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Manufacturing Industries

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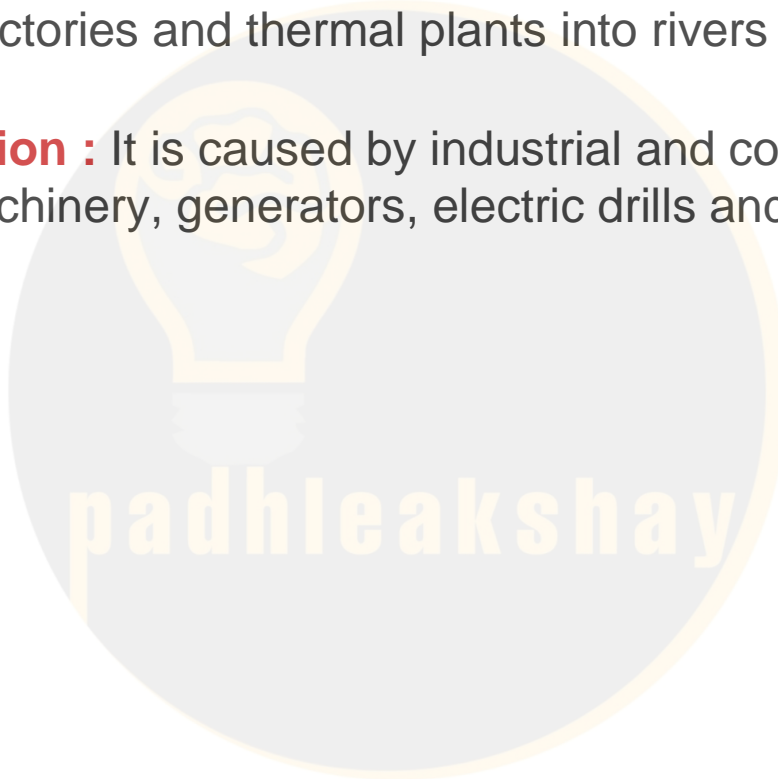
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IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Manufacturing:** Production of goods in large quantities after converting raw materials, components or parts into finished goods.
- **NMCC:** The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council.
- **Agglomeration Economies:** The industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by urban centres.
- **Entrepreneur:** An innovator of new ideas who sets up a business taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.
- **Large Scale Industries:** Industries which employ a large number of labour in each unit. Example- cotton textile industry.
- **Public Sector Industries :** Industries which are owned and operated by government agencies. Example- BHEL.
- **Agro-Based Industries :** Industries which obtain raw materials from agricultural products. Example- sugar industry.
- **Mineral-Based Industries :** Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials. Example- iron and Steel industry.
- **Basic Industries :** Industries, on which depend, many other industries for their manufacturing processes. Example- iron and steel industry.
- **Textile Industries :** Textile is a fabric that is knitted or woven and made from yarn. It is the industry that is responsible for taking raw material like cotton or wool and spinning it into yarn that is later used to create the fabric.
- **Ginning :** The process of separating the seeds from the cotton fibers is known as ginning.
- **Spinning :** It is the twisting together of drawn-out strands of fibers to form a yarn, and is a major part of the textile industry.
- **Dyeing :** It is the process of adding colour to textile products like fibers, yarns and fabrics.
- **Khandsari :** It is a type of unrefined raw white sugar made from thickened sugarcane syrup. It is neither bleached nor contains harmful chemicals and additives.

- **Organic Chemicals** : These include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibre, plastics, drugs and pharmaceuticals.
- **Inorganic Chemicals** : These include sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalis, soda ash and caustic soda.
- **Air Pollution** : It is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- **Water Pollution** : It is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
- **Thermal Pollution** : The pollution caused by the discharge of hot water from factories and thermal plants into rivers and ponds before cooling.
- **Noise Pollution** : It is caused by industrial and construction activities, machinery, generators, electric drills and loudspeakers.



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Multiple Choice Questions

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1. Which one of the following has been major source of foreign exchange for IT industry?

