

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Question 1. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the ‘electronic capital’ of India?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Hyderabad

**Answer**

Answer: c

2. Which one of the following factors plays the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region?

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Market
- (c) Least production cost
- (d) Transport

**Answer c**

3. Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry.

- (a) Cotton textile
- (b) Cement
- (c) Iron and Steel
- (d) Ship building

**Answer**

Answer: a

4. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?

- (a) Cement
- (b) Iron and Steel
- (c) Electronic
- (d) Chemical

**Answer**

Answer: c

5. Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh?

- (a) Bokaro Steel Plant
- (b) Bhilai Steel Plant

- (c) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (d) Rourkela Steel Plant

**Answer**

Answer: b

6. Which one of the following agencies, markets steel for the public sector plants?

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

**Answer**

Answer: b

7. Which one of the following is not a centre of Automobile industry?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Jamshedpur
- (d) Coimbatore

**Answer**

Answer: d

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8. Leading centre of woollen textile industry in Punjab

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Ludhiana
- (c) Murshidabad
- (d) Panipat

**Answer**

Answer: b

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9. TISCO is

- (a) Joint Sector Industry
- (b) Private Sector Industry
- (c) Co-operative Sector Industry
- (d) Public Sector Industry

**Answer**

Answer: b

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10. Iron and Steel industry requires Iron ore, coking coal and limestone in which of the following proportions?

- (a) 2 : 3 : 1

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

**Answer**

Answer: b

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11. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

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

**Answer**

Answer: b

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12. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

(Textbook)

- (a) HAIL
- (b) SAIL
- (c) Tata Steel
- (d) MNCC

**Answer**

Answer: b

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13. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

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

**Answer**

Answer: d

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14. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers, etc.?

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

**Answer**

Answer: b

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15. The processing of raw material into more valuable products falls under the category of

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Tertiary activities
- (c) Primary activities
- (d) None of the above

**Answer** a

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16. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?

- (a) Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.
- (b) Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- (c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.

**Answer**

Answer: d

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17. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Capital and power
- (c) Market and labour
- (d) Underground railway line

**Answer**

Answer: d

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18. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called

- (a) Agro-based industries
- (b) Forest-based industries
- (c) Basic industries
- (d) Mineral-based industries

**Answer**

Answer: d

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19. Cotton textile industry is a

- (a) Forest-based industry
- (b) Key industry
- (c) Agro-based industry
- (d) None of the above

**Answer**

Answer: c

20. The industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called

- (a) Key industry
- (b) Small-scale industry
- (c) Consumer industry
- (d) Heavy industry

**Answer**

Answer: c

21. The first cotton mill of India was set up in

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Coimbatore

**Answer**

Answer: c

22. Which country is the major importer of Indian yarn?

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Japan
- (d) Spain

**Answer**

Answer: c

23. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding spinning sector in India?

- (a) Spinning mills are mostly located in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- (b) India has world-class production in spinning.
- (c) Our spinning mills are capable of using all the fibres we produce.
- (d) Most of the yarn we produce is used by our local weavers.

**Answer**

Answer: d

24. Most of India's jute mills are located on the banks of

- (a) Alaknanda river
- (b) Son river
- (c) Hooghly river
- (d) Yamuna river

**Answer**

Answer: c

25. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?

- (a) Dabur Industries
- (b) Bajaj Auto Ltd.
- (c) SAIL
- (d) TISCO

**Answer**

Answer: c

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

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

**Answer**

Answer: d

27. Which marketing body does all public sector undertakings market their steel through?

- (a) TISCO
- (b) NTPC
- (c) SAIL
- (d) BHEL

**Answer**

Answer: c

28. 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

**Answer**

Answer: c

29. Which two states are more famous for their cotton textile industry?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
- (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat

- (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Assam and West Bengal

**Answer**

Answer: b

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

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

**Answer**

Answer: d

31. The Software Technology Parks are set up by the government to provide

- (a) Skilled software professionals
- (b) Capital to start a software company
- (c) Single window service and high-speed data communication facility to software experts
- (d) None of the above

**Answer**

Answer: c

32. Air pollution is caused by

- (a) Organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers.
- (b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.
- (c) Unwanted sounds from industries, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills.
- (d) Overdrawing of groundwater.

**Answer**

Answer: b

33. Which of the following are the major water polluting industries?

- (i) Tanneries
- (ii) Chemical industries
- (iii) Refineries
- (iv) Brick kilns
- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)

- (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

**Answer**

Answer: a

Question 34. 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

**Answer**

Answer: d

35. In which State is the Bhilai Steel Plant located?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Uttarakhand

**Answer**

Answer: c

36. SAIL is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Public Sector

37. The first textile mill was set up at \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Mumbai

38. India exports jute goods to \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: France

39. Silencers can be used to control \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer/Explanation**



Answer:

Explanation: Noise pollution

Question 40. The employees employed in the manufacturing of the car belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Secondary Sector

41. \_\_\_\_\_ region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Chhotanagpur region.

