

Chapter-6

Manufacturing Industries

1 marks Questions

1. Name the any two public sector industries.

Ans. TISCO and Bajaj Auto Ltd

2. What are small scale industries?

Ans. An industry where the investment on the assets of a unit is less than one crore is known as small scale industries.

3. Oil India Ltd is which type of Industry on the basis of ownership?

Ans. Joint sector Industry

4. What are heavy industries?

Ans. Industries in where bulky and heavy weight of raw material is used and heavy finished goods are produced. Example: Iron and steel industry.

5. What is Cryolite?

Ans. A molten metal acts as an electrolyte.

6. When and where, the first cement plant was set up?

Ans. 1904, Chennai

7. Write down the basic inputs of Iron and steel industry.

Ans. Coking coal, limestone and manganese

8. What is NTPC?

Ans. National Thermal Power Corporation

9. Name any two pre independence industrial cities of India.

Ans. Bombay and Kolkata

10. In which year national jute policy was formulated.

Ans. 2005

11. Name the company through which public sector undertakings market their steel.

Ans. Steel authority of India

12. How many technology parks are in India?

Ans. 18

13. Name the undertaking which has ISO certification for EMS (Environment management System) 14001.

Ans. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

14. What is the position of India in the production of Gur and Khandasri in the world?

Ans. First position

15. How much electricity is required for the smelting per ton of Aluminium ore?

Ans. 18,600 Kwh per ton of ore

16. Name the basic raw material used for sugar industry.

Ans. Sugarcane

17. Which were the techniques used in ancient India to produce cotton textiles.

Ans. Hand spinning and handloom weaving

18. Name any two Asian countries who imports cotton goods from India.

Ans. Singapore and Sri Lanka

19. To which Asian country India exports yarn?

Ans. Japan

20. In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded

A. Mysore

B . Madras

C . Surat

D. Bombay

Ans. D. Bombay

21. Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods

A. Bangladesh

B. India

C. Sri Lanka

D. Brazil

Ans. B. India

22. Iron and steel is a

A. an agro base industry

B. a chemical industry

C. basic industry

D. tertiary industry

Ans. C. basic industry

23. Durgapur is situated in

A. Jharkhand

B. Orissa

C. Chhattisgarh

D. West Bengal

Ans. D. West Bengal

24. Chemical industries usually are located near

A. Iron and steel industries

B. Thermal power plant

C. Oil refineries

D. Automobile industry

Ans. C. Oil refineries

25. STP is the Abbreviation of

A. System tech park

B. Software Technology Park

C. State thermal plant

D. Software Technology Picket

Ans. B. Software Technology Park

26. NTPC is the Abbreviation of

A. National Textile Production Company

B. National Technology Production Company

C. National Thermal Power Corporation

D. National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

Ans. C. National Thermal Power Corporation

27. Atomic power plant causes

A. Water Pollution

B. Noise Pollution

C. Air Pollution

D. Heat Pollution

Ans. D. Heat Pollution

28. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Crop production

B. Fish production

C. Plantation

D. Sugar Production

Ans. D. Sugar Production

29. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Converting raw material into ready good

B. Transporting raw material

C. Producing raw material

D. Procuring raw material

Ans. A. Converting raw material into ready good

30. Industrialisation and urbanization go hand in hand'. Explain.

Ans. (i) Cities provide market and also provide services such as banking, insurances, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice etc. to the industries.

(ii) Industrial workers need houses and other facilities. The provision of these facilities can convert a small town into big cities.

31. What is agglomeration economies?

Ans. Cities provide market and other facilities like banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, and financial advice etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban institutions. This is known as agglomeration economies.

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

Ans. Physical factors and three human factors that affect the location of industries are:

(i) Availability of raw materials (ii) Availability of power resources

(iii) Suitable climate (iv) Availability of water

Human factors that affect the location of industries are:

(i) Availability of labour (ii) Availability of market (iii) Government policies

33. What is the large scale and small scale industries? Give examples.

Ans. Those industries that employ a large number of workers in each unit and having large production level are known as large scale industries. e.g. cotton textile industry.

The industry that employs a small number of workers in each unit and having small production level is known as small scale industry. e.g. readymade garment industries.

