Capital, Consultants, and other services.
3. financial advice and market availability

(iv) What are basic industries? Give an example.

A basic industry is one that concentrates on producing goods and services for export rather than for domestic sales and distribution. Such industries are important to their area economies and can account for a sizable chunk of the market.
Example - Iron and steel, metallurgical, wood, paper, milling, and chemicals are examples of basic industries

(v) Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?

The important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement are gypsum, alumina, silica, and limestone.

3 . Write the answers to the following questions in 120 words.

(i) How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in production capacity?

Ans: Difference between Mini steel plants and integrated steel plants: In many ways, integrated steel plants differ from mini steel plants. Integrated steel factories are

huge and handle everything in one complex, from raw material preparation to steel production, rolling, and shape.

Mini steel factories are smaller than traditional steel plants, use electric furnaces, and employ steel scrap and sponge iron. They also have re-rollers that employ steel ingots. They manufacture mild and alloy steel to particular standards.

The steel industry is faced with the following challenges:

- Infrastructure with a high cost
- Transportation issue
- Coking coal is in short supply.
- Lower labour productivity
- Lower labour productivity
- Inadequate infrastructure

Recent developments that have led to a rise in production capacity are liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment, with help from private entrepreneurs and the enhancement of existing production processes through the use of new technological technology

(ii) How do industries pollute the environment?

Industries are responsible for mainly 4 types of environmental pollution. Such as Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution and Noise pollution.

Air pollution: Air pollution occurs when unsafe or excessive volumes of pollutants, such as smoke and toxic gases from industry, CFCs and oxides produced by cars, the combustion of solid wastes, and so on, are released into the environment.

Water pollution: Water contamination is currently a major issue for people. Pollutants such as sewage waste, pesticides, household and agricultural waste, industrial or factory waste, and other pollutants are thrown directly into bodies of water such as canals, rivers, and seas.

Soil pollution: Farmers utilise a variety of fertilisers, herbicides, fungicides, and other chemical chemicals. This further contaminates the soil, rendering it unfit for crop cultivation. Furthermore, soil pollution occurs when authorities dump residential or industrial waste into the soil.

Noise Pollution: The noise produced by manufacturers is unpleasant and intolerable. Only when sound becomes undesirable does it become noise, and when it becomes more than that, it is referred to as "noise pollution." Noise pollution is increasing as a result of a large number of vehicles on the road.

(iii) Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry?

The steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry are

1. To control water pollution, industrial effluents must be treated at all three stages (primary, secondary, and tertiary).
2. Water consumption can be reduced by reusing and recycling it in two or more steps.
3. Rainwater can be captured to meet water needs, and groundwater usage should be limited by law.
4. To reduce air pollution, smokestacks in factories should be equipped with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, and inertial separators. Smoke can also be decreased by utilising oil or gas instead of coal.
5. Using latest techniques and modifying existing equipment to boost energy efficiency.
6. Using silencers on noise-generating equipment. Noise pollution can be reduced by equipping generators with silencers, engineering machinery to limit noise, and wearing earplugs.