42. The sugar industry is well suited to the cooperative sector.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: True

43. Coir industry is an example of cooperative sector. (True/False)

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: True

44. India is the largest producer of Sponge Iron. (True/False)

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: True

45. The Dabur industry is a public sector industry. (True/False)

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: False

46. Edible oil industry is an example of the agro based industry. (True/False)

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: True

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MCQ Questions On Manufacturing Industries Question 47. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
(a) Leading centre of Automobile industry	(i) Mumbai
(b) A software technology park	(ii) Gurgaon
(c) Software	(iii) Chhattisgarh
(d) A leading centre of cotton textile	(iv) Bhubaneswar
(e) Bhilai Steel Plant	(v) Thiruvananthapuram

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

- (a) (ii)
- (b) (iv)
- (c) (v)
- (d) (i)
- (e) (iii)

48. In which sector are the manufacturing industries placed?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Secondary sector

49. State any two components through which country's economic growth IS measured?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

- (a) Development of manufacturing industries
- (b) Development of agriculture

50. What was the philosophy behind setting up public sector industries and joint ventures in India?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Eradication of unemployment and poverty from India.

51. With what aim were industries established in the tribal and backward areas?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

To bring down regional disparities between the developed regions and backwards areas.

52. What is NMCC?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council.

53. Which factor is considered as the most prominent one in the industrial location in a region?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Availability of raw materials is considered the most prominent factor in the industrial location in a region.

54. Name the main advantages provided by cities to industries.

Or

Which advantage is provided by agglomeration cities to industries?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Market and services are the main advantages provided by cities to industries.

55. What are agglomeration economies?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres. This is known as agglomeration economies.

56. Which key factors influence the location of an industry?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Cost, government policies and specialised labour influence the location of industry.

57. To which sector does the textile industry belong to?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The textile industry is an example of the agro-based industry.

58. On what basis are the small scale and large scale industries classified?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Small scale and large scale industries are classified on the basis of capital investment.

59. Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which type of industry?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Joint sector industries

60. Which industry, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the cooperative sector?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Sugar industry

61. Name two industries belonging to the category of heavy industries.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Shipbuilding and iron and steel industries.

62. Which techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The powerloom technique of cotton textile production came into use after the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

63. Where was the first successful textile mill established in India?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in India.

64. Which groups of states have the largest number of cotton textile centres?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Gujarat and Maharashtra

65. Name any two countries which import Cotton from India. (any two)

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

(i) Japan

(ii) U.S.A.

(iii) U.K.

(iv) Russia

(v) Sri Lanka

(vi) Nepal

66. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: China

67. Where are most of the jute mills located in India?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Most of the jute mills are located in West Bengal on the banks of Hugli river.

68. State any two objectives behind the formulation of National Jute Policy, 2005.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices and enhancing the yield per hectare. (any two)

69. Name any two countries that compete Indian jute industry.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. (any two)

70. Why has the jute industry become more popular recently?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials and its durability has once again made jute products more popular.

71. In which states are the majority of sugar mills concentrated?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The majority of sugar mills are concentrated in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

72. Sugar industry is ideally suited to the co-operative sector? Give reasons.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

(a) The industry is seasonal in nature.

(b) The industry is dependent on raw material.

. What are the challenges before sugar industry. Mention any one .

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Old and inefficient methods of production.

74. State any one feature of Iron and Steel Industry.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entraining heavy transportation costs.

75. Which region in India has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industry in India?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Chhotanagpur plateau region.

76. Name two factors that have given a boost to iron and steel industry in India.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Liberalisation and foreign direct investment.

77. What is the use of automobiles?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Automobiles provide vehicles for quick transport of goods, services and passengers.

78. Name the major centres of the automobile industry.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

79. Which industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Information Technology has been the major foreign exchange earner in the last few years.

80. What does the software technology park provide?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

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

81. Name any two industries that are responsible for water pollution?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Textile, dying and petroleum refineries (any two)

82. Name any two major solid wastes produced by industries.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Fly ash phospo-gypsum and iron and steel slags. (any two)

83. What are the harmful effects of nuclear energy?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Wastes from nuclear plants cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages.

84. Mention the effects of noise pollution.

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

(a) Noise pollution causes irritation and anger.

(b) It can cause hearing impairment and can also cause high blood pressure and physiological effects.

85. What is the criteria used to measure the strength of a country?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

86. How can industrialization assist in bringing in foreign exchange?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Industrialization assists in bringing foreign exchange through the export of manufactured goods.

87. Why is the Steel Authority of India said to be a public sector undertaking?

**Answer/Explanation**



Answer:

Explanation:

The Steel Authority of India is a public sector industry because it is owned and operated by government agencies.