3 marks Questions

1. Which factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India?

Ans. (i) Cotton textile have a very high demand throughout the country.

(ii) Major inputs like banking, electricity, transportation are available in almost every part of the country.

(iii) Textile industry is labour intensive industry and labour is easily available in India.

(iv) Textile industry requires less technological inputs and can be carried out using simple tools and machines.

2. Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture. Explain.

Ans. (i) The industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton bull pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

(ii) Agriculture provides raw material to the industry i.e. raw cotton.

3. What are the major problems of cotton textile industry?

Ans. : (i) Lack of good quality long staple cotton (ii) Erratic power supply

(iii) Out dated machinery and technology (iv) Low output of workers (v) Stiff international competition.

4. What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? Why is the internal

demand for jute increasing?

Ans. (i) To increase the productivity (ii) To improve the quality

(iii) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers (iv) Enhancing the yield per hectare

The internal demand for jute has been on the increase because -

(i) Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging

(ii) The growing global concern for environment friendly biodegradable materials.

5. India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet , we are not able to perform to our full potential. Give any four reasons.

Ans. (i) High Costs and Limited availability of coking coal.

(ii) Lower productivity of labour (iii) Shortage of power (iv) Poor infrastructure.

(v) Low Investment in Research and Development.

6. Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?

Ans. Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry because:

(i) It is the industry which lays the foundation of rapid development of other industries such as heavy Engineering, defence equipment, automobiles, aeroplanes etc.

(ii) It is also helpful in providing employment.

(iii) It also helps in the development of agriculture.

7. What is importance of the manufacturing industries?

Ans. 1. Employment generation: Manufacturing industry is the main source of employment for large number of skilled as well as unskilled workers.

2. Foreign exchange: Export of manufactured goods bring foreign exchange to India.

3. Reduction of pressure on land: Manufacturing industry produces products of daily needs and helps the common people to fulfill their basic needs. It reduces pressure on agricultural sector for employment.

4. Removal of economic problems: Industrial development is a precondition for the removal of economic problems like poverty, unemployment and economic inequality. It also helps in bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

8. What is the importance of Jute Industry?

Ans. : 1. Employment- The jute industry supports 2 61 Lakh workers directly another 40 lakh small and marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute and Mesta.

2. Products: Jute industry provides products of daily use like jute bags, ropes, mats etc.

3. Foreign Exchange: Exports of raw jute and manufactured goods bring foreign exchange

4. Promotion of Small Scale Industry: Many products of the jute industry are manufactured by cottage and small scale industry. So it promotes decentralization of industry.

9. The sugar industry is now shifting from north to south. Mention main reasons.

Ans. North India is regarded as the main centre of the sugar industry and Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer.

Over the time the sugar industry is shifting towards south India. The main reasons behind shifting of the sugar industry towards south India are:

(i) The sugar contents in the cane is higher i.e. 10.5% in Maharashtra and other southern states.

(ii) Climate is suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane.

(iii) South has better export facilities as compared to North.

(iv) Cooperative sugar mills are more successful in management in south India.

(v) The Peninsular climate helps to extend the crushing season by two months in the south

India than north India.

10. How would you classify industries on the bases of their main role?

Ans. Industries can be classified under the following categories on the basis of their main role:

1. Basic and Key Industries: Basic and key industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other products. Example: Iron and steel industry, copper smelting and aluminum smelting.
 2. Consumer Industries: Consumer Industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers. Example: Sugar, Toothpaste, paper, sewing machines and fans etc.
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11. What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment?

Ans. 1. Mining causes air pollution. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.

2. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.

3. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.

12. Why has there been a decline in the Jute Industry? Give three reasons.

Ans. 1. Because of high cost Jute products the demand has greatly declined.

2. The invention of synthetic as a substitute for jute has greatly led to the decline of the jute industry.

3. International competition especially from Bangladesh has also led to decline of the Jute industry.

13. Can you write brief outline about the position of Indian cotton industry at

international level?

- Ans.** 1. India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, next to china at around 34 million.
2. We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for one fourth of total trade.
3. Our trade in garments is only 4% of the world's total.
4. Our spinning mills are competitive at global level and capable of using all the fiber products.
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14. How would you classify industries on the bases of raw materials used?

