**SEPT ,2020**

**Std-X**

**Geography**

**L.No-7- Manufacturing Industries**

**General Instructions:**

1. Check the answers of worksheet-1 with the answer key provided and make necessary corrections.

2. Write the answers of worksheet -2 in the notebook.

**Note: This file contains questions of worksheet-2 and answer key of worksheet-1.**

**Symbiosis School, Nashik**

**Std-X Term I (2020-2021)**

**Geography –L.no-7: Manufacturing Industries Worksheet-2 MM-30**

**Concepts-** Agro-based industries: Cotton textile industry-Problems of weaving sector, challenges , Jute industry- Importance of Hugli basin, challenges, NJP of 2005,Sugar industry- Reasons to shift and concentrate in western and southern states, challenges

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| **Q.1** | **Answer the following:** |  |
| **1.** | Define agro-based industry. | **(1)** |
| **2.** | Mention any two countries who import yarn from India. | **(1)** |
| **3.** | . What are the challenges faced by sugar mills in India? | **(3)** |
| **4.** | Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture. Justify | **(3)** |
| **5.** | Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while garment manufacturers have to import fabric. Give reason. | **(3)** |
| **6.** | Explain the objectives of National Jute Policy of 2005. | **(3)** |
| **7.** | Why there is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states ? | **(3)** |
| **8.** | What are the challenges faced by cotton textiles and Jute industries in India? | **(3)** |
| **9.** | Why is it said that Textile industry occupies unique position in Indian economy? | **(5)** |
| **10.** | Describe the factors responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hugli basin. | **(5)** |

**Symbiosis** **School, Nashik**

**Std-X Term I (2020-2021)**

**Geography-L.no-7: Manufacturing Industries- Answer Key-Wks-1 MM-20**

**Concepts-** Importance of manufacturing, Contribution of industries to national economy, Industrial location, Classification of industries

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|  | **Answer the following:** |
| **Ans.1** | Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Eg-sugar from sugarcane, paper from wood. |
| **Ans.2** | The objective of NMCC are as follows: |
|  | i) To improve the productivity of the manufacturing sector with appropriate policy intervention by the government. |
|  | ii) To renew the efforts by the industry. |
|  | iii) To enhance the competitiveness of the Indian industry. |
| **Ans.3** | The key factor to decide the location of industry is the least cost of the factors. |
| **Ans.4** | When many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres it is called as Agglomeration Economies. |
| **Ans.5** | i) As the industrial locations are greatly influenced by the availability of raw material ,labour, capital, power and market. |
|  | ii) It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. |
|  | iii) Consequently , manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. |
| **Ans.6** | i) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity . |
|  | ii) They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps , fertilizers ,insecticides ,pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc to the farmers. |
|  | iii) Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturist in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. |
| **Ans.7** | **A) Modernising Agriculture**: |
|  | i) Manufacturing not only helps in modernizing agriculture, they also help in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. |
|  | **B) Eradication of Unemployment and Poverty:** |
|  | i) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. |
|  | **C) Reducing regional disparities:** |
|  | i) The aim of establishing industries in tribal and backward areas was to bring down regional disparities |
|  | **D) Foreign Exchange:** |
|  | i) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange. |
|  | **E) Prosperous Nations:** |
|  | i) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India’s prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. |
| **Ans.8** | **On the basis of their main role:** |
|  | **A) Basic or Key industries:** |
|  | Industries that supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods are called as Basic or Key industries. E.g- Iron and Steel ,Aluminium Smelting etc |
|  | **B) Consumer industries:** |
|  | Industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called as Consumer industries. E.g-sugar, toothpaste, soap etc. |
|  | **On the basis of bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods:** |
|  | **A) Heavy industries:** |
|  | Industries that use heavy raw material and produce heavy goods are called as heavy industries. E.g-Iron and Steel |
|  | **B) Light industries:** |
|  | Industries that use light raw materials and produce light goods are called as light industries. E.g-Electrical goods industries |