

Manufacturing Industries

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define manufacturing.

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

2. How do manufacturing industries help agriculture?

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

3. What was the main philosophy behind public sector Industries?

Ans. Public sector helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty. It also aimed at bringing down disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

4. How does manufacturing help in earning foreign exchange?

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

5. What is the idea behind prosperity of the country?

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

6. What is Industries contribution to National Economy?

Ans. Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 per cent of GDP—out of a total of 27 per cent for mining, quarrying, electricity and gas.

7. Which factors affect the location of Industries?

Ans. Industries are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market.

8. How does industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand?

Ans. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to industry

9. What are agglomeration economies?

Ans. Many Industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

10. Where were manufacturing units located in Pre-independence period?

Ans. In the Pre-independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc.

11. Classify Industries on the source of raw material used?

Ans. (i) Agro based—These industries use agricultural products as raw material, e.g., cotton, woolen, jute, silk, textile, rubbers and sugar, tea, coffee and edible oil.

(ii) Mineral based—are those industries which are based on Minerals as raw material, e.g., iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petro- chemicals.

- 12.** Which Industries are called basic or key Industries?
Ans. Industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacturing other goods are called basic or key Industries, e.g., iron and steel and copper smelting and aluminium smelting.
- 13.** What are consumer Industries?
Ans. Consumer Industries are the industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers, e.g., sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, etc.
- 14.** Which Industries are defined as small scale Industries?
Ans. A small scale Industry is defined with reference to the maximum investment allowed on the assets of a unit. This limit has changed over a period of time.
At present, the maximum investment allowed is one crore rupees.
- 15.** Which are large-scale industries?
Ans. If investment is more than one crore on any industry then it is known as large-scale industry.
- 16.** Classify Industries on the basis of ownership.
Ans. (i) Public sector
(ii) Private Sector
(iii) Joint Sector
(iv) Cooperative Sector
- 17.** Give one difference between Public and Private Sectors.
Ans. (i) Public Sector is owned and operated by government agencies, e.g., BHEL and SAIL etc.
(ii) Private Sector—Industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals, e.g., TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.
- 18.** What are Joint Sector Industries?
Ans. Joint Sector Industries are the one which are jointly run by the State and Individuals or a group of individuals, e.g., Oil India Ltd is jointly owned by public and private sector both.
- 19.** What are Cooperative sectors?
Ans. Cooperative Sector Industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately such as sugar Industry in Maharashtra and coir Industry in Kerala.
- 20.** Classify Industries on the basis of bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods.
Ans. (i) Heavy Industries: Which are using heavy goods as raw material and produces goods also which are heavy in weight, e.g., iron and steel.
(ii) Light Industries are the one which use light raw material and produces light goods such as electrical Industries.
- 21.** What were the ancient techniques of producing cotton textiles in India?
Ans. In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning, hand weaving techniques and after 18th century power loom also came into use.
- 22.** How many cotton mills approximately now we have in India?
Ans. Today there are nearly 1600 cotton and human made fibre, textile mills in the country. About 30 percent of these are in the private sector and the rest are in the public and cooperative sectors.
- 23.** Which twin states of India are known for cotton production?
Ans. Maharashtra and Gujarat are the twin states of India known for cotton production.

- 24.** Why are more cotton textile mills located in Gujarat and Maharashtra?
Ans. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.
- 25.** Name the people who are provided employment opportunities by cotton textile Industries.
Ans. Cotton farmers, cotton ball pluckers, workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. People who also contribute have industries of chemical and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.
- 26.** What is the status of spinning and weaving in India?
Ans. While spinning continues to be centralized in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc.
- 27.** What standard is produced by weaving and spinning processes in India?
Ans. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country.
- 28.** Name the countries to whom cotton goods are exported from India.
Ans. Cotton goods from India are exported to USA, UK, Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and African countries.
- 29.** What are the main problems faced by cotton textile Industries?
Ans. Power supply is erratic; machinery needs to be upgraded, low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre Industry.
- 30.** What is India's status in Jute Production?
Ans. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.
- 31.** Where was the first Jute Mill set up?
Ans. The first Jute Mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at Rishra.
- 32.** What happened to Jute Production after partition?
Ans. After partition in 1947, the jute mills remained in India but three-fourth of the jute producing area went to Bangladesh.
- 33.** Give any two main factors responsible for their location in the Hugli Basin.
Ans. (i) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
(ii) Inexpensive water transport supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
- 34.** How does jute industry support the workers and farmers?
Ans. The jute industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakh small and marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute and mesta.
- 35.** Give any two challenges faced by jute industry.
Ans. (i) Shift competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.
(ii) Competition from the other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
- 36.** What was the objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005 ?