- Ans.** 1. Agro based industries: Industries which get its raw material from agriculture are known as Agro based industries. Cotton, woolen, jute, silk textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee and edible oil are examples of agro based industries.
2. Mineral based Industries: Industries which are dependent on minerals for their industrial use are known as mineral based industries. Iron and steel industries, cement industries, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals are examples of Mineral based industries.
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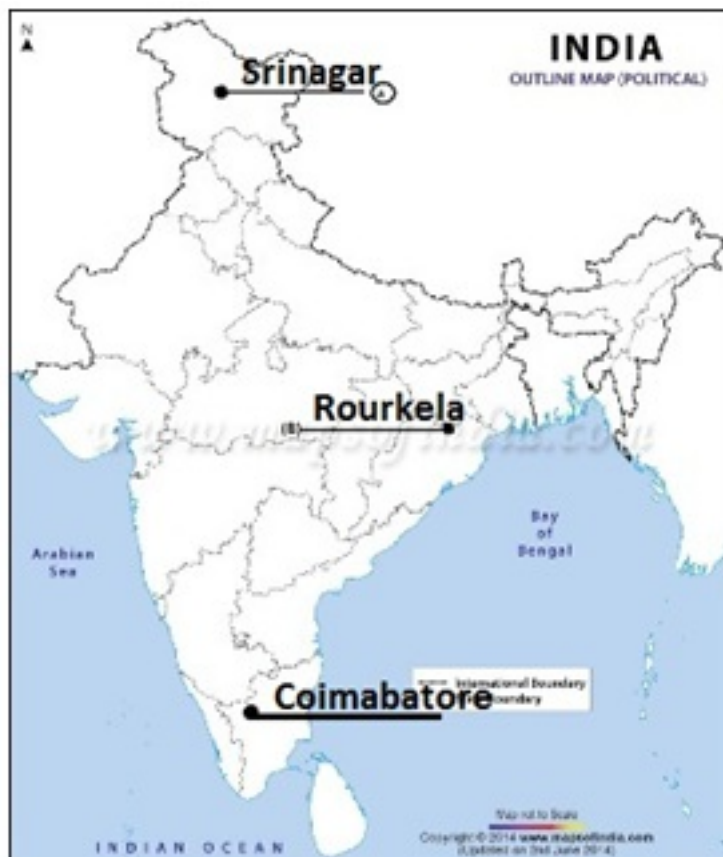
15. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

- 1. Silk Textile centre**
- 2. Iron and steel Plant**

B. Locate and Label Coimbatore cotton textile centre with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



Ans.



16. Highlights the features of National jute policy of India.

Ans. 1. National Jute Policy of India was formed in the year 2005 by the central Government of India.

2. Government made a policy to mandatory use of Jute packaging.

3. According to policy the production of the Jute will be increased.

4. Quality of Jute products will also be improved.

5. Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

17. What is the precondition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty of our country?

Ans. 1. Industrial development is a precondition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty of our country.

2. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.

3. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in rural areas.

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

Ans. There are several thousand factories which have five to ten looms. 90 percent of the cotton cloth is produced in decentralized sector other than mills. It provides employment to thousands of weavers all over the country. Cotton and other related facilities are available everywhere in the country. So to save the small scale and cottage cotton industry it is necessary to keep the mill sector loom age lower than power loom and handloom. It is necessary for the survival of the thousands of weavers of our country. It gives them employment and earning.

19. Why is it important for India to improve weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in

large quantities?

Ans. The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much high quality yarn that is produced in the country. There are some large and modern factories in these segments, but most of the production is in fragmented small units, which cater to local market. This mismatch is a major drawback for the industry. As a result, many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufactures have to import fabric. Our high quality yarn is used by other countries. It is important to improve weaving sector because it is decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills. That's why weaving sector should be improved so that it may use high quality yarn produced in the country.

20. Why has there been a decline in the jute Industry? Give reasons.

Ans. From last few years there has been a decline in the Jute industry. It has to face the following challenges:

1. The invention synthetic as a substitute for jute has greatly led to the decline of the jute industry.
2. Because of high cost, demand of jute has greatly declined.