88. Where was the first cement plant set up in India?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904.

89. Which industry manufactures telephones, computer etc.?

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation: Electronic

90. Name the industry which uses limestone as its main raw material

**Answer/Explanation**

Answer:

Explanation:

Cement and iron and steel industry

**1. Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?**

- (a) Sugar (b) Tea
- (c) Coffee (d) Petrochemicals

**2. Which is the only industry in India which is self-reliant?**

- (a) Textile industry (b) Iron and Steel
- (c) Electrical (d) Sugar

**3. Where was the first textile mill established?**

- (a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai
- (c) Gujarat (d) Lucknow

**4. Which industry provides employment to weavers at home as a cottage industry?**

- (a) Silk (b) Handspun Khadi
- (c) Jute (d) None of these

**5. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?**

- (a) Japan (b) Philippines
- (c) China (d) India

**6. Why is there a need to always import cotton?**

- (a) Obsolete machinery

- (b) Increasing demand
- (c) Shortage in the home market
- (d) Poor quality in the domestic market

**7. What challenge does the Jute industry face in India?**

- (a) Poor labour turnover
- (b) Low productivity of labour
- (c) Poor market price
- (d) Competition from synthetic substitutes

**8. Why is there a tendency of the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in Maharashtra?**

- (a) More water resources
- (b) Soil is more fertile
- (c) More land for cultivation
- (d) Higher sucrose content of cane

**9. Which out of the following industries helps in the manufacture of telephones, computers, radars, etc.?**

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Information Technology
- (c) Steel
- (d) Electronics

**10. Which country is the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world?**

- (a) China (b) Japan
- (c) India (d) United States

**11. Which one of the following industries uses Bauxite as a raw material?**

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

**14. Which city in India has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India?**

- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
- (c) Bangalore (d) Delhi

**15. What is the major contribution of the Electronics industry to the country?**

- (a) Maximised wealth formation
- (b) Reduced poverty
- (c) Improved standard of living
- (d) Encouraged employment

**16. Air pollution is caused because of the high proportion of undesirable gases such as:**

- (a) methane (b) hydrogen
- (c) sulphur dioxide (d) carbon

**17. When does thermal pollution take place?**

- (a) Sun heats up the lakes and ponds

- (b) Hot water from factories drains into rivers and ponds
- (c) When hot oil drains into rivers and lakes
- (d) None of these

**18. Public sector plants market their steel through:**

- (a) TISCO (b) Tata Steel
- (c) SAIL (d) GAIL

**19. A mechanical means of treating industrial effluents:**

- (a) sedimentation (b) rainwater harvesting
- (c) recycling of waste water (d) biologically

**20. Smoke emitted by chemical and paper factories, refineries, etc. can be reduced by using:**

- (a) coal (b) oil
- (c) gas
- (d) either (b) or (c)

### Answers for Multiple Choice Questions

1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3-	4.	5.	6.	(a)	7.
	)			(b)	(b)	(c)		)	(d)
8.	(d)	9.	(d)	10	11				14
	)		)	(a)	(a)				(c)
15	(d)	16	(c)	17	18	19	2		
.	)	.		(b)	(c)	(a)	0		
							d		

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

- A. Mysore
- B . Madras
- C . Surat
- D. Bombay

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

- A. Bangladesh
- B. India
- C. Sri lanka
- D. Brazil

**Q.3. Iron and steel are**

- A. Agro based industry
- B. Chemical industry
- C. Basic industry
- D. Tertiary industry

**Q4. Durgapur is situated in**

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Orissa
- C. Chhattisgarh
- 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

**Q6. STP is the Abbreviation of**

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

**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

**Q8. Atomic power plant causes**

- A. Water Pollution
- B. Noise Pollution
- C. Air Pollution
- D. Heat Pollution

**Q9. Manufacturing industries includes**

- A. Crop production
- B. Fish production
- C. Plantation
- 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

**Q.11.Choose odd one**

- A. Distilleries
- B. Bakery
- C. Fisheries
- D. Workshop

**Q12. Which of the following does not affect the location of industries?**

- A. Land
- B. Entrepreneur
- C. Infrastructure
- D. None of the above

**Q13. Which of the following does not affect the location of industries?**

- A. Per capita income
- B. Energy
- C. Raw material
- D. Labour

**Q14. Rubber, Tea and coffee are**

- A. Basic industry
- B. Heavy industry
- C. Agro based industry
- D. Mineral based industry

**Q16. Golden fiber is**

- A. Silk
- B. Gold

- C. Cotton
- D. Jute

**Q17: Suggest any four ways through which Indian industrial products can easily face global competition.**

- A. Use of modern technology.
- B. Use of modern machinery.
- C. Reducing taxes.
- D. Reducing cost of production.

**ANSWER:**

**(1) d (2) b (3) c (4) d (5) c (6) b (7) c (8) d (9) d (10) a (11) c (12) d (13) a (14) c (16) d (17) d**

**Q.1. When and where was the first successful textile mill established in India?**

- (a) In Ahmedabad in 1858
- (b) In Chennai in 1954
- (c) In Kolkata in 1816
- (d) In Mumbai in 1854

**Q.2. Sixty percent of sugar mills are concentrated in which of the following states?**

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
- (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- (d) West Bengal and Orissa

**Q.3. On the basis of character of raw material and finished product, iron and steel industry belongs to which category?**

- (a) Heavy industry
- (b) Medium industry
- (c) Light industry
- (d) Perishable goods industry

**Q.4. Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near a port?**

- (a) Durgapur
- (b) Vijaynagar
- (c) Bhadravati
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

**Q.5. Which of the following is the effect of liberalisation and foreign direct investment on iron and steel industry of India?**

