

SUB: GEOGRAPHY, CLASS- X  
TOPIC: CHAPTER: 6 – MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  
DATE OF SUBMISSION:

WORKSHEET NO.: 21

NAME OF STUDENT: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
CLASS & SEC.: X- \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please write following question-answers in your note book:**

**1, 4, 7, 11, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 36, 41, 42, 46, 49 and 50.**

### **Summary:**

**Manufacturing:** Production of goods in large quantities after processing the raw materials into more valuable products is called manufacturing.

**Cotton Textiles:** At present, there are 1600 cotton and synthetic textile mills in India. Almost 80% of them are in the private sector. The rest are in the public sector and cooperative sector. Additionally, there are several thousand small factories with four to ten looms.

### **Aluminium Smelting**

Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. Aluminium is often turned into alloy and then used for making various products.

### **Chemical Industries**

The chemical industry contributes about 3% to the GDP. The chemical industry of India is the third largest in Asia and is at twelfth position in the world.

### **Fertiliser Industry**

India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilisers. There are 57 fertiliser units which manufacture nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous fertilisers.

### **Cement Industry**

Cement industry requires bulky raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum. There are many cement plants in Gujarat because of proximity to ports. There are 128 large and 323 mini cement plants in India.

### **Automobile Industry**

Almost all types of vehicles are manufactured in India. After liberalization in 1991, many automobile manufacturers set up their base in India. With the launch of contemporary models, India became an attractive market for automobiles. At present, there are 15 manufacturers of cars and multi-utility vehicles, 9 of commercial vehicles, 14 of two and three-wheelers.

### **Information Technology and Electronics Industry**

Bangalore is often termed as the electronic capital of India. Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore are the other important centres. There are 18 software technology parks in the country and they provide single window service and high data communication to software experts

### **Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation**

**Air Pollution:** High proportion of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide create air pollution.



