International competition especially from Bangladesh has also led to the decline of the jute industry.

21.A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Iron and Steel Plant

2. Iron and steel Plant

B. Locate and Label Kanpur woolen textile with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



Ans.



22. What are the three problems being faced by the Indian cotton industry?

Ans. 1. We had made a significant increase in the production of good quality long staple cotton; the need to imports is still felt.

2. Power supply is erratic and machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular.

3. Other problems are the low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fiber industry.

23. Which factors are responsible for shifting of sugar mills to southern and western states?

Ans. Recently sugar mills have migrated to the southern and western states of India especially Maharashtra. The reasons for the shift are-

1. The cooler climate in those states which lengthens the crushing season.

2. Increase in the sucrose contents of the cane.

3. Another factor is the success of co-operatives of these western and southern states of India.

24. Why does the north eastern part of the peninsular plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?

Ans. 1. Due to the area is rich in raw material.

2. Transport facilities are available.

3. Port facilities are available close to this area.

4. Labour from Bihar and UP states is also available.

25. Write any important characteristics of Indian Engineering Industry.

Ans. 1. Before independence there was no engineering industry worth the name, so we were

quite deficient in all sorts of machinery.

2. But after independence the whole situation has changed. We now manufacture engineering machinery for textile, sugar, paper, cement, mining and petro-chemical plants.

3. The heavy engineering plant at Ranchi has been designing and fabricating huge machines for our steel plants.

4. A large variety of engineering goods are being produced now not only for domestic use but also for international market.

26. Write some facts about the Indian fertilizer industry.

Ans. Following are the facts of the Indian fertilizer industry:

1. Nitrogenous fertilizers-especially urea. India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers.

2. Phosphoric fertilizers and ammonium phosphate (DAP).

3. Complex fertilizers-this has a combination of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. India has no reserves of potash or potassium compounds which can be commercially utilized.

27. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Iron and steel Plant

2. Iron and steel Plant

B. Locate and Label Ludhiana cotton textile with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



Ans.



28. Write some facts of the Indian Chemical industry.

Ans. Following are the facts

1. 24.45% of the total export (chemical and allied products).
 2. Contributes approximately 3 percent of the GDP.
 3. 10%-12% growth per annum.
 4. 2% of global chemical industry.
 5. Third largest in Asia in terms of size.
 6. 12nd place in the world in terms of size.
 7. 2nd largest producer of agrochemical in Asia.
 8. 29.39 percent of imports comprises of inorganic chemicals.
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29. Explain the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environment degradation.

- Ans.** 1. Maximum use of latest and efficient equipments and adoption of techniques which encourage sustainable development.
2. Use of ash, pond management ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. These techniques reduce environment pollution.
3. Maximum ash utilization which minimize the generation of waste.
4. Nurturing of ecological balance by maintain green belts and afforestation.
-

30. Mention the factors responsible for location of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra-Gujarat region in early years?

Ans. In the initial phase cotton textile industry was concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat in and around the cotton growing belt. The factors responsible for localization of cotton textile industry in these regions mainly around Mumbai and Ahmadabad were

availability of raw cotton, market for finished products, developed transport network, port facilities, cheap labour, moist climate and capital.

31. How would you classify industry on the bases of ownership?

Ans. 1. Public sector: Owned and operated by government agencies, e.g., BHEL, SAIL.

2. Private Sector: Owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals, e.g., Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries, TISCO

3. Joint Sector: Run jointly by the Government and Individual or group of individuals, e.g. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)

4. Cooperative Sector: Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material, workers or both. Resources are pooled and profits and losses are shared, e.g. Amul India, coir industries in Kerala, Sugar industries in Maharashtra.

32. “The textile industry of India is self reliant and complete in Value” Explain the contribution of textile industry to the Indian economy.

Ans. 1. Textile industry contributes almost 14% to industrial production.