- (a) Lower productivity of labour
- (b) High costs and limited availability of coking coal
- (c) Irregular supply of energy
- (d) Boost to the industry

**Q.6. Which of the following is not an inorganic chemical?**

- (a) Sulphuric acid
- (b) Petrochemicals
- (c) Nitric acid
- (d) Alkalies

**Q.7. Which of the following inorganic chemicals is used for the making of glass, soaps, detergents and paper?**

- (a) Soda ash
- (b) Sulphuric acid
- (c) Nitric acid
- (d) Alkalies

**Q.8. Which of the following industries is the largest consumer of chemicals?**

- (a) Fertilisers
- (b) Textiles
- (c) Chemicals
- (d) Paper

**Q.9. Which of the following led to expansion of the fertiliser industry?**

- (a) Liberalisation and foreign direct investment
- (b) MNCs (multinational corporations)
- (c) The Green Revolution
- (d) All the above

**Q.10. When and where was the first cement plant set up in India?**

- (a) Chennai in 1904
- (b) Porbandar in 1924
- (c) Dalmianagar in 1937
- (d) Kottayam in 1967

**Q.1. Which of the following cities is one of the centres around which automobile industry is located?**

- (a) Gurgaon
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Itanagar
- (d) Ahmedabad

**Q.2. Which of the following cities is the electronic capital of India?**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai

- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Hyderabad

**Q.3. Which of the following is an electronics industry?**

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

**Q.4. 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

**Q.5. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialisation?**

- (a) Economic growth
- (b) Pollution
- (c) Foreign exchange earnings
- (d) Rapid urbanisation

**Q.6. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?**

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

**Q.7. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?**

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

**Q.8. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?**

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

**Q.9. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?**

- (a) Steel
- (b) Electronics
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) Information Technology



**Q.10. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Iron and Steel industry in India?**

- (a) India is the largest producer of sponge iron.
- (b) Most of the public sector undertakings market their steel through the Steel Authority of India.
- (c) Chhotanagpur Plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.
- (d) As a leading iron and steel producing country, India does not need to import steel from other countries.

1 Manufacturing is production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials to more valuable products.

2. Classification of Industries is done on the basis of their main role , capital investment, ownership, source of raw materials and the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods.

3. Large scale industries employ a large number of **labourers**.

4. Small scale industries employ a small number of laborers.

5. Heavy industries use heavy and bulky raw materials.

6. Light Industries use light raw materials.

7. Manufacturing is considered the back bone of development in general and economic development in particular.

8. The NMCC (National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council) was set up when it was felt that, with appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity, manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade.

9. Industrial locations are influenced by availability of raw materials. labor, capital, power and market. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place.

10. Agro-based industries:- Industries based on agricultural raw materials for

example cotton textiles jute textiles, silk textiles, synthetic textiles, sugar industry.

11. Cotton textiles: It occupies a unique position in Indian economy contributes 14% of industrial production provides employment to 35 million persons directly. Earlier the cotton textile industries were located in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Today, they are spread over 80 towns and cities of India. Scarcity of good-quality cotton. Obsolete machinery, erratic power supply. low productivity of labor and stiff competition are some of the problems faced by the cotton textiles industry.

12 Jute textiles: There are about 70 jute mills in India and most of the jute is produced in West Bengal. Mainly in the hugli basin in Andhra Pradesh and, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Tripura.

13. Sugar: There are 460 sugar mills in the country. 50% of them are found in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are also important producers of sugar in the country.

14. Mineral-based industries: industries using minerals as their raw materials –iron and steel, cement, chemical industries, aluminum smelting, copper smelting, fertilizer industry etc. Iron and steel industry:

(A). The iron works of Kulti, Burnpur started local production in 1870.

(B). The first modern steel plant was set up at Jamshedpur in 1907.

(C). Today there are 10 primary integrated iron and steel plants around 200 mini steel plants in country. Raw materials used in this industry are iron ore, coal, limestone and manganese ore.

(D). The location of this industry is decided by the availability of raw materials. All the important iron and steel plants are located In the north-eastern and southern parts of the Indian peninsula. Only Visakapatanam a coastal location these plants are managed by the steel authority of India ltd. (SAIL).

(E). India produces about 32.8 million tons of steel and ranks ninth among the world crude steel producers.

### **ALUMINIUM SMELTING**

It is used as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead.

1. Aluminum is a good conductor of heat and electricity .In the production of one ton of aluminum, 6 tons of bauxite 18,600 kWh of electricity is required. The availability of electricity and bauxite decides the location of this industry. The 8 aluminium plants in the country are located in orissa , west Bengal ,Kerala, Uttar Pradesh , Chhattisgarh , Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

2. India produces over 600 million tons of aluminum per annum.

## **CHEMICAL INDUSTRY**

1. Heavy inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalis, caustic soda and soda ash. They are widely spread around the country.

2. Sulphuric acid – is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, paints and dyes.

3. Soda ash – is used in manufacture of glass, papers, soap and detergents.

4. Heavy organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used in the manufacture of synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics, dyestuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals. These chemical plants are located near oil refineries and petrochemical plants.

