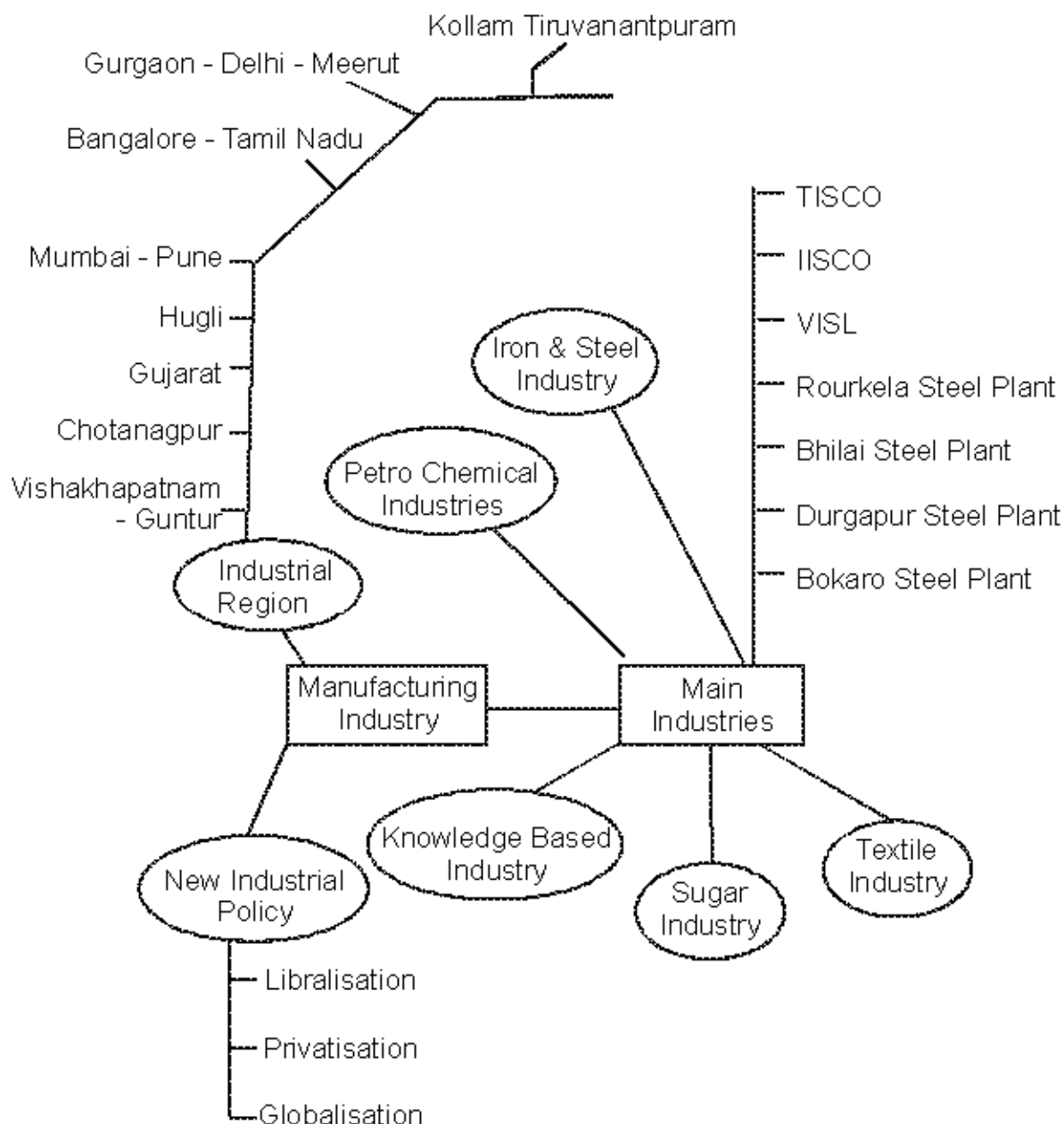


CHAPTER 8

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



Q1. When was TISCO at Jamshedpur established?

(1)

Ans In 1907.

Q2. Name the largest centre of electronic industry in India. (1)

Ans Bengaluru.

Q3. Name any two industrial centres of Chota Nagpur region. (1)

Ans Ranchi, Bokaro.

Q4. Jute mills are mostly located in which state of India? (1)

Ans West Bengal.

Q5. When was the first modern textile mill set up? (1)

Ans In 1854 in Mumbai.

Q6. Manufacturing is an activity considered under which type of economic activity? (1)

Ans Secondary activity.

Q7. What are the types of industries in India on the basis of their ownership? (3)

Ans : (i) Public sector industries
(ii) Private sector industries
(iii) Cooperative sector industries.

Q8. Describe the causes of concentration of cotton textile industries in the cities of Mumbai and Ahmedabad. (3)

Ans : 1. Humid Climate
2. Raw Material
3. Water supply
4. Nearness to market
5. Skilled labour
6. Banking facilities
7. Import and export facility etc.

Q3. What are the problems of cotton textile industries in India? (3)

Ans : (i) Inferior quality of cotton
(ii) Old technology
(iii) Irregular energy supply
(iv) Unskilled labour
(v) Competition with Synthetic fibre
(vi) High cost as compared with other fibre.

Q4. Why is Sugar industry a seasonal industry? (3)

Ans Sugar industry is a seasonal industry because of the seasonality of raw material. i.e. sugarcane. Sugar Industry is agro based industry. In North India it is started in the month of November and goes upto February. Remaining part of the year become production less.