2. It generates employment for almost 35 million people directly.

3. It also contributes 24.6 percent of the foreign exchange earnings.

4. Its contribution toward GDP is 4 percent.

33.A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

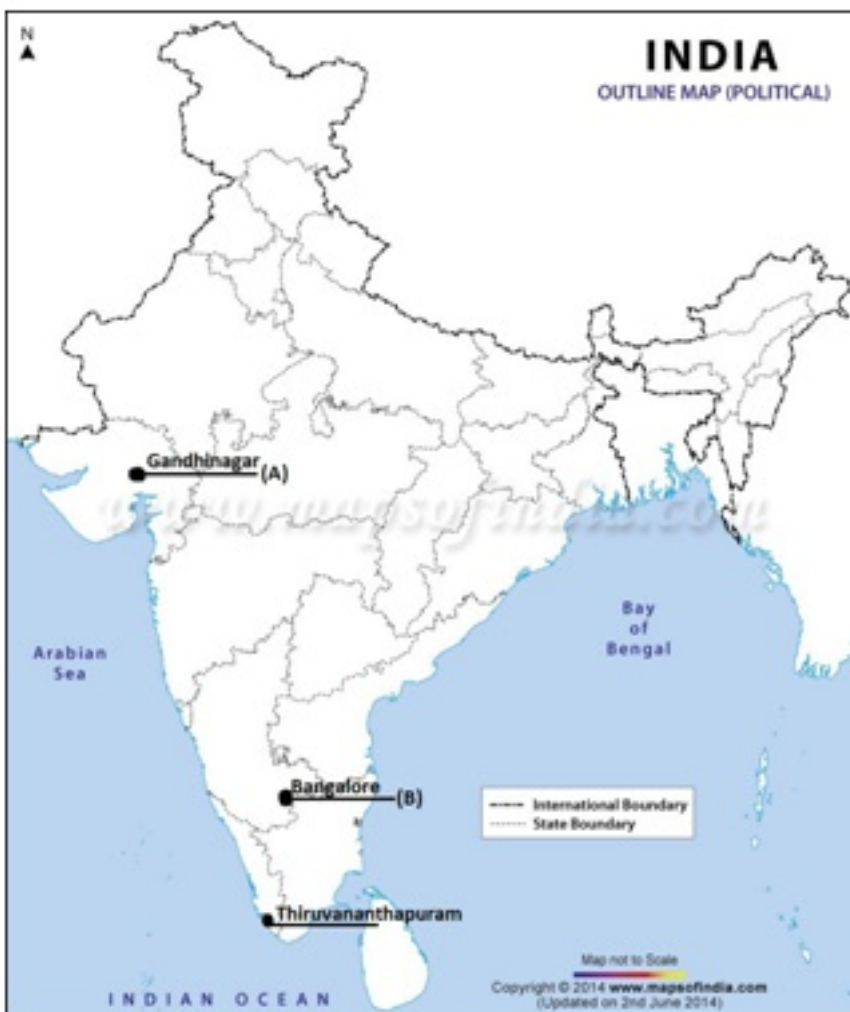
1. Software Technology park

2. Electronic capital of India

B. Locate and Label Software technology park of Kerala with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Ans.



34. Briefly describe any four measures of controlling industrial pollution.

- Ans.** 1. Air pollution: This is caused due to presence of high proportion of gases which are undesirable, e.g., Sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
2. Water pollution: Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste and effluents discharged in to rivers.
3. Noise pollution: Not only results irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other psychological effects.
4. Thermal pollution: Thermal Pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained in to river and ponds before cooling.

35. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Give some suggestions.

- Ans.** 1. Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
3. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.

36. Study the given table carefully and answer the following questions: Gg10

A. Name the sector which has the highest share in the production of fabric in India?

B. Why it is important for our country the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and hand loom?

Ans. A. Power loom

- B. (a) Because the power loom and the hand loom can provide more employment to the rural people. (b) Both of them promote decentralization and benefit a wider area of the country. (c) Both of them require less investment as compared to mill-sector loomage.

37. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of Jute Industry in the Hugli basin?

Ans. 1. The fertile Ganga Brahmaputra delta grows about 90% of India's Jute and provides raw material to jute mills. Most of the mills are within a distance of 64 km from Kolkata along the Hugli River.

2. Cheap water transportation is provided by the Hugli river water.

3. There is a narrow belt of jute mills which is 100 km long and 3 km wide along the banks of Hugli River.

38. Bring out the importance of information Technology and Electronic in India?

Ans. 1. Electronic industry produces a wide range of goods like televisions, telephone, radars, computers etc.

