

MT EDUCARE LTD.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **GEOGRAPHY**

Agro-Based Industries and Industries in India STEP UP ANSWER SHEET

Agro-Based Industries

A.1.

- (a) Two large sugar producing states are :
In North-Uttar Pradesh
In South-Maharashtra
- (b) (i) An agro based industry in Ahmedabad-Cotton textile.
(ii) Mysore--Silk textile.
- (d) Geographical reasons are :
(i) It is necessary to crush sugar cane within 24 hours of harvesting because the sugar content decreases as it dries up.
(ii) Sericulture flourished in Karnataka because it has favourable climate for rearing silk-worms (Temp. 16°C to 30°C) and availability of abundant soft water free from alkaline salts.

[2013]

A.2.

- (a) Silk textile industry and woollen textile industry. An important State for silk textile industry is Karnataka and woollen textile industry, Punjab.
- (b) (i) The hot and humid climate of Kolkata facilitates the spinning of yarn of finer cotton. It has soft water from river Ganga for bleaching and dyeing, sufficient power supply, cheap labour and excellent means of transportation.
- (c) Problems of the jute textile industry in India.
(i) Competition from artificial silk is the main
- (d) The geographical conditions are more suitable in the peninsular region than in North India for the cultivation of sugarcane.
- The crushing season is longer and mills are near the plantation in the peninsular region and so there is no loss of sucrose. In North India, it is seasonal in character as sugarcane is available only at the time of harvest and the crushing season is short. So, there is increase in cost of production.
 - The sugar industry is better organized in the peninsular region as the mills are better managed in the cooperative sector, factories are nearer the centre of large consumption. This lowers the transport cost and overall prices. In North India, there are great distances between the factories and the fields which causes increase in the cost of production.

- The outdated and worn-out machinery of North Indian mills leads to low milling efficiency and wastage. The mills in peninsular India are new, efficient and very large.

[2014]

A.3.

- (a) (i) Cotton textile industry is considered as an agro based industry, as the industry depends on the raw material produced by the agricultural sector.
- (c) (i) Two problems faced by the sugar industry are as follows :
- a) The sugarcane cultivated in India is of poor quality and have low sucrose content.
 - b) The cost of production is quite high because of the inefficient and uneconomic nature of production.
- (ii) Two by-products of sugar industry are- molasses and bagasse.
- (d) (i) The main problem faced by the silk industry is the stiff competition from artificial silk, which is cheaper than raw silk. Moreover import of cheaper quality silk from China adds to the problem.
- (iii) Synthetic fibres are cheaper and more durable, thus they are more popular.

[2015]

- (b) Problems of cotton textile industry are :
- Obsolete machineries** : Most of the mills have obsolete machineries being 30 years old. This has resulted in low productivity and inferior quality.
- Inadequate power supply** : With increasing population the problem of power supply is becoming acute and the industry suffers from the shortage of power. Low productivity of the labour : Labour productivity is extremely low in India as compared to advanced countries.
- Stiff competition** : Indian cotton textile industry has to face stiff competition from the power loom and the synthetic fiber product.
- (d) (i) Karnataka is the largest producer because of favourable climate for rearing of silk worms and availability of mulberry plants and bombyx mori silk worm which is reared through out the year.
- (ii) Eri and Tasar are the two non-mulberry silk
- (iii) Silk weaving center in Tamil Nadu is Kanchipuram and silk weaving center in UP is Lucknow.

[2016]

Q.5.

- (a) • Mineral-based industry depends on the minerals for their raw material, e.g., iron and steel industry.
- Agro-based industry depends on the agricultural products for their raw material, e.g., jute industry/sugar industry.

[2]

- (b) ● Tropical climate, black soil, high temperature through out the year, good rainfall, irrigation frost free growing season are best suited geographical conditions which gave high yield per unit in Maharashtra as compared to North India (U.P.).
- The sucrose content is higher in the tropical variety of sugarcane in Maharashtra as compared to Uttar Pradesh.
 - The cooperative sugar mills are better managed in Maharashtra, than in U.P.
 - Most of the mills are new in Maharashtra with modern machinery as compared to U.P.
- (c) (i) Tasar.
(ii) Bagasses.
(iii) Sericulture.
- (d) (i) ● Availability of raw cotton in and around Mumbai.
● Humid climate of shore-based Mumbai is ideal for this industry as the thread does not break so easily.
● Cheap HEP is available from Tata HEP grid from Western Ghats.
● Mumbai's location as an important international port, helps in import of long-staple cotton and machinery and export of finished goods.
- (ii) ● Ahmedabad in Gujarat.
● Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu.