Q5. Why most of the steel plants are located in public sector? Explain. (3)

Ans Because -

- (i) It requires huge capital investment
- (ii) Need large infrastructure.
- (iii) Heavy machines and latest high technology needed.

Q6. How did the Swadeshi Movement give a major impetus to the cotton textiles industry? (5)

OR

Discuss the causes of growth of cotton textile Industries in India.

Ans : (1) Reasons for development -

- 1. Cotton textile industry is one of the traditional industries of India.
- 2. Hot & Humid Climate available for its growth.
- 3. Large quantity of cotton was grown in India.
- 4. Abundant skilled labour available in the country.
- 5. National Movement encouraged cotton production.

(2) Development of Cotton Textile Industry in India :

- 1. In 1854, the first Modern Cotton Mill was established in Mumbai.
- 2. By 1947, the no. of Mills in India went up to 423.
- 3. Cotton industry suffered a major recession after partition.
- 4. After Independence, this industry gradually recovered and flourished. By 1998, the no. of Mills went up to 1782.
- 5. Presently, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Indore, Ujjain are the important centres.

(3) Production of Cotton textile Industry in India -

- 1. The cotton textile industry in India can be broadly divided into two sectors -
 - (1) Organised Sector
 - (2) Decentralised Sector

2. The organised sector includes 'Mills' and decentralised sector includes handlooms and powerlooms.
3. Presently, 80% production is done under decentralised sector.
4. The leading producers are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu.

Q7. What is the role of Iron and Steel industry in the economic development of India? (5)

Ans : The development of the iron and steel industry opened the doors to rapid industrial development in India.

The Indian iron and steel industry consist of large integrated steel plants as well as mini-steel Mills :

♦ Integrated Steel Plants.

- (1) TISCO - Tata Iron and Steel plant at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- (2) IISCO - Indian Iron & Steel Company at Hirapur, Kulti and Burnpur in West Bengal.
- (3) VISL - Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works Ltd. at Bhadravati in Karnataka.
- (4) Rourkela Steel plant in Sundargarh district of Orissa. (Set up in Collaboration with Germany)
- (5) Bhilai Steel Plant in Durg district of Chhattisgarh (Set up in Collaboration with Russia)
- (6) Durgapur Steel plant in West Bengal. (Set up in Collaboration with UK)
- (7) Bokaro Steel plant in Jharkhand. (Set up in Collaboration with Russia)
- (8) Vizag Steel plant at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh (It is First port based Steel plant)
- (9) Vijaynagar Steel Plant at Hospet in Karnataka
- (10) Salem Steel plant in Tamil Nadu.

Apart from those major steel plants, there are more than 206 steel units located in different parts of the country.

Q8. Explain the major industrial region and their Characteristics of India. (5)

Ans There are 8 major industrial regions in India :

- (1) Mumbai - Pune Industrial Region -
Major Industries - Cotton textile, Chemical Industry.
- (2) Hugli Industrial Region -
Major Industries - Jute Industry, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Diesel engine factory

- (3) Bangalore - Chennai Industrial Region -
Major Industries - Heavy Engineering Industry, Machine tools, Telephone, Bharat Electronics.
- (4) Gujarat Industrial Region -
Major Industries - Cotton textile Industry, Petro - Chemical Industry.
- (5) Chotanagpur Region -
Major Industries - Heavy Metallurgical Industry, Iron & Steel Plants.
- (6) Vishakhapatnam - Guntur Region
Major Industries - Ship building Industry, Petro-Chemical Industry.
- (7) Gurgaon - Delhi - Meerut Region
Major Industries - Electronics, Light Engineering & Electrical goods.
- (8) Kollam - Tiruvananthapuram Region -
Major Industries - Plantation Agriculture and Hydropower.
(Note - Discuss major Industries, Industrial centres and causes of development of each Industrial region).

Q9. Describe the dispersal of cotton textile industry after 1921 caused by railways and hydroelectric power.

- Ans
- (i) Expansion of railway lines in different peninsular regions joining the centres like Coimbatore, Madurai, Mangalore, Nagpur, Indore, Sholapur etc. All the above centres are very well connected with the railways.
 - (ii) Dispersal was further boosted with the development of hydroelectricity. This industry in Coimbatore, Madurai and in Tirunelveli is largely due to the availability of electricity from Pykara Dam.

Q10. Synthetic fibres are widely used in the manufacturing of fabrics. Why?

Ans. Because of –

- (i) Inherent strength
- (ii) Durability
- (iii) Washability
- (iv) Resistance to Shrinkage
- (v) Cheaper
- (vi) More attractive

Q11. Sugar industry is set up in areas of sugarcane cultivation. Why?

- Ans. (i) Weight losing raw-material. If it is not crushed within 24 hours of cutting, its sugar content starts decreasing.
- (ii) Sugarcane can't be stored nor kept in the field after the crops mature.
- (iii) Transportation is costly due to its bulky nature. To reduce this cost, sugarmills tend to be located near sugarcane areas.

Q12. Discuss the various locational advantages of iron and steel industry in Jamshedpur.

- Ans (i) Iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar.
- (ii) Coal is obtained from Joda mines in Orissa
- (iii) Water is obtained from Subernrekha and Kharkai river.
- (iv) Very close to Mumbai - Kolkata railway line and about 240 km away from which is the nearest port for the export of steel.

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