

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH

SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM

Important Questions Geography Chapter 6

Manufacturing Industries

Read the following Questions and Answer throughly and try to understand and write in your

H.W.COPY.

Question 1.

What is manufacturing? To which sector of economy does it belong?

Or

“The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries”. Support the statement with arguments. (2016 D)

Answer:

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

Manufacturing belongs to secondary sector in which the primary materials are processed and converted into finished goods. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Question 2.

Write the importance of ‘manufacturing sector’ for our nation.

Or, “Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India.” Give reasons. (2015 OD, 2011 D)

Answer:

Importance of manufacturing industries for India:

1. It helps in modernizing agriculture, which is the base of our economy.
2. It reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.
3. Industrial development is necessary for eradication of poverty and unemployment because people get jobs and generate more income.
4. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

5. Industries bring riches faster to a nation because manufacturing changes raw materials into finished goods of a higher value, so industrial development brings prosperity to the country.

Question 3.

“Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other, but move hand in hand.”

Give arguments in favour of this statement. (2013 D)

Or, Explain with examples how industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture. (2015 D, 2012 OD)

Answer:

Agriculture and industry in India are inseparable or interdependent on each other:

1. Agro-industries in India have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity.
2. Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry.
3. Industries provide many agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.
4. Manufacturing industries have assisted agriculturists to increase their production and also made the production processes very efficient.
5. Development of different modes of transport by industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.

Question 4.

Write the contribution and present growth rate of manufacturing sector in national economy. Suggest measures to increase the industrial growth rate. (2011 OD)

Answer:

The share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17% of GDP. The trend of growth rate over the last decade has been around 7% per annum. Since 2003, it has shown an increased growth rate of 9-10% per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12%. To attain this target, following steps can be taken:

- Appropriate policy interventions by the government.
- Renewed efforts by the industries to improve productivity.

Question 5.

List the major factors which affect the location of an industry at a place. What is the key to the decision of ‘factory location’? (2011 D, 2011 OD, 2015 D)

Answer:

1. Raw material. Cheap and abundant availability of raw material. Industries which use heavy and perishable raw material have to be located close to the source of raw material.
2. Labour. Availability of cheap labour is necessary for keeping the cost of production low.

3. Power. Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary for continuity in the production process.
4. Capital. It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure.
5. Banking and insurance facilities, favourable government policies are other factors which affect location of an industry.
The 'key' to the decision of a factory location is least cost so that the venture is profitable.

Question 6.

"Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand." Explain.

Answer:

After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Some industries are located in and around the cities. Thus industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets, services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to industries.

Question 7.

What are 'agglomeration economies' in the industrial context?

Answer:

Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as 'agglomeration economies'. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration or clustering takes place around an urban centre.

Question 8.

State any five basis on which industries are classified.

Answer:

1. On the basis of source of raw materials used – Agro-based and mineral-based.
2. According to their main role – Basic and Consumer industries.
3. On the basis of capital investment—Small-scale and large-scale industries.
4. On the basis of ownership – Public Sector, Private Sector, Cooperative Sector, Joint Sector.
5. Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods— Heavy industries, Light industries.

Question 9.

Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples. (2016 D)

Answer:

On the basis of capital investment industries can be classified as:

- Small-scale industry
- Large-scale industry

Difference:

If the investment is more than one crore rupees in any industry, it is considered as a large scale industry.

For example, Iron and Steel industry, Cement industry.

If the investment is less than one crore rupees in any industry, it is considered as a small scale industry.

For example, Plastic industry, Toy industry.

Question 10.

Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other? (2016 OD)

Answer:

On the basis of sources of raw material industries are classified as:

- (i) Agro based industries;
- (ii) Mineral based industries

Difference between Agro-based industries and Mineral-based industries

Agro-based industries	Mineral-based industries
They obtain their raw materials from agricultural products. Example: Textiles – cotton, jute, silk and woolen. Rubber, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil, etc.	They obtain their raw materials from minerals. Example: Iron and steel, cement, machine tools, petro-chemicals, etc.

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