5. The chemical industries contribute 14% of the production of entire manufacturing sector.

## **FERTILISER INDUSTRY**

1. The first plant was set up at Ranipet in Tamilnadu.

2. With the setting up of a plant at Sindri by the Fertilizer corporation of India (FCI) in 1951, the production of fertilizer increased.

3. With the onset of the green revolution, this industry was set up in Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala.

4. Other important producers are Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

5. There are 57 fertilizer units manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizers, 29 for urea and 9 for ammonium sulphate as a by-product, 68 other small units produce single super phosphate.

## **CEMENT INDUSTRY**

1. Cement is used for construction of buildings, houses, factories, roads and dams. The raw materials used are limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum, coal and electric power are also used.

2. The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904. At present, there are 119 large and over 300 imminent plants in India. Indian cement is in great demand in south and East Asia, Middle East and Africa because of its superior quality.

## **AUTOMOBILES:**

Commercial vehicles like trucks, passenger buses, cars, motor cycles, etc, are manufactured in large numbers. India is the second largest producer of three wheels. The industries producing cycles, scooters distributed around Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai, Pune, Lucknow, Chennai, Kolkata, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bangalore. Electronic industry- Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other major electronic goods producing centers are Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Pune, Lucknow and Coimbatore. Many software technology parks have also developed. Industries create four types of pollution namely air, water, land and soil. Air pollution is caused due to the presence of carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide, dust, fume, mist spray, and smoke contains both types of particles.

## **WATER POLLUTION**

Coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides, fertilization plastics and rubber are some common pollutants. The principal industries which create water pollution are paper pulp, textiles, chemical, petroleum, refinery, tannery and electroplating. Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot-water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. Noise pollution means unwanted, extra, noise created due to industrial machinery etc.

## **MEASURES TO CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

1. Proper fuel selection and utilization. Use of oil instead of coal in the Industries.
2. Treatment of liquids in three phase Primary treatment by mechanical process.
  - Secondary treatment by biological process. Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical process. Pollution of land and soil can be controlled by three activities: Collection of wastes from different places, Dumping and disposing the wastes by land filling and Recycling of wastes for further use.

### **1Q: Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand'. Explain.**

Ans: Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand because:

- (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 city.

### **2Q: What is agglomeration economy?**

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.

### **3Q: 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 labor
- (ii) Availability of market
- (iii) Government policies

### **4Q: What are the large scale and small scale industries? Give examples.**

Ans: Those industries that employ a large number of workers in each unit and having a 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 a small production level is known as small scale industry. e.g. **ready-made** garment industries.

**5Q: What is an agro-based industry?**

Ans: The industry which gets its raw material from agriculture is called agro-based industry. e.g. sugar industry.

**Long Type Question Answer of Manufacturing Industries**

**1Q: Which factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India?**

Ans: The factors responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India are:

- (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 labor intensive industry and labor is easily available in India.
- (iv) Textile industry requires less technological inputs and can be carried out using simple tools and machines.

**2Q: Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture'. Explain.**

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

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

**3Q: What are the major problems of cotton textile industry?**

Ans: The major problems of cotton textile industry are: (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

**4Q: What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? Why the internal demand for jute is increasing?**

Ans: The major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005:(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.

**5Q: 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: India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential. The reasons are:(i) High Costs and Limited availability of cooking coal

(ii) Lower productivity of labor

(iii) Shortage of power

(iv) Poor infrastructure

(v) Low Investment in Research and Development

**6Q: 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, defense equipment, automobiles, aeroplanes etc.

(ii) It is also helpful in providing employment.

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

**7Q: What is importance of the manufacturing industries?**Ans: The importance

of the manufacturing industries: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.

**8Q: Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.‘ Explain.**

Ans: Contribution of agriculture to industry:

- (i) Agriculture provides raw material to industry such as jute, cotton, sugarcane etc.
- (ii) It also acts as a source of capital formation which can be utilized in industry.
- (iii) It provides food to the industrial workers.
- (iv) It provides good market to the industrial product.
- (v) It also decreases pressure on industry.

Contribution of industry to agriculture:

- (i) Industry provides inputs to the agriculture such as fertilizers, pesticides, tractors etc.
- (ii) It provides infrastructural facilities.
- (iii) It can absorb surplus laborers or workers of agriculture which reduce pressure on agriculture.
- (iv) It also increases the market value of agricultural products.

**9Q: What is the importance of Jute Industry?**

Ans: The importance of Jute Industry: 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.

**10Q: The sugar industry is now shifting from north to south. Mention main reasons.** Ans: North India is regarded as the main center 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.

**11Q: What are the major challenges faced by the sugar industry?**

Ans: The major challenges faced by the sugar industry are:

- (i) **Low yield of sugarcane:** Although India has the largest area under sugarcane cultivation; the yield per hectare is extremely low as compare to some of the major sugarcane producing countries of the world.
- (ii) **Short crushing season:** Manufacturing of sugar is a seasonal phenomenon with a short crushing season varying normally from 4 to 7 months in a year. The mills and its workers remain idle during the remaining period of the year, thus creating financial problems for the industry as a whole.
- (iii) **High cost of production:** High cost of sugarcane, inefficient technology, uneconomic process of production and heavy excise duty result in high cost of production. The production cost of sugar in India is one of the highest in the world.
- (iv) **Old and obsolete machinery :** Most of the machinery used in Indian sugar mills, particularly those in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is old and obsolete, being 50-60 years old and needs rehabilitation.