- (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- (b) Oil India Limited (OIL)
- (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
- (d) Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)

2. In what ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required to make steel?

- (a) 4 : 2 : 1
- (b) 4 : 1 : 2
- (c) 4 : 3 : 1
- (d) 4 : 3 : 2

3. Which one of the following groups of factors is a prime group for the location of aluminium smelting plant?

- (a) Capital and market
- (b) Raw material and electricity
- (c) Labour and raw material
- (d) Capital and transport

4. Which one of the following is not true regarding the National Jute Policy of 2005?

- (a) Creating awareness about the use of biodegradable materials
- (b) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers
- (c) Increasing productivity
- (d) Improving quality of jute

5. What is per capita consumption of steel per annum in India?

- (a) 28 kg
- (b) 30 kg
- (c) 32 kg
- (d) 34 kg

6. Which of the following factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant?

- (a) Proximity to iron-ore mines

- (b) Availability of coking coal
- (c) Good resources of limestone and manganese
- (d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes

7. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in

- (a) Malwa Plateau
- (b) Bundelkhand Plateau
- (c) Meghalaya Plateau
- (d) Chotanagpur Plateau

8. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

- (a) Market and labour
- (b) Transport network and water supply
- (c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite
- (d) None of the above

9. The first cement plant was set up in India in 1904 in

- (a) Jamshedpur
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Chennai

10. Which one of the following groups of states have the largest number of cotton textile centres?

- (a) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat

11. Which of the following group of factors is a prime group for the location of aluminium smelting plant?

- (a) Capital and Market
- (b) Raw material and Electricity
- (c) Labour and Raw material
- (d) Capital and Transport

12. Which one of the following countries has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) USA
- (d) Britain

13. Which one of the following cities is known as electronic capital of India ?

- (a) Srinagar
- (b) Noida
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Pune

14. The first successful textile mill was established in:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Mumbai (Bombay)

15. Manufacturing Industries are placed in:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Service sector

16. Which one of the following air services provides services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off-shore operations?

- (a) Indian Airlines
- (b) Air India
- (c) Pawan hans Helicopters LTD
- (d) Alliance

17. The first successful textile mill was established in:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Vishakhapatnam

- (c) Chennai
- (d) Mumbai (Bombay)

18. What is the correct meaning of agglomeration economies?

- (a) Many industries set up in rural centres
- (b) Industries are basically agro-based.
- (c) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres
- (d) Industries set up produce raw material for secondary sector.

19. Which of the following industries has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?

- (a) Electronics Industry
- (b) Information Technology Industry
- (c) Engineering Industry
- (d) Tourism Industry

20. Which of the following is an electronics industry?

- (a) HMT, Bengaluru
- (b) TISCO, Jamshedpur
- (c) BHEL, Hyderabad
- (d) BALCO, Korba

ANSWERS

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. d
8. c
9. d
10. a

11. b
12. b
13. c
14. d
15. b
16. c
17. d
18. c
19. b
20. c





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MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



NO BAKWAS



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

Ans. Factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India

- Cotton textile have a very high demand throughout the country.
- Major inputs like banking, electricity, transportation are available in almost every part of the country.
- Textile industry is labour intensive industry and labour is easily available in India.
- Textile industry requires less technological inputs and can be carried out using simple tools and machines.

2. 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:

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

3. What is the importance of Jute Industry?

Ans. Importance of jute industry:

- **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.

- **Products:** Jute industry provides products of daily use like jute bags, ropes, mats etc.
- **Foreign Exchange:** Exports of raw jute and manufactured goods bring foreign exchange
- **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.

4. 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 provide employment to thousands 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 for the thousand weavers of our country. It gives them employment and earning.

5. Explain the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environment degradation.

Ans. Maximum use of latest and efficient equipments and adoption of techniques which encourage sustainable development.

- Use of ash, pond management ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. These techniques reduce environment pollution.
- Maximum ash utilization which minimize the generation of waste.
- Nurturing of ecological balance by maintain green belts and aforestation.

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

Ans. Four measure of controlling Industrial pollution:

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

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

Ans. 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.

- 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.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.

