

1. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material.

- (a) Aluminium (b) Cement
(c) Sugar (d) Jute

Ans. (b)

2. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

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

Ans. (b)

3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

- (a) Aluminium (b) Cement
(c) Jute (d) Steel

Ans. (a)

4. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.

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

Ans. (c)

5. What is manufacturing?

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

6. Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.

Ans. Three physical factors of industrial location are:

- (i) Availability of raw materials (ii) Power
(iii) Water (iv) Climate.

7. Name any three human factors for location of an Industry.

Ans. Three human factors of industrial location are:

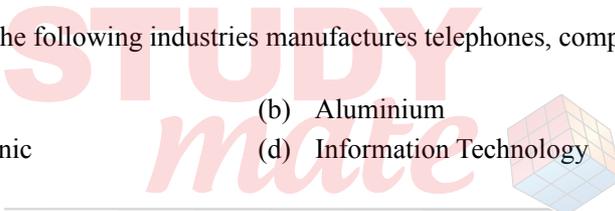
- (i) Skilled labour (ii) Capital
(iii) Market

8. What are basic industries? Give an example.

Ans. Basic industries provide tools, machines and implements to manufacture other goods, e.g., Iron and steel industry.

9. Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement.

Ans. Cement industry requires gypsum, limestone, silica, alumina and coal or electric power as raw materials.



- 10.** How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent developments have led to rise in the production capacity?

Ans. Mini steel plant -

1. Mini steel plants are smaller, have electric furnaces, use steel scrap and sponge iron.
2. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications.

An integrated steel plant

1. An integrated steel plant is large, handles everything in one complex - from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping.

Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to :

- (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal
- (b) Lower productivity of labour
- (c) Irregular supply of energy and
- (d) Poor infrastructure.

We also import good quality steel from other countries. However, the overall production of steel is sufficient to meet our domestic demand.

The liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment has given a boost to the industry with the efforts of Private entrepreneurs.

- 11.** How do industries pollute the environment?

Ans. Although industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise and resulting degradation of environment that they have caused, cannot be overlooked. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution: (a) Air (b) Water (c) Land (d) Noise. The polluting industries also include thermal power plants.

Air pollution :

- (a) Caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- (b) Air borne particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke.
- (c) Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms.
- (d) Release of toxic gases.

Water Pollution :

- (a) Caused by organic and inorganic waste and effluents discharged into rivers.
- (b) Thermal pollution - caused due to release of hot water from industries and power plants into the water bodies.

Noise Pollution : Industrial and construction activities, machines, factory equipments, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills make a lot of noise.

- 12.** Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize the environmental degradation by industry.

Ans. To prevent environmental degradation caused by industries the following measures should be taken

- (i) Reducing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling at various stages.
- (ii) Rainwater harvesting to meet the growing needs.
- (iii) Proper treatment of hot water and effluents before discharging into rivers, etc. Industrial effluents can be treated at three stages. Primary treatment involves mechanical process like screening, grinding and sedimentation. Secondary treatment involves biological process. Tertiary treatment involves biological, chemical and physical processes.
- (iv) Aerosol emissions can be reduced by the use of separators, scrubbers, filters, precipitators, etc.
- (v) Selection of clean fuel and better maintenance of equipment.
- (vi) Use of silencers to reduce noise pollution.
- (vii) Shifting of industries away from cities.