# Manufacturing Industries

## 1 Mark Questions

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1. Name the any two public sector industries.

Ans.

National Thermal Power Corporation(NTPC)

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC)

Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL)

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited(BHEL)

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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.

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

Ans. Joint sector Industry

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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.

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5. What is Cryolite?

Ans. A molten metal acts as an electrolyte.

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

Ans. 1904, Chennai

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

Ans. Coking coal, limestone and manganese

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8. What is NTPC?

Ans. National Thermal Power Corporation

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

Ans. Bombay and Kolkata

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10. In which year national jute policy was formulated.

Ans. 2005

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

Ans. Steel authority of India

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12. How many technology parks are in India?

Ans. 18

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

Ans. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

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

Ans. First position

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

Ans. 18,600 Kwh per ton of ore

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

Ans. Sugarcane

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

Ans. Hand spinning and handloom weaving

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

Ans. Singapore and Sri Lanka

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19. To which Asian country India exports yarn?

Ans. Japan

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

A. Mysore

B . Madras

C . Surat

D. Bombay

Ans. D. Bombay

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21. Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods

A. Bangladesh

B. India  
C. Sri Lanka  
D. Brazil  
Ans. B. India

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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

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23. Durgapur is situated in  
A. Jharkhand  
B. Orissa  
C. Chhattisgarh  
D. West Bengal  
Ans. D. West Bengal

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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

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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

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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

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27. Atomic power plant causes

A. Water Pollution

B. Noise Pollution

C. Air Pollution

D. Heat Pollution

Ans. D. Heat Pollution

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28. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Crop production

B. Fish production

C. Plantation

D. Sugar Production

Ans. D. Sugar Production

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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

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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.

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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.

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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:

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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 a 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 a small production level is known as small scale industry. e.g. readymade garment industries.

## 3 Mark 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 ball 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

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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.

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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.

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.

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.

15. Locate and Label with appropriate symbols on the map given

1. Silk Textile centre

2. Iron and steel Plant

3. Coimbatore cotton textile centre

Ans.

## DO IT YOURSELF

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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.

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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 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.

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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.

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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:

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

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.

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21. Locate and Label with appropriate symbols on the map given

1. Iron and Steel Plant
2. Silk textile centre in Jammu and Kashmir
3. Kanpur woolen textile

Ans.

## DO IT YOURSELF

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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26. Write some facts about the Indian fertilizer industry.

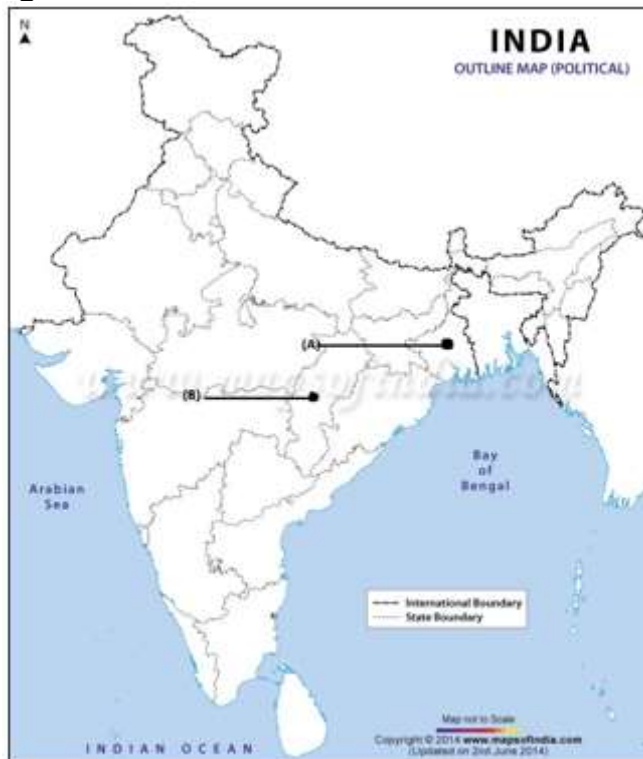
Ans. Following are the facts of the Indian fertilizer industry:

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.

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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.

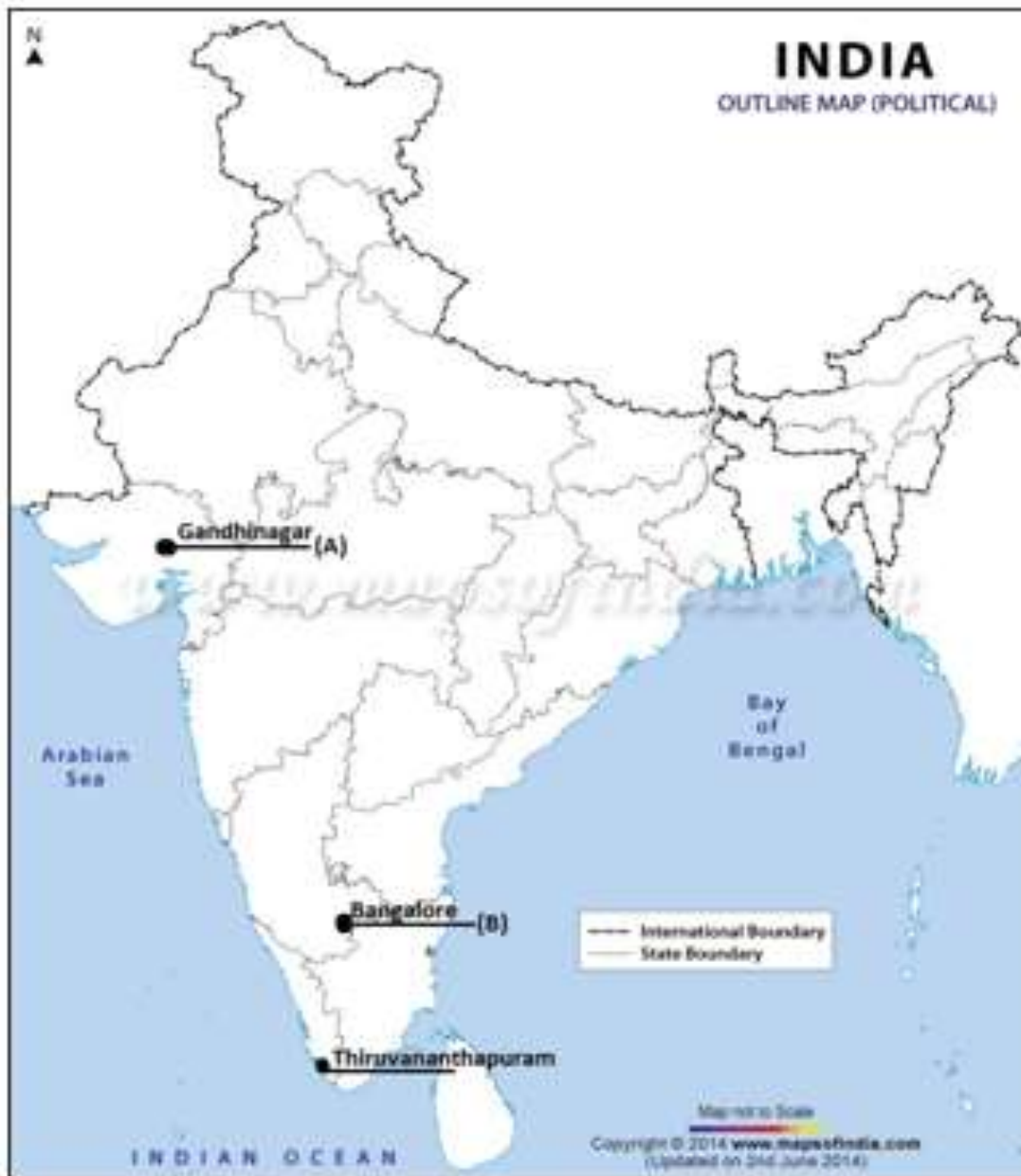
1. Software Technology park

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.

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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.

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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.

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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 provide 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.

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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.