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

Ans. The different stages in the process of manufacturing of steel

- **Iron Ore:** Transport of raw material to plant.
- **Blast Furnace:** Iron ore is melted. Lime stone is fluxing material which is added. Slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.
- **Pig Iron:** Molten materials poured into moulds called pigs.
- **Shaping Metal:** Rolling, pressing, casting and forging.
- **Steel making:** Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidizing the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium are added.

9. What ideas justify that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other?

Ans. Agriculture and industry move hand and hand.

- The agro industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- 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.
- Thus development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculture in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.
- Industrial labour and employers are dependent on agriculture for the food and other products.

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.

- India shares four percent in garments.
- Spinning mills are competitive at the global level and capable of using all the fibers produced in India.
- It contributes 14 percent to total industrial production.

- It generates employment for 35 million persons.
- It earns foreign exchange which is 24.6 percent of total earning.
- It contributes four percent in the GDP of country

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

Ans. Importance of information technology and electronic in India:

- Electronic industry produces a wide range of goods like televisions, telephone, radars, computers etc.
- 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.
- It has contributed to a lot of foreign exchange in the last few years.
- Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India.
- 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

12. Write some facts about the Indian fertilizer industry.

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

- Nitrogenous fertilizers-especially urea. India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers.
- Phosphoric fertilizers and ammonium phosphate (DAP).
- 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.



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Case-Based Questions

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1. Read the given cases/sources and answer the following questions

Source A Importance of Manufacturing

Manufacturing industries 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 sectors.

(i) To what extent do you agree that manufacturing industries are important (for people? State only two reasons.

ANS :It is true that manufacturing industries are important for people because these industries create jobs for people and reduce heavy dependence for people on agricultural income.

Source B Contribution of Industry to National Economy

Over the last two decades, the share of the manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 percent of GDP-out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry which includes 10 per cent for mining, quarrying. electricity and gas. This is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economies, where it is 25 to 35 per cent.

(ii) Why is it said that the manufacturing sector of the Indian economy is much lower than the East Asian economy? What initiatives are taken by the government to deal with this situation?

ANS :Manufacturing sector of the Indian economy is much lower than East Asian economics because the manufacturing sector of India has stagnated at 17% of GDP whereas East Asian economics has 25-35% GDP. In order to develop the sector of manufacturing industries, the government has set up the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC). The objective is to bring appropriate policy to improve productivity to achieve desired growth rate.

Source C Industrial Location

Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labor, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost.

(iii) Why is it said that it is rarely possible to find all the factors of industrial location available at one place? State only one aspect.

ANS :It is rarely possible to find all the factors of industrial location available at one place because these factors are different in nature: For example, some factors are physical in nature like raw materials, water source and climate where is some are human factors such as labor capital power and market places.

2. Read the given case/source answer the following questions.

In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat, Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton ball pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.

(i) Which two places were important in early years for the concentration of textile industry in India? State any one challenge faced by cotton textile industries in India.

ANS :Gujarat and Maharashtra were important in early years for the concentration of the textile industry in India. The challenges faced by cotton textile industries in India is that this industry faces stiff competition from the synthetic fiber in terms of cost and convenience of use.

(ii) To what extent do you agree that these places are suitable for the location of the cotton textile industry? State any two reasons.

ANS :Gujarat and Maharashtra are suitable for the location of cotton textile industry because

- Both states have favorable climate conditions for growing cotton.
- Both states have a well developed market, where there is a lot of demand for cotton textiles.

(iii) To what extent do you agree that the cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture and also supports other industries as well? State two reasons.

ANS :It is true that cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture and also supports industries as

- Cotton textile industry provides a living to farmers and cotton ball pluckers because they grow cotton which is the basic raw material of this industry.
- This industry by creating demands supports many other industries. For example, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.