2. It has provided employment to more than one million people. This number is expected to increase eight-fold in the next 3 to four years.

3. It has contributed to a lot of foreign exchange in the last few years.

4. Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India.

5. 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

39. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Software technology park

2. Iron and steel Plant

B. Locate and Label Ahmadabad cotton textile Centre with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Ans.



5 marks Questions

1. Why are industries located in or near the cities? What were its results in preindependence period?

Ans. 1. As an industrial activity starts, urbanization follows.

2. Industries need different types of services such as banking, transport, insurance labour, hotels and educational institute.

3. Such types of services are available in cities only.

4. Cities are markets for many finished industrial products.

5. Many industries lead to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as agglomeration economies.

In the pre independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centers surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.

2. Analyze the advantages of the decentralization of industries in India.

Ans. Decentralization of industries reduces the regional disparities of development. Citizens of a nation living in different parts of a country should get the equal opportunities of development.

1. Decentralization of industries solves the problem of unemployment. People are able to get employment.

2. Decentralization of industries assures an uninterrupted flow of goods and services in the market.

3. Decentralization solves the problem of centralization of population. Due to industrialization some cities are densely populated, but due to decentralization of industries the problems of over crowded cities that are solved. It makes people to get work at their

homelands.

4. Decentralization of industries is helpful for the fair use of resources of underdeveloped areas.

3. How will you elaborate the importance of manufacturing? Explain.

Ans. 1. Manufacturing industry not only help in modernizing agriculture , which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sector.

2. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.

3. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

4. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.

4. Explain the different stages in the process of manufacturing of steel.

Ans. 1. Iron Ore: Transport of raw material to plant.

2. Blast Furnace: Iron ore is melted. Lime stone is fluxing material which is added. Slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.

3. Pig Iron: Molten materials poured into moulds called pigs.

4. Shaping Metal: Rolling, pressing, casting and forging.

5. Steel making: Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidizing the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium are added.

5. How is Integrated Steel Plants different from Mini steel plants? What problems does this industry face?

Ans. Difference between Integrated Steel plants and Mini steel plants:

1. The Integrated Steel plants are larger in size as compared to the Mini steel plants.

2. The Integrated Steel plants handles everything in one single complex-from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping while the Mini steel plants use

steel scrap, sponge iron and sometimes steel ingots supplied by Integrated steel plants.

3. Integrated steel plants manufacture all types of steel but mini steel plants only produce mild and alloy steel of given specification.

Problems faced by the steel Industry:

1. It has to face the tough competition of different steel producing countries especially China.
 2. It faces high costs and limited supply of coking coal and irregular supply of electricity.
 3. Poor infrastructure.
 4. Lower productivity of labour.
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6. What ideas justify that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other?

Ans. 1. Agriculture and industry move hand and hand.

2. The agro industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

3. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.

4. Thus development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculture in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

5. Industrial labour and employers are dependent on agriculture for the food and other products.

7. Why are cotton and textile Industry spread all over the India? Explain five reasons with suitable examples.

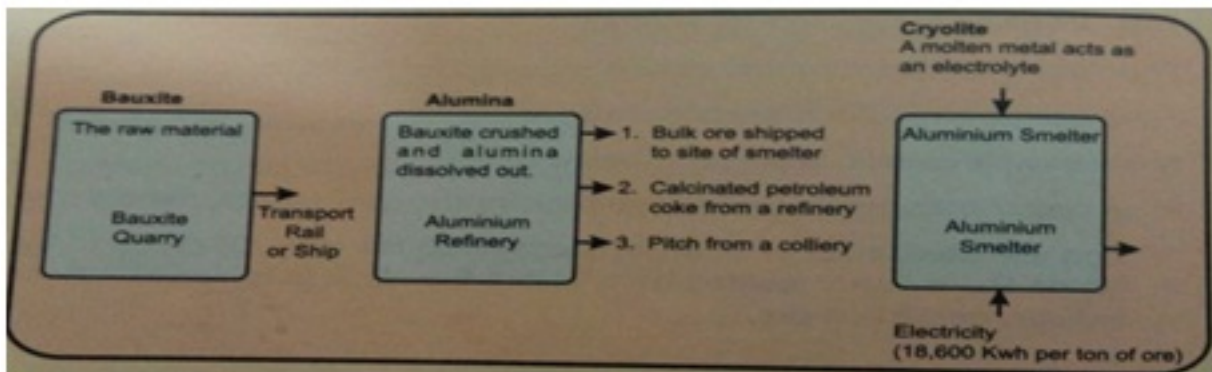
Ans. 1. The textile industry is the oldest industry in India. It spread over both the rural and urban areas all over the country during colonial rule.

