

## 1. Answer the following questions in details :

### (1) Where are the sugarcane factories located? Why '?

- Sugar factories are located near sugarcane growing centres.
- After reaping the crop of sugarcane, it has to be squeezed within twenty four hours so that the amount of water is not reduced, otherwise its sugar contents will decrease.
- Sugar factories are located in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc.
- This industry is developed in Gujarat at Bardoli, Gandevi, Olpad, Vyara, Bharuch, Kodinar and Talala Gir.

### (2) Write short note on the iron and steel industry of India.

- Iron and steel industry is the axis of modern industrial and the economic development. It is a mineral based industry.
- It is considered to be the base industry. Machines and other constructions are produced from its productions. This can be also considered to be a key industry.
- The first factory in India to produce iron was established at Portonova in Tamil Nadu. It was closed due to some reasons.
- A successful production of raw iron was made at Kulti.
- In 1907, the factory established at Jamshedpur started producing iron-steel on very large scale.
- Factories were established at Burnpur in West Bengal and at Bhadravati in Karnataka.
- Iron and steel factories were also established in Bhilai, Rourkela and at Durgapur.
- Other large scale plant founded at Bokaro, Vishakhapatnam and Salem.
- Iron ore, coal lime stone and manganese are used as raw material for producing iron-steel.
- A mini steel plant has been found near Hajira in Gujarat.
- The administration of all iron-steel factories except Tata is handed over to S.A.I.L.
- India ranks fifth in the world in iron and steel production.

### (3) Write short note on the importance of industries.

- The process in which man can change the natural resources into unusable conditions according to his intellectual, cultural and economic capacity is called "Industry".
- Today the existence of nations depends only on the development of industries.
- Economic development without the industrial progress will be impossible.
- Those countries which have developed more industrially have strengthened their economy equally.
- Countries like United State of America, Russia, Japan, South Korea are prosperous and developed nations on the basis of their industrial development.
- Manufacturing industries contribute about 29 % of the national production of India

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### (4) Write short note on the Cotton Textile Industry.

- Garment industry has an important place in the industrial economy of India.
- This industry provides employment to about 3.5 crore people.
- Textile industry is the industry which provides maximum employment in the country India holds second rank after China in the export of cotton textiles.
- It is the main industry from production and employment point of View.
- First cotton mill was established in Mumbai. Shahpur mills and Calico mills were established in Ahmedabad in Gujarat. In the initial years the cotton textile mills were established in Mumbai and Ahmedabad.
- Today, cotton textile mills are located in about 100 cities of the country. These mills were established due to cheap cotton, availability of labour, transport facilities, ports for export and favourable markets.
- Main traditional and important centres at present are Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bhivandi, Solapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Indore and Ujjain.
- There are more mills in Mumbai in Maharashtra, hence it is called as 'Cottonopolis' of India.
- The industry is also established in Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalgaon cities.
- In Gujarat, Ahmedabad is called as 'Manchester of East' or 'Denim City of India'.
- Besides cities like Vadodara, Kalol, Bharuch, Surat, Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot etc. are also included. Coimbatore is the main centre of Tamilnadu. Chennai and Madurai are also included.

- Main centres in Uttar Pradesh are Kanpur, Itawah, Agra, Lucknow etc. Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Devas are main centres of Madhya Pradesh.
- In West Bengal Kolkata, Howrah, Murshidabad are major centres.
- Extensive market centres, transportation, banks and electricity have contributed considerably in decentralization of this industry. Cotton textile industry was developed also in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.
- Today, cotton textile industry is facing a tough competition due to the factors like inadequate supply of best variety of cotton, use of old machinery, Irregular electric supply, competition from artificial fibre cloth in the market and keen competition in global markets.
- India exports cotton textile cloth to Russia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Sudan, Nepal, Australia, France and South African countries.

## 2. write to-the-point answer of the following questions :

### (1) Mention the steps to curb environmental degradation.

- Industries have increased pollution and the environment has degraded. When the environmental conditions deteriorate due to natural or man induced reasons, the quality of environment is reduced it is called environmental degradation.
- The amount of pollution can be reduced with proper planning for industrial development.
- Pollution can be reduced also by selection of the quality equipment and fuel.
- The air pollution can be curbed through filter, scrubber, precipitators etc.
- The water pollution can be prevented by releasing industrial effluents after proper treatment.
- Industrial water can be purified after due treatment.

### (2) Discribe the classification of industries.

- Industries are divided on the basis of human labour, ownership and sources of raw material.
- On the basis of human labour the industries can be divided as small scale and large scale industries. Those industries where more employment is available is known as large scale industry.
- E.g. : Cotton textile industry.

- When an industry is under the direction of an individual's ownership and the number of labourers is also less, it is called small scale industry. E.g. : Sugar (Khandsari).
- so, industries can be classified into private, public, joint and co-operative many ways.
- On the basis of the source of the raw material, the industries can be classified into agro based and mineral based industries.

### 3. Write answer to the following questions in brief :

#### (1) How many ship building centres are there in India ? Which are they ?

- In recent times there are main five centres to build ships of modern style.
- These are :Vishakhapatnum, Kolkata, Kochi, Mumbai and Marmagoa which are in public sector
- Kochi and Vishakhapatnum build ships of large size.
- Private dockyards fulfill local needs.

#### (2) Which raw material is needed for manufacturing cement ?

- Lime stone, coal, gypsum, bauxite, clay etc. are the raw material for cement industry.
- The raw material and the products have more weight, so the cement factories are located where the raw material is available in abundance.
- Cement is inevitable in building construction, roads, dams etc.
- India ranks second after China in cement production. Thus, it produces about 6 % of the world production.

#### (3) Where are the centres of chemical industry located in Gujarat ?

- The centres of chemical industry located in Gujarat are Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Bharuch etc.

#### (4) State four centres of paper industry in Gujarat.

- The centres of paper industry in Gujarat are Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat, Vapi, Valsad, Vadodara etc.

4. Select the correct option from the options given for each question and write answer :

(1) Which of the following cities is called cottonopolis of India for cotton textiles ?

(A) Indore      (B) Mumbai      (C) Ahmedabad      (D) Nagpur

(2) Which place does India hold in the export of Jute in the world ?

(A) Second    (B) First      (C) Third      (D) None

(3) Which Indian city is well-known as "Silicon Valley" of India ?

(A) Delhi      (B) Bengaluru      (C) Jaipur      (D) Nagpur

(4) Where is the mini steel plant located in Gujarat ?

(A) Kandla      (B) Okha      (C) Dwarka      (D) Hajira

(5) Which of the following pairs is false ?

(A) Bengal-Kulti      (B) Jharkhand—Jamshedpur

(C) Karnataka-Bhadravati      (D) Andhra Pradesh —Bumpur