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MAP based Questions

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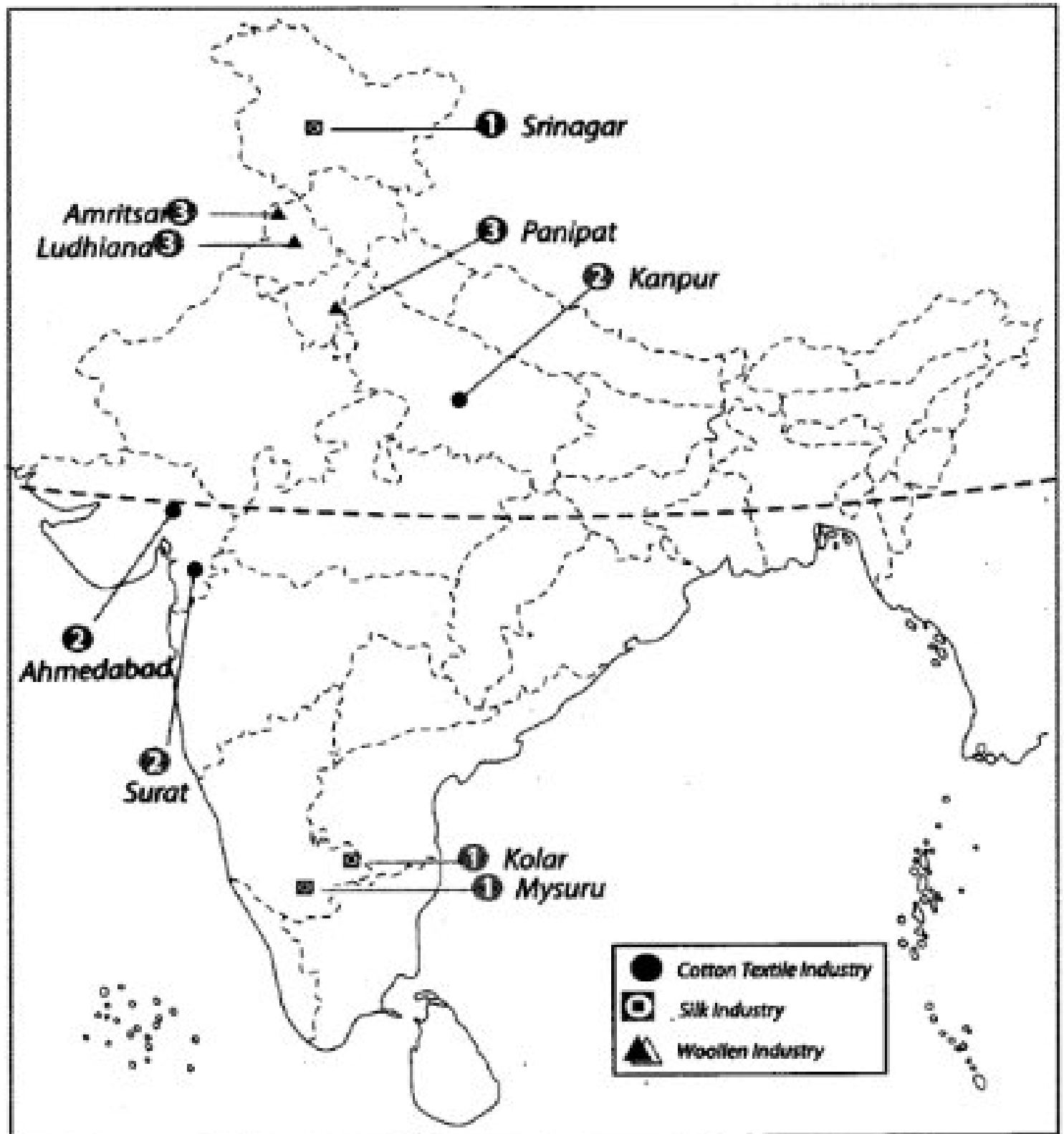
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Question 1.

Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols

1. Silk industry- Mysuru, Kolar and Srinagar
2. Cotton textile industry - Ahmedabad, Surat, and Kanpur
3. Woollen industry - Ludhiana, Panipat, and Amritsar

Answer

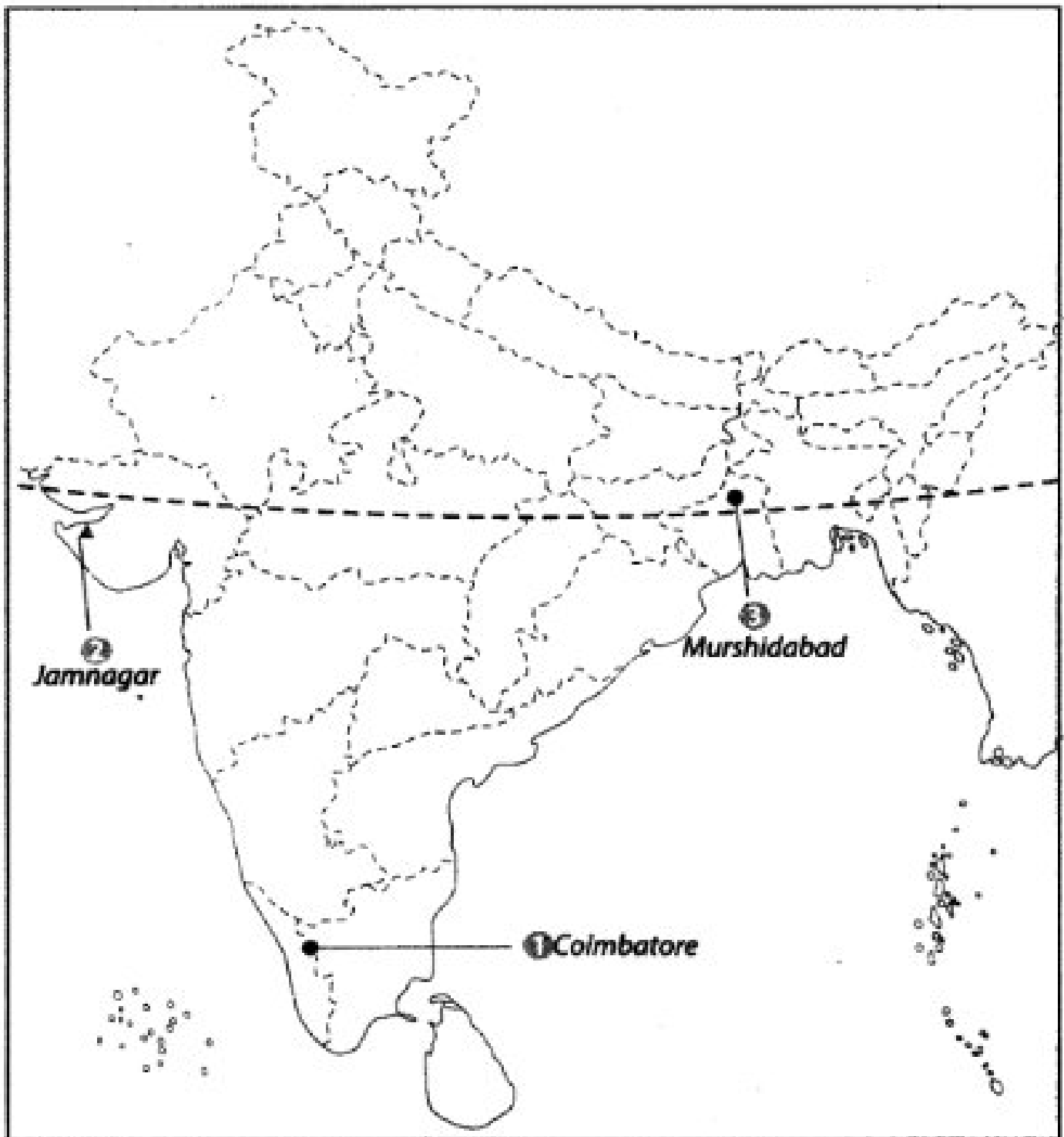


Question 2

Features are marked by numbers 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 in the map.

