

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 6: NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography Chapter 6 provides a clear and concise overview of the sectors that produce different goods. Students can consult the NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography Chapter 6 - Manufacturing Industries if they are having trouble understanding the solutions to the exercise problems in Chapter 6 of the course.

All of the questions' descriptive answers are included in these solutions. Simple yet powerful speech is used to offer answers so that children can understand them with ease. Students who use these answers as a reference will do well in the CBSE Social Science exam.

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Overview

The topics that follow will be covered with the students:

1. Importance of Manufacturing
2. Contribution of the industry to National Economy
3. Industrial Location
4. Classification of Industries
 1. Agro-Based Industries
 2. Textile Industry
 3. Sugar Industry
 4. Minerals based Industry
 5. Iron and Steel Industry
 6. Chemical Industry
 7. Automobile Industry
 8. Information Technology and Electronics Industry
 9. Cement Industry
5. Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation
6. Control of Environmental Degradation

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 6

Exercises

1. Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which sector of the economy employs limestone as a raw material?

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

Solution: (b) Cement

(ii) Which of the following organisations sells steel to plants in the public sector?

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

Solution: (b) SAIL

(iii) Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

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

Solution: (a) Aluminium

(iv) Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc?

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

Solution: (b) Electronic

2. In no more than 30 words, provide a quick response to the following.

(i) What is manufacturing?

Solution:

Manufacturing is the process of producing items in big quantities from raw materials that have been processed to create products that are more valuable. Paper is made from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore, and aluminium from bauxite, among other materials.

(ii) List any three physical characteristics related to the industry's location.

Three physical factors for the location of the industry are:

1. Availability of raw materials
2. Closeness to market
3. Availability of power

For instance, West Bengal is home to the majority of the jute textile industry since the Hugli basin has jute-producing regions and jute can be processed and transported there at a low cost.

(iii) List any three human elements that influence an industry's location.

Three human factors for the location of an industry are the following:

1. Labour
2. Capital
3. Closeness to cities

For instance, Kolkata is a sizable metropolitan area with access to port, financial, and insurance services, and the jute textile industry in West Bengal benefits from inexpensive labour from the other states.

(iv) What are the basic industries? Give an example.

Solution:

The industries that supply their product or raw materials to make other commodities are known as basic or key industries.

For instance, the iron and steel sectors supply raw materials for these materials to other industries.

(v) Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement.

Solution:

Important raw materials used in the manufacture of cement are the following:

1. Limestone
2. Silica
3. Alumina
4. Gypsum

3. Write the answers to the following questions in 120 words.

(i) What distinguishes integrated steel plants from micro steel plants? What issues does the sector face? What recent events have caused the production capacity to increase?

Solution:

Large integrated steel facilities manage all aspects of steel production, from raw material assembly to rolling and shape.

Smaller in size and equipped with electric furnaces, mini steel plants use sponge iron and steel scrap. They also have re-rollers that work with steel ingots. They create mild and alloy steel that meets predetermined standards.

The following list of difficulties the steel industry faces is

1. High price and scarce supply of coking coal
2. Lower productivity of labour
3. Irregular supply of energy
4. Poor infrastructure

(ii) How do industries pollute the environment?

Solution:

Four different forms of pollution are caused by industries:

1. Air
2. Water
3. Land
4. Noise

A high concentration of unwanted gases, such as carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, and airborne particulate matter, contributes to air pollution.

Industrial effluents and wastes, both organic and inorganic, that are dumped into water bodies are the source of pollution. The primary offenders are tanneries, refineries, and paper.

Pollution of water and soil are strongly related. The soil is rendered unusable for agricultural purposes by the disposal of garbage. Substances then find their way into the soil and poison the groundwater.

Construction and industrial machinery are the main sources of noise pollution.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 6

Our NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Contemporary India Chapter 6 are a great resource for students. The marking scheme and all of the CBSE requirements have led to the development of these solutions.

Only the best educators are employed to provide you with the most accurate and comprehensive answers. So now you know the responses to some of the most important questions posed throughout the chapter.