2. Now a day, in rural areas the hand loom industry is doing its work while in urban areas the textile mills and factories work day and night.

3. Wide market and the availability of raw material, transport, banking and electricity facilities in almost all parts of the country have led to decentralization of cotton mills in different parts of the country.

4. Weaving is highly decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery etc.
5. Textile Industry is a labour intensive industry so a large number of people are required in different stages of its working such as weeding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, designing, printing and packing. As labour is easily and cheaply available in all parts of the country so textile mills spread all over India.

8. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions;



- A. Name the metal which is produced?
- B. Name the raw material used?
- C. How much electricity is required to smelt one ton of ore?
- D. What is Cryolite?
- E. Write any one use of Aluminium.

- Ans.** A. Aluminium.
- B. Bauxite
- C. 18600 kwh
- D. A molten metal acts as an electrolyte.
- E. It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires

9. What is the contribution of industry to national economy in India? Compare it with the East Asian Countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP?

- Ans.** 1. The contribution of industry to national economy has not been satisfactory for the last two decades. It has stagnated at 17 percent for mining quarrying, electricity and gas.

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2. In comparison to India's 17 percent share in GDP, the East Asian countries have contributed 25 to 35 per cent to their GDP.
 3. The desired growth over the next decade is 12 percent.
 4. At present growth rate is about 9 to 10 percent and it is expected that we can achieve the growth rate of 12 per cent by some efforts like setting up of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC).
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10. What facts interpret that cotton and textile industry of India occupies a unique position?

Ans. India shares one fourth in the world trade of cotton yarn.

1. India shares four percent in garments.
 2. Spinning mills are competitive at the global level and capable of using all the fibers produced in India.
 3. It contributes 14 percent to total industrial production.
 4. It generates employment for 35 million persons.
 5. It earns foreign exchange which is 24.6 percent of total earning.
 6. It contributes four percent in the GDP of country
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CBSE Important Questions

Q.1. In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded

A. Mysore

B . Madras

C . Surat

D. Bombay

Ans. D. Bombay

Q.2. Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods

A. Bangladesh

B. India

C. Sri Lanka

D. Brazil

Ans. B. India

Q.3. Iron and steel is a

A. an agro base industry

B. a chemical industry

C. basic industry

D. tertiary industry

Ans. C. basic industry

Q4. Durgapur is situated in

- A. Jharkhand**
- B. Orissa**
- C. Chhattisgarh**
- D. West Bengal**

Ans. D. West Bengal

Q.5 Chemical industries usually are located near

- A. Iron and steel industries**
- B. Thermal power plant**
- C. Oil refineries**
- D. Automobile industry**

Ans. C. Oil refineries

Q6. STP is the Abbreviation of

- A. System tech park**
- B. Software Technology Park**
- C. State thermal plant**
- D. Software Technology Picket**

Ans. B. Software Technology Park

Q7. NTPC is the Abbreviation of

- A. National Textile Production Company**
- B. National Technology Production Company**

C. National Thermal Power Corporation

D. National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

Ans. C. National Thermal Power Corporation

Q8. Atomic power plant causes

A. Water Pollution

B. Noise Pollution

C. Air Pollution

D. Heat Pollution

Ans.D. Heat Pollution

Q9. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Crop production

B. Fish production

C. Plantation

D. Sugar Production

Ans. D. Sugar Production

Q10. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Converting raw material into ready good

B. Transporting raw material

C. Producing raw material

D. Procuring raw material

Ans. A. Converting raw material into ready good

SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

Q1:-Industrialisation and urbanization go hand in hand'. Explain.