1. Cotton textile industry
2. Woolen industry
3. Silk industry

Answer

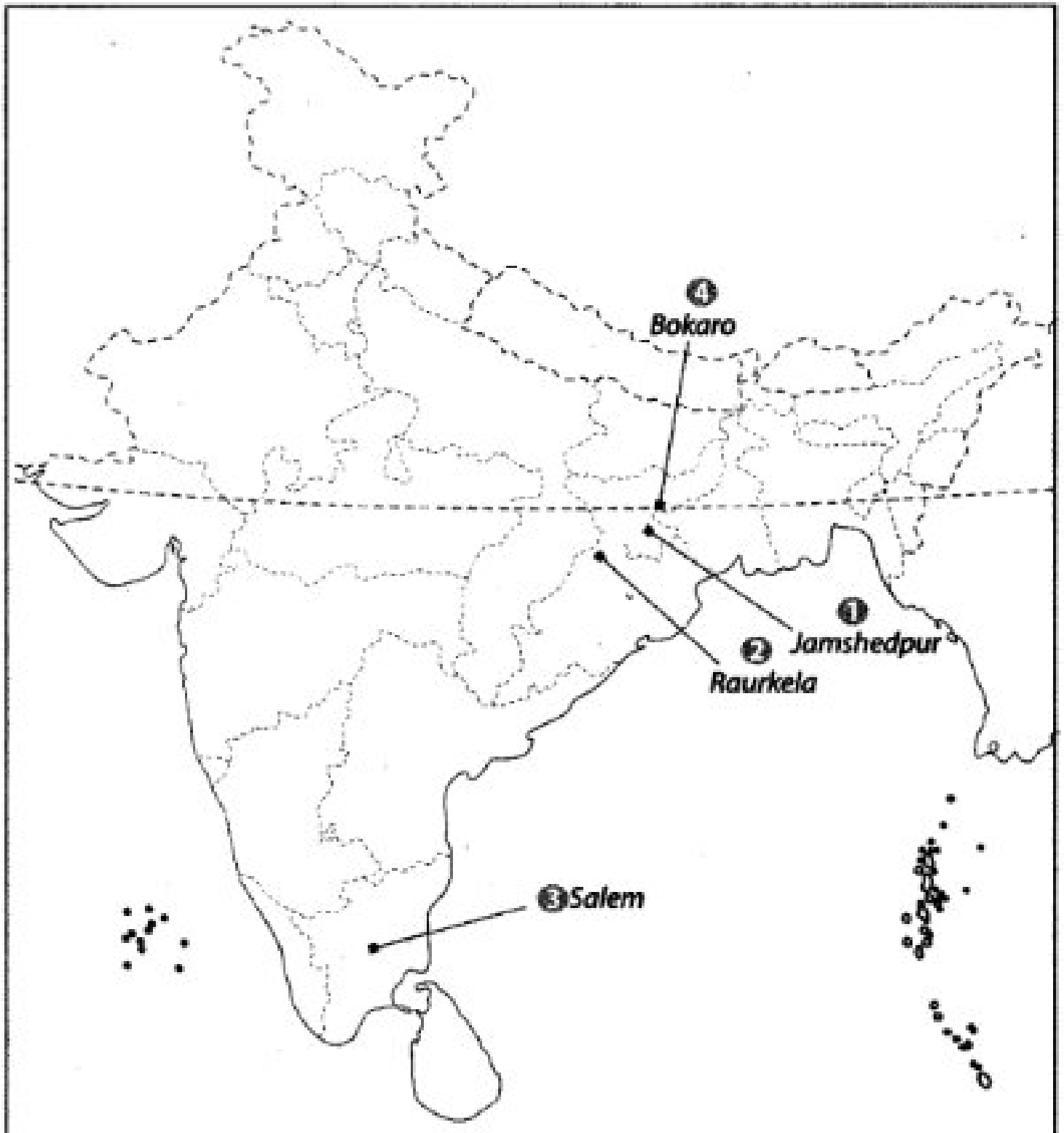


Question 3.

Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols

1. Jamshedpur
2. Raurkela
3. Salem
4. Bokaro

Answer

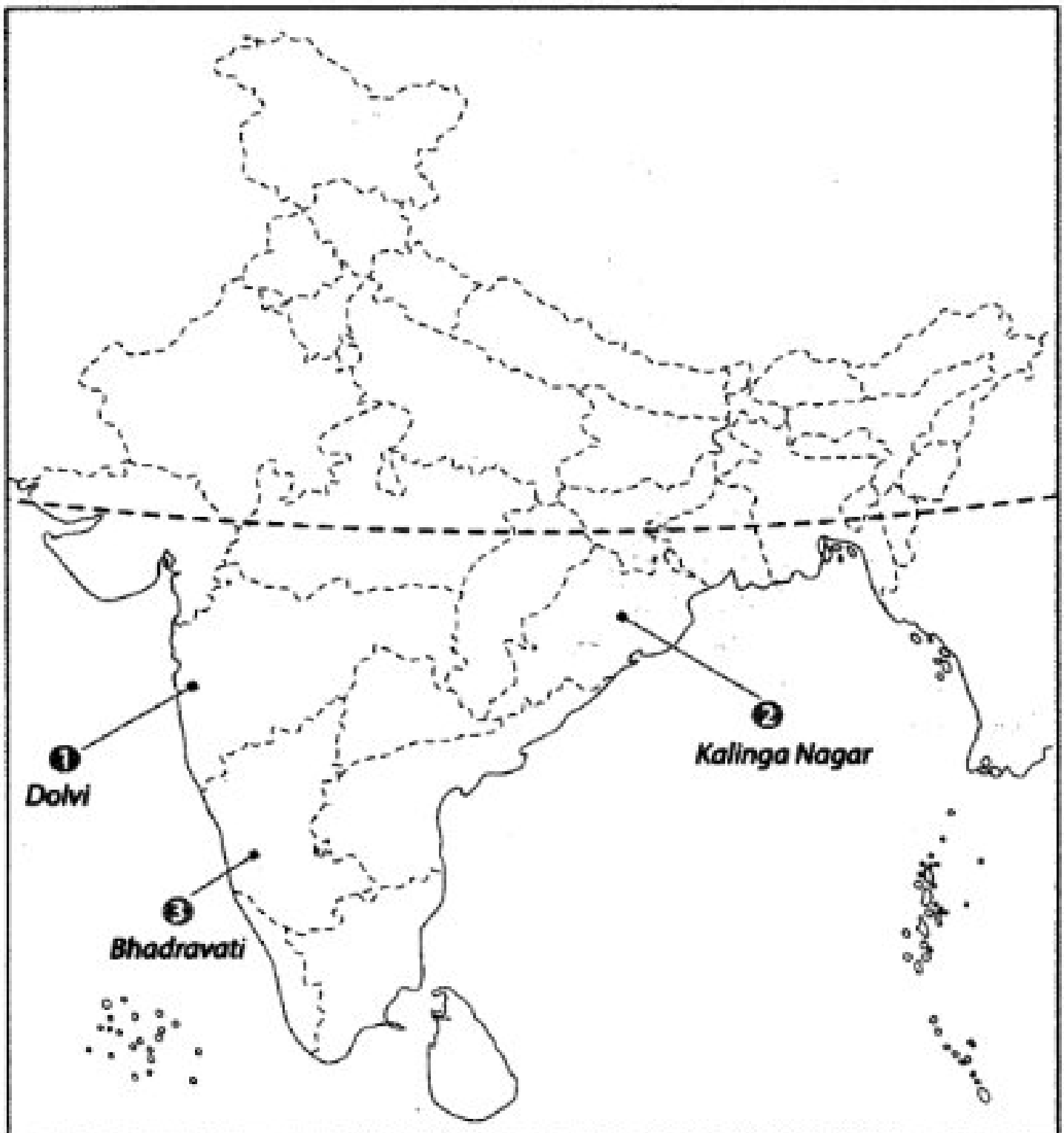


Question 4

Features are marked by numbers in the given map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. An Iron and Steel Plant
2. Iron and Steel Plant in Odisha

Answer



Question 5.

Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols

1. Kolkata
2. Guwahati
3. Indore
4. Jaipur
5. Bengaluru
6. Noida
7. Pune

Answer

