

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

HOTS QUESTIONS (HQ)

1. To which sector does manufacturing industries belong to ? How much does it contribute to GDP ?

Ans. Secondary sector includes manufacturing industries. Industries contribute about 9 to 10% per annum at present.

2. What is the need of the hour as regards to industries—self-sufficiency or compete in the international market ?

Ans. The need of the hour is not only to achieve self-sufficiency but industry must be competitive to capture the international market.

3. What factor gave a boost to the development of the cotton textile industry ?

Ans. When the two world wars were fought in Europe India was a British colony and there was demand for cotton cloth in UK which gave a boost to cotton textile industry.

4. Enlist the processes involved in the textile industry.

Ans. The processes involved in textile industry are spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing to produce garments.

5. What are the three ways by which weaving is done in India ?

Ans. Weaving is done by handloom, powerloom and in mills.

6. Why is spinning part in centralised sector while weaving is in decentralized sector ?

Ans. Spinning was in centralised sector mainly in cotton growing areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu while weaving is highly decentralised to provide scope for traditional skills and designs in weaving cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc.

7. Which country has second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world next to China?

Ans. India.

8. What is the share of India in terms of world trade in cotton yarn ?

Ans. India accounts for 1/4 of the total world trade of cotton yarn.

9. Why are our spinning mills competitive at the global level ?

Ans. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level as they are capable of using all the fibres produced in India.

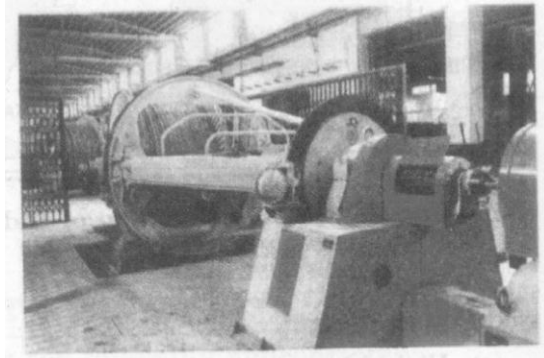
10. What is the ratio of iron ore, cooking coal and limestone required in iron and steel industry

Ans. The ratio of iron ore, cooking coal and limestone is 4 : 2 : 1.

11. Why is the per capita consumption of steel low in India ?

Ans. India ranks ninth among the world crude steel producers but the per capita consumption is only 32 kg. This is due to high cost of coking coal, inefficient labour, poor infrastructure and erratic power supply.

12. Study the given picture and answer the following questions :



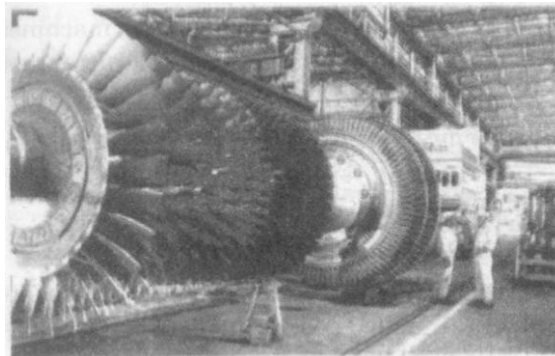
(a) What does HCL stand for ?

(b) Name the products produced in this industry.

(c) State the location of this industry.

Ans. (a) HCL stands for Hindustan Cables Limited.
(b) This industry produces cables,
(c) This industry is located at Rupnarain Pur at West Bengal.

13. Study the given picture and answer the following questions :



(a) What does BHEL stand for ?

(b) Name the type of goods produced by this industry.

(c) State the location of the BHEL unit.

Ans. (a) BHEL stands for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
(b) This industry produces electrical goods like turbines, generators, motors and switchgears, etc.
(c) This industry is located in Hyderabad.

14. What are software technology parks ?

Ans. Software Technology Park provides single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

15. (i) What does NTPC refer to ?

(ii) List out any three ways that NTPC has contributed towards preservation of the natural environment ?

Ans. NTPC stands for National Thermal Power Corporation.

Methods adopted by NTPC to conserve the environment are :

(i) Optimum use of equipment by adopting the latest technologies and upgrading the existing equipment.

(ii) Minimising the waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

(iii) Provision of green belts for maintaining ecological balance through afforestation.

(iv) Reducing the pollution of the environment through ash pond management, ash water recycling and liquid waste management.

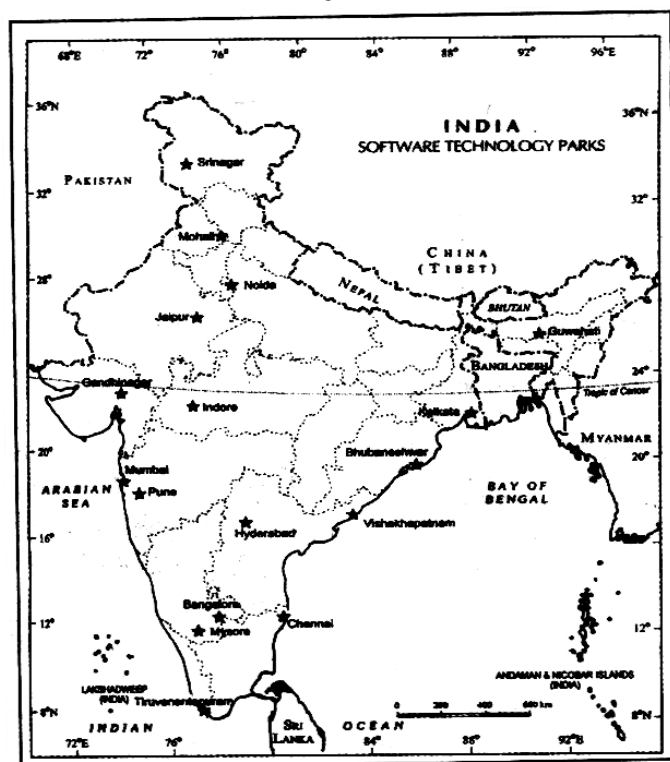
(v) Ecological monitoring, reviewing and on-line database management for all its power stations.

16. See map given below and answer the following questions :

(a) Name any two states having two software technology parks ? Give their names.

(b) Which is the only north-eastern state having a software technology park ?

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Ans. (a) Two states are Maharashtra and Karnataka. In Maharashtra the names of software technology parks are Mumbai and Pune and in Karnataka, they are Bangalore and Mysore.

(b) The only north-eastern state is Assam and the name of Software Technology Park is Guwahati.