Ans: (i) Cities provide market and also provide services such as banking, insurances, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice etc. to the industries.(ii) Industrial workers need houses and other facilities. The provision of these facilities can convert a small town into big cities.

Q2: What is agglomeration economies?

Ans: Cities provide market and other facilities like banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, and financial advice etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make, use of the advantages offered by the urban institutions. This is known as agglomeration economies.

Q3: Name three physical factors and three human factors that affect the location of industries.

Ans: Physical factors and three human factors that affect the location of industries are:

(i) Availability of raw materials (ii) Availability of power resources

(iii) Suitable climate (iv) Availability of water

Human factors that affect the location of industries are:

(i) Availability of labour (ii) Availability of market (iii) Government policies

Q4: What is the large scale and small scale industries? Give examples.

Ans: Those industries that employs large number of workers in each unit and having large production level are known as large scale industries. e.g. cotton textile industry.

The industry that employs small number of workers in each unit and having small production level is known as small scale industry. e.g. readymade garment industries.

LONG TYPE QUESTION ANSWER

Q5: Which factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in

India?

Ans: (i) Cotton textile have a very high demand throughout the country.

(ii) Major inputs like banking, electricity, transportation are available in almost every part of the country.

(iii) Textile industry is labour intensive industry and labour is easily available in India.

(iv) Textile industry requires less technological inputs and can be carried out using simple tools and machines.

Q6: -Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture. Explain.

Ans: (i) The industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton bull pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

(ii) Agriculture provides raw material to the industry i.e. raw cotton.

Q7: What are the major problems of cotton textile industry?

Ans: (i) Lack of good quality long staple cotton (ii) Erratic power supply

(iii) Out dated machinery and technology (iv) Low output of workers

(v) Stiff international competition

Q: What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? Why is the internal demand for jute increasing?

Ans8: (i) To increase the productivity (ii) To improve the quality

(iii) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers (iv) Enhancing the yield per hectare

The internal demand for jute has been on the increase because -

(i) Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging

(ii) The growing global concern for environment friendly biodegradable materials.

Q9: India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet , we are not able to perform to our full potential. Give any four reasons.

Ans: (i) High Costs and Limited availability of coking coal.

(ii) Lower productivity of labour (iii) Shortage of power (iv) Poor infrastructure.

(v) Low Investment in Research and Development.

Q10: Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?

Ans: Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry because:

(i) It is the industry which lays the foundation of rapid development of other industries such as heavy Engineering, defence equipment, automobiles, aeroplanes etc.

(ii) It is also helpful in providing employment.

(iii) It also helps in the development of agriculture.

Q11: What is importance of the manufacturing industries?

Ans: 1. Employment generation: Manufacturing industry is the main source of employment for large number of skilled as well as unskilled workers.

2. Foreign exchange: Export of manufactured goods bring foreign exchange to India.

3. Reduction of pressure on land: Manufacturing industry produces products of daily needs and helps the common people to fulfill their basic needs. It reduces pressure on agricultural sector for employment.

4. Removal of economic problems: Industrial development is a precondition for the removal of economic problems like poverty, unemployment and economic inequality. It also helps in bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

Q12: What is the importance of Jute Industry?

Ans: 1. Employment- The jute industry supports 2 61 Lakh workers directly another 40 lakh small and marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute and Mesta.

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2. Products: Jute industry provides products of daily use like jute bags, ropes, mats etc.
 3. Foreign Exchange: Exports of raw jute and manufactured goods bring foreign exchange
 4. Promotion of Small Scale Industry: Many products of the jute industry are manufactured by cottage and small scale industry. So it promotes decentralization of industry.

Q13: The sugar industry is now shifting from north to south. Mention main reasons.

Ans: North India is regarded as the main centre of the sugar industry and Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer.

Over the time the sugar industry is shifting towards south India. The main reasons behind shifting of the sugar industry towards south India are:

- (i) The sugar contents in the cane is higher i.e. 10.5% in Maharashtra and other southern states.
- (ii) Climate is suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane.
- (iii) South has better export facilities as compared to North.
- (iv) Cooperative sugar mills are more successful in management in south India.
- (v) The Peninsular climate helps to extend the crushing season by two months in the south India than north India.