[2017]



Industries in India

A.1.

- (a) (i) Significance of electronic industry : It covers a wide range of products including television, transistor, cellular telecom, computers, defence, railways, meteorological equipment, space research as well as medical equipments. It has revolutionized the life style of the Indian masses in the recent past.
- (ii) Two cities are Bengaluru and Pune.
- (b) Two steel plants are :
- (i) Bokaro
 - (ii) Bhilai
- (c) Three reasons for large concentration of iron and steel plants in Chhota Nagpur region are :
- (i) Availability of raw iron ore
 - (ii) Availability of coal for power
 - (iii) Availability of cheap labour

[2013]

- (a) **Tata Iron and Steel company** : It obtain iron ore from Singhbhum in Jharkhand and Mayurbhanj and Bonai in Orissa. Coal is secured from Jharia in Jharkhand.
- (b) Naphtha, Propylene, Ethylene and Benzene are the raw materials used in the petrochemical industry.
Advantages : (i) They are durable and cheaper, (ii) They are not dependent on o agricultural raw materials. Hence there is no fluctuation in production due to climate factors.
- (c) (i) Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam is a leading ship building centre of deep navigable water off the coast, with an excellent transport network, technical know-how, availability of steel and demand for the ships.
- (ii) Mini steel plants work through electric furnaces causing less pollution whereas the integrated steel plants use blast furnaces where coking coal are fed continuously to melt the iron ore, causing huge pollution.
- (iii) Electronic industry with mass scale integration process has produced computers, servers, displays, TVs and cameras, telephone exchanges etc., to enable capture and broadcast news, advertisements, cinema, educational programs etc., to large section of the population over the country and overseas, thus revolutionizing the life style of the Indian masses.

[2014]

- (a) (i) Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry as it forms the backbone of the modern industry. It is used to manufacture industrial machinery, railway tracks, dams, etc., which helps in industrialization and economic development of the country.
- (ii) Mini steel plants usually have smaller operational units as compared to the integrated steel plants. They use cheaply available scrap iron in electric furnaces, which cater the local market, and hence produce fewer items like stainless steel, alloy, steel, etc.
- (b) (i) Kanpur-Sugar industry
(ii) Rourkela-Iron and steel plant
(iii) Pune-Cotton textile industry
(iv) Mangalore- Silk industry.
- (c) (i) The reasons for the growing importance of the petrochemical industry are as follows :
- a) The petrochemical products do not depend on agricultural raw materials, hence there is no fluctuation in production due to climatic factors.

- b) The petrochemical products like plastics, PVC pipes, synthetic fibres are cheaper and more durable
- (ii) Two products are plastics and PVC pipes.

[2015]

A.4.

- (a) Mini Steel Plant use scrap iron which is easily available and they do not require heavy capital investment.
They can be set up at any convenient place as they do not need huge infrastructure and they do not cause pollution as they use electric arc furnaces.
- (b) (i) Durgapur Steel Plant
(ii) 1. Iron ore- It gets its iron ore from Keonjhar in Orissa and Singhbhum in Jharkhand.
2. Manganese comes from Keonjhar in Orissa.
3. Coking coal comes from Raniganj and Jharia.
- (c) (i) Products made from Petrochemicals are growing in popularity because they are cost effective as produced in mass scale and because of their durability, washability they are growing very popular.
(iii) The electronic industry contributes to the development of the country as it has diversified its production range to meet the needs of the post and telegraph department, railways, defense, overseas communication services and electricity board.
It has contributed to the space technology and various electronic and space research programme.
- (d) (i) Bhilai - Iron & Steel Plant.
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works - For the production of electric railway engine.
Koraput - The engines for MIG Aircraft are manufactured.

[2016]

Q.5.

- (a) ● Iron and Steel industry is the key element in the heavy industrial structure of a nation. Most of the important industries such as automobile, locomotives, rail tracks, ship building, machine and tools and defence equipment depend on iron and steel industry.
● The production and consumption of iron and steel is one of the most significant measures of the level of industrialization and economic growth of a country.
- (b) (i) Rourkela Steel Plant.
(ii) ● Iron ore comes from Sundargarh and Keonjhar district, these sources are located 77 km from its location.
● Manganese comes from Barajmda

- (c) (i) **Petro-chemical industry** : Polythene, PVC of plastic group/nylone/ dacron/synthetic rubber.
- (ii) **Heavy engineering** : Engine/generator/pumps machines/railway wheels/ railway tracks.
- (iii) **Electronic industry** : Components like capacitor/register/printed circuit board/computers/monitors/television sets/defence equipments.

[2017]