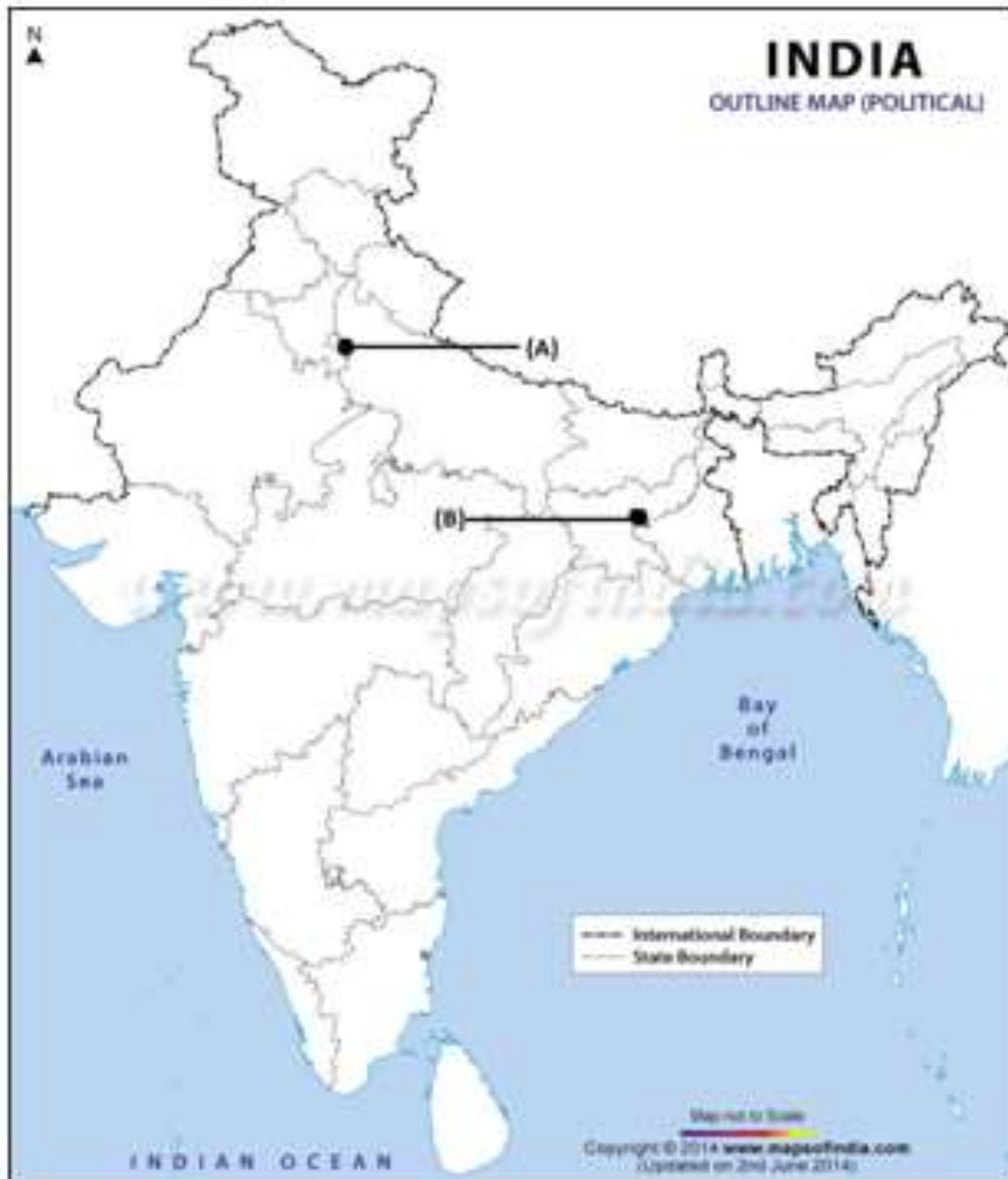
5. 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

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 Mark Questions

**1. Why are industries located in or near the cities? What were its results in pre-independence 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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

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**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.

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**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.

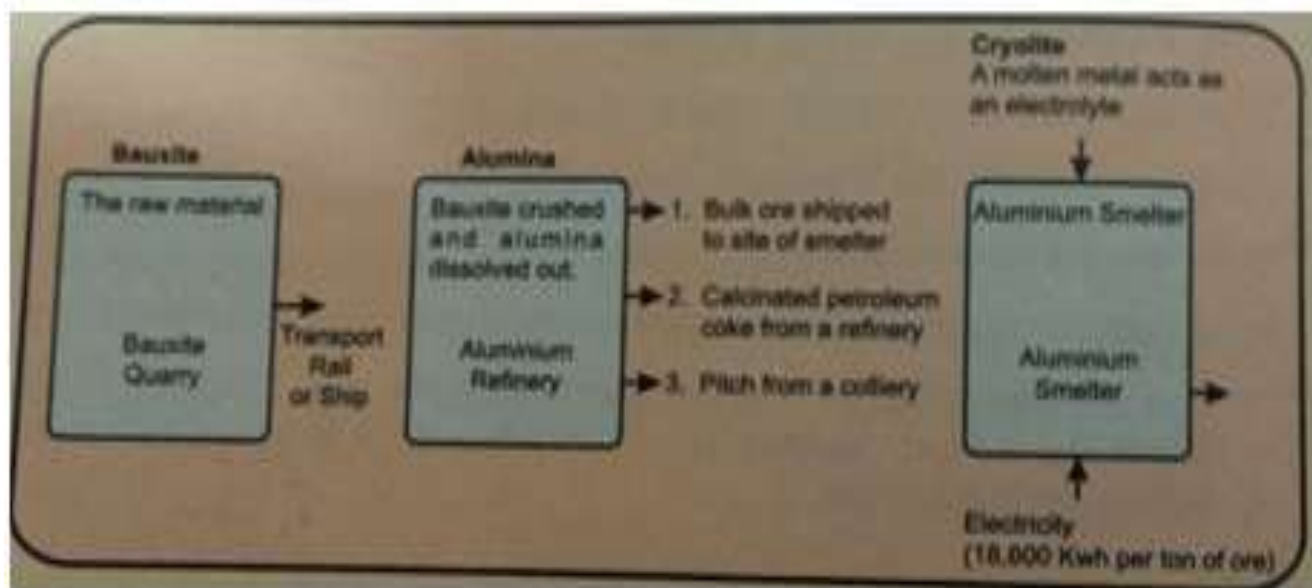
3. Wide market and the availability of raw material, transport, banking and electricity facilities in almost all parts of the country have led to decentralization of cotton mills in different parts of the country.

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.

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



**A. Name the metal which is produces?**

**B. Name the raw material used?**

**C. How much electricity is required to molten one ton of ore?**

**D. What is Cryolite?**

**E. Write any one uses 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

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**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.

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