MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (1 MARKS)

Previous Years' Questions

1. **Name the marketing body through which all public sector undertakings market their steel.**

[Delhi 2008]

Ans. Steel Authority of India (SAIL) is the marketing body through which all public sector undertakings market their steel.

2. **Classify manufacturing industries into two groups on the basis of source of raw materials used.**

[AI2008]

Ans. Industries are classified into two groups based on source of raw materials used as :

(i) Agro-based industrie*s.g.,* textile industry and

(ii) Mineral-basedindustries *e.g.,* iron andsteel industry.

3. **What are the two major problems faced by jute industry in India ? Name any two buyers of our jute products.** [AI 2006]

Ans. Problems of jute industry are

(i)High production cost.

(ii) Stiff competition in international market.

Two main buyers of Indian jute products are United States of America, Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic.

(Any two)

4. **How do industries cause water pollution ? Explain by giving two points.** [AI 2006]

Ans. Industries cause water pollution by

(i) The industrial effluents that are discharged into rivers. They are both organic and inorganic.

(ii) The principal industries which create water pollution are paper pulp, textiles, chemical, petroleum, tannery, etc.

5. **Give an account of the sugar industry in India.** [AI 2002]

Ans. The Sugar industry is based on sugar cane which is heavy, weight losing and perishable. Thus the sugar mills are located in close proximity to sugar cane growing areas, *e.g.* about 50 per cent of sugar mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

NCERT QUESTIONS

6. **What is manufacturing ?**

Ans. Manufacturing refers to conversion of raw materials into finished goods that are produced on large scale using machines.

7. **Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.**

Ans. Physical factors of industrial location are :
(i) Availability of raw materials.
(ii) Power
(iii) Water.
(iv)Climate

8. **Name any three human factors for location of an Industry.**

Ans. Human factors of industrial location are :
(i) Skilled labour
(ii) Capital
(iii) Market
(iv) Development of Science and Technology.

9. **What are basic industries ? Give an example.**

Ans. Basic industries provide tools, machines and implements to manufacture other goods, *e.g.*.Iron and steel industry.

10. **Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement.**

Ans. Cement industry requires gypsum, limestone, silica, alumina and coal or electric power as raw materials.

Additional Questions

11. **What is the importance of manufacturing ?Give two points.**

Ans. **Importance of manufacturing :**
(i) Industries convert raw materials into finished goods thus add value to raw materials.
(ii) They generate large scale employment.

12. **What are agro-based industries ? Give two examples.**

Ans. Agro-based industries process agricultural raw materials like cotton into cotton clothes, sugar cane into sugar.

13. **Mention the raw materials of agro-based industries.**

Ans. The raw materials for agro-based industries are cotton, silk, jute, sugar cane, rubber and edible oils.

14. **Which countries are the main markets textiles ?**

Ans. Main markets for jute goods are USA, Russia, Canada, United Arab Republic, UK and Australia.

15. **Why is Iron and Steel industry called a basic or key industry ?**

Ans. Iron and steel industry provides tools, implements and machines to other industries like Engineering, Automobile etc. It is the most strategic industry needed for the country's economic development.

16. **Name the two factors that determine the location of aluminium industry.**

Ans. Two factors that determine the location of aluminium industry are :
(i) Continuous supply of electricity. *(ii)* Availability of bauxite at the minimum cost of transportation.

17. **Which states lead in the production of fertilisers ?**

Ans. The leading producers of fertilisers are Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala.

18. **Name four leading centres of automobile industry.**

Ans. Four leading centres of automobile industry are :
(a) Delhi
(b) Mumbai

(c) Kolkata

(d) Chennai

19. **Which city is known as electronic capital of India ?**

Ans. Bangalore is known as the electronic capital of India as most of the electronic and Information technology industries are located here.

20. **Under which type of occupation does manufacturing fall ?**

Ans. Secondary activities.

21. **Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other. Explain by giving one point.**

Ans. The development of industries has made the agriculturalists to increase their production and made the production processes very efficient.

22. **How much is the share of manufacturing sector towards GDP ?**

Ans. The percentage of manufacturing sector contributes to 17 per cent ofGDP out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry.

23. **Name the council set up for promoting better productivity and competitiveness of Industries.**

Ans. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up to increase the productivity of manufactured goods.

24. **What are agglomerations economies ?**

Ans. Many industries tend to concentrate around the urban centres where they offer special advantages known as agglomeration economies.

25. **Give two examples of consumer industries.**

Ans. Two examples of consumer industries are toothpaste, paper, fans, cycles, sewing machine.

26. **Give two examples of basic industries.**

Ans. Two example of basic industries are iron and steel, aluminium smelting and copper smelting.

27. **Name two examples of cooperative sector industries.**

Ans. Two examples of cooperative sector industries are sugar industry in Maharashtra, coir industry in Kerala. DMS in Delhi. *(Any two')*

28. **When and where was the first textile mill established in India.**

Ans. The first textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

28. **Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector than export of yarn ?**

Ans. In India yarn is sold at Rs, 85 per kg whereas the price for a trouser sold is Rs 800 per kg. Thus value is added at every stage from fibre to yarn weaving. Hence it is important for us to improve our weaving sector than to export yarn.

30. **State the two policies that has given boost to the development of iron and steel industries.**

Ans. Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment has given a boost to the development of iron and steel industries.

31. **Name the two leading states which produce the fertilizers.**

Ans. The two leading states in the production of fertilizers Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab. *(Any two)*

32. **Mention any two countries to which India exports cement.**

Ans. India exports cement to East Asian countries, Middle East, Africa and South Asian countries. *(Any two)*