

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science
GEOGRAPHY – Manufacturing Industries



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1. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loom lower than the power loom and handloom?

Ans. (1) Mill sector loom should be kept lower to avoid competition to the handloom clothes.
(2) Development of the mill sector will not help to solve the problems of millions of the population since they are in the power loom and hand loom sector. Development of mill sector helps only a few capitalists where as millions of people are benefited by the development of power loom and hand loom.

2. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as an index of a country's development. Why?

Ans. 1. The strength of an economy will be depended on the strength of the basic industries. Iron and steel is a basic industry. It supplies raw materials for manufacturing machineries and other industries. Hence production and consumption of steel indicates the development of secondary sector and tertiary sector.
2. The profit margin in this industry will be much more than any other industry and it contributes a major share in the GDP.

3. What are the mismatches of textile industry in India?

Ans. 1. We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total trade. However, our trade in garments is only 4 % of the world total.
2. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level and capable of using all the fabrics we produce. However, the weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high quality yarn that is produced in the country.
3. There are some large and modern factories but most of the production is in fragmented small units, which cater to the local needs.

4. How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?

Ans. Bengal was famous for jute production. It was partitioned into East and West Bengal in 1947 along with the partition of India. East Bengal became part of Pakistan and later an independent country called Bangladesh. Accordingly, we lost some of the major jute industries and jute growing areas.
Now one of the problems faced by the jute industry in India is international competition especially from Bangladesh.

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5. What is the importance of manufacturing?

Ans. The importance of manufacturing is the following:

1. Industries play an important role in the economy of a country. The economic strength of a country is judged by the development of manufacturing industries.
2. Industries provide employment opportunities and reduce poverty in India. Thus, solve unemployment problem. It helps reduce dependence of people on agriculture and provide them job in secondary and tertiary activities..
3. Industries bring foreign exchange. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
4. It provides tools and implements for agriculture.
5. It brings down regional differences by establishing industries to tribal and backward areas.

6. Name the physical and human factors that affect location of industries.

- Ans.**
1. Availability of raw materials, power resources, water facilities, and favourable climatic condition are the **physical factors** that affect the location of industries.
 2. The **human factors** that control the location of industries are labourers, transport facilities, market, capital, banking facilities and government policies.
 3. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as **agglomeration economies**.
 4. **Least cost** of production, Government policies and availability of specialized labour also influence location of industries.

7. On what basis are industries classified?

Ans. Industries are classified on the following basis:

1. Number of labourers employed or on the basis of capital investment - **large scale or small scale industries**.
2. Source of raw material used- **agro based or mineral based industries**.
3. Nature or type of raw material used. Or based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods - **light or heavy industries**.
4. Ownership of industries- **public, private, joint, or co-operative industries**
5. According to their main role in the economy – **basic industries or consumer industries**.

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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Vipin Sir says about NTSE.

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8. How industries are classified on the basis of ownership?

Ans. Based on owner ship, industries are classified as the following:

1. **Private companies:** It is completely owned and controlled by private individuals. e.g. Bajaj Auto, Tata Iron & Steel Company, Maruti Udyog Ltd., Bata Shoe Company (BSC), Bombay Dyeing, Mahindra & Mahindra etc.

2. **Public sector industries:** These are owned and controlled by the government. e.g. Bhilai Steel Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited(BHEL), H.M.T (Hindustan Machine Tools) , Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) etc. .

3. **Joint sector industries:** These are owned and controlled by both government and private individuals jointly on a share basis. e.g. Oil India Ltd.

4. **Co-operative sector industries:** These are owned collectively by people on voluntary membership. Democratic set up, service motive, and equality of opportunity are its features. e.g. Milk marketing federations and sugar industries are normally under co- operative sector. Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by producers or suppliers of raw material, workers or both.

9. What are the problems faced by cotton textiles?

Ans.

1. Scarcity of good quality of cotton
2. Obsolete machinery
3. Erratic powers supply
4. Stiff competitions with synthetic fibre industry are the problems faced by the cotton textile industries in India.
5. Low Productivity of labor

10. Why are the jute textile mills concentrated along the Hugli River? Explain by giving four examples. What are the challenges facing jute industry in India?

Ans.

1. Hugli River is used for inexpensive transportation supported by a good network of railways and roadways to help movement of raw materials and finished products.
2. Jute mills needs a lot of water for processing jute. It is available here.
3. Cheap labor is available in West Bengal and the neighbouring states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
4. Banking facilities are adequate.

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5. Port facility and banking facilities are also available in West Bengal.

Challenges of jute industries:

- (a) Demand for jute carpets and packing materials declined in the international market.
- (b) Cost of production has increased.
- (c) Stiff competition in international markets especially from Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand reduced overall demand for Indian jute products.
- (d) Synthetic substitutes also posing threat to jute industry.

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