Ans. In 2005 National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

37. Which are the main markets of jute?

Ans. The main markets of Jute are USA, Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, UK and Australia.

38. Where does India stand in sugar production?

Ans. India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and Khandsari.

39. Name the regions where sugar mills of India are located.

Ans. There are over 460 sugar mills in the country spread over UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

40. Why are sugar mills shifting to South India?

Ans. (i) It is so because the cane produced in these states has high sucrose content.
(ii) The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing seasons.

41. What are the major challenges of sugar Industries?

Ans. Challenges include the seasonal nature of industry, old and inefficient methods of production, transport delay in reaching cane to factories and the need to maximise the use of baggage.

42. Why are Iron and Steel Industries are called basic or key industries?

Ans. Since all the other industries— heavy, medium and light depend on it for their machinery, steel is also needed to manufacture engineering goods construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.

43. Why are iron and steel industries called heavy industries?

Ans. Iron and Steel Industries are called heavy industries because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation cost.

44. What Ingredients are used to produce steel?

Ans. Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4:2:1. Some quantities of manganese are also required to harden the steel.

45. What are mini steel plants?

Ans. Mini Steel plants are smaller, have; electric furnaces,; use steel scrap and sponge iron. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well.

46. What is an integrated steel plant?

Ans. An integrated steel plant is large, handles everything in one complex—from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping.

47. What do you know about SAIL?

Ans. All public sector undertakings market their steel through Steel Authority of India Ltd. called SAIL.

48. Why has Chotanagpur Plateau the maximum concentration of steel industries?

Ans. It is largely because of the relative advantages this region has like low cost of iron ore, high grade of raw material in proximity and cheap labour.

49. What are the weaknesses of Iron and Steel Industries?

Ans. (i) High costs and limited availability of coking coal.

- (ii) Lower productivity of labour.
- (ii) Irregular supply of energy.
- (iv) Poor Infrastructure

50. What are the chief characteristics of aluminium?

Ans. It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals.

51. What are the main uses of aluminium?

Ans. Aluminium is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires.

52. Name the eight aluminium plants of India.

Ans. (i) In Odisha (Naico and Baico)
 (ii) West Bengal
 (iii) Kerala
 (iv) Uttar Pradesh
 (v) Chhattisgarh
 (vi) Maharashtra and
 (vii) Tamil Nadu

53. What are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industries?

Ans. (i) Regular supply of electricity.
 (ii) An assured source of raw material at minimum cost.

54. Which inorganic chemicals are produced in India?

Ans. Sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilisers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesive, paints, dyes stuffs), nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash (used to make glass, soaps and detergents) and caustic soda.

55. Which organic chemicals are produced in India?

Ans. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye stuff, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

56. What is the status of fertilisers production in India?

Ans. There are 57 fertilisers units manufacturing nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous, 29 for urea, 9 for producing ammonium sulphate as a by- product and 68 other small units produce single superphosphate.

57. What are the uses of cement?

Ans. Cement is essential for construction activity such as building houses, factories, bridges, roads, airports, dams and for other commercial establishment.

58. Which ingredients are used in the production of cement?

Ans. The industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

59. How is Gujarat a suitable location for cement production?

Ans. The industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in Gulf countries.

60. Where was the first cement plant set up?

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

61. Which decisions of the government helped in the rapid production of cement?

Ans. Decontrol of price and distribution since 1989 and other policy reforms led the cement industry to make rapid strides in capacity, process technology and production.

62. How did liberalisation policy of government help in the progress of automobile industry?

Ans. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three wheelers.

63. What is the contribution of FDI in automobile industries?

Ans. Foreign Direct Investment brought in new technology and aligned the industry with global development.

64. Why is Bangalore called as Electric Capital of India?

Ans. Bangalore has encouraged as the electronic capital of India as it has lots of software companies working and thousands of employees working in those companies.

65. What does electronic industry come?

Ans. The electronic industries covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, pager, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments required by the telecommunication industry.

66. How has IT industry supported employment?

Ans. upto 31st March 2005, the industry employed over 1 million persons. It is encouraging to know that 30 percent of the people employed in this sector are women. It is a major employment generation industry.

67. How is air polluted by industries?

Ans. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms.

68. Which industries are the main culprits of water pollution?

Ans. The main culprits are paper pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergent, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.

69. What does 'Thermal Pollution' mean?

Ans. Thermal Pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

70. How do factories cause noise pollution?

Ans. Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise.