Geography

(India People and Economy) (Chapter – 8) (Exercises)
(Manufacturing Industries)
(Class – XII)

Question 1:

Choose the right answers of the followings from the given options.

(i) Which is not a factor of industrial location?

(a) Market
(b) Capital
(c) Population Density
(d) Power

(ii) The earliest Iron and Steel Company to be established in India was:

(a) IISCO
(b) TISCO
(c) Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works
(d) Mysore Iron and Steel Works

(iii) The first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai because:

(a) Mumbai is a port
(b) It is located near cotton growing area
(c) Mumbai was the financial centre
(d) All of the above

(iv) The nucleus of the Hugli Industrial region is:

(a) Kolkata-Haora
(b) Kolkata-Rishra
(c) Kolkata-Medinipur
(d) Kolkata-Konnagar

(v) Which one of the following is the second largest producer of sugar:

(a) Maharashtra
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab
(d) Tamil Nadu

Answer 1:

(i) (c) Population Density
(ii) (b) TISCO
(iii) (d) All of the above
(iv) (a) Kolkata-Haora
(v) (b) Uttar Pradesh

Question 2:

Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) Why do you think that the iron and steel industry is basic to the industrial development of any country?

(ii) Name the two sectors of the cotton textile industries. How are they different?

(iii) Why is the sugar industry a seasonal industry?

(iv) What is the raw material base for the petrochemical industry? Name some of the products of this industry?

Answer 2:

(i) The iron and steel industry is basic to the industrial development of any country because from needle to airplane, steel is required at every step. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defense, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods. This industry is the mother of all industries as it helps other secondary industries and also helps in national development. It is one of the vital aspects of stable growth and economic development.

(ii) The textile industry can be classified into two segments:

Organized Sector: The organized sector uses modern machinery and techniques and consists of the spinning, apparel and garments segment.

Unorganized Sector: The unorganized sector is small scale and uses traditional tools and methods. It consists of handloom, handicrafts and sericulture (production of silk)

(iii) Sugar industry is a seasonal industry because of the availability of raw materials. In India planting Seasons of Sugarcane in subtropical regions are September to October (autumn) and February to March (spring), whereas in tropical regions it is June to August and January to February and October to November. As sugarcane is a seasonal crop, shortly after harvest the supply of bagasse would peak, requiring power generation plants to strategically manage the storage of bagasse.

(iv) Crude petroleum is the raw material for the petroleum industry. It is refined to obtain various products, which collectively are referred to as petrochemical industries.
Petrochemicals derived from oil and natural gas make the manufacturing of over 6,000 everyday products. Few of which are plastics, rubbers, resins, synthetic fibers, adhesives, dyes, detergents, pesticides, and petroleum-derived paints and coatings.

Question 3:
Answer the following questions in about 150 words.
(i) How did the Swadeshi movement give a major impetus to the cotton textiles industry?
(ii) What do you understand by liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. How have they helped industrial development in India?

Answer 3:
(i) In order to give boost to local products, The Swadeshi movement gave a major impetus to the textile industry in India. The Swadeshi movement was formally started from Town Hall Calcutta on 7 August 1905 to curb foreign goods by relying on domestic production. Mahatma Gandhi described it as the soul of swaraj (self-rule). It began as a boycott of British goods while encouraging domestic production of local goods. The theme of boycotting British goods and institutions gave rise to development of local Indian institutions to replace them. The resolution here was taken to use ONLY INDIAN made goods instead of British. Soon Production of khadi became popular and production of handlooms and power looms started in cottage industries.

(ii) The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the1990s. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model. The primary objective of this model was to make the economy of India the fastest developing economy in the globe with capabilities that help it match up with the biggest economies of the world. The concepts of liberalization, globalization and privatization are actually closely related to one another. This LPG phenomenon was first initiated in the Indian Economy in 1990 when the Indian Economy experienced a severe crisis. At that time the government decided to introduce the New Industrial Policy (NIP) in 1991 to start liberalizing the Indian economy.

Liberalisation

Liberalisation refers to the slackening of government regulations or elimination of state control over economic activities. It implies greater autonomy to the business enterprises in decision-making and removal of government interference. It was believed that the market forces of demand and supply would automatically operate to bring about greater efficiency and the economy would recover. This was to be done internally by introducing reforms in the real and financial sectors of the economy and externally by relaxing state control on foreign investments and trade.

Privatisation

Privatisation refers to the participation of private entities in businesses and services and transfer of ownership from the public sector (or government) to the private sector as well. r. It means a decline in the role of the public sector as there is a shift in the property rights from the state to private ownership.

Globalisation

Globalization essentially means integration of the national economy with the world economy. It implies a free flow of information, ideas, technology, goods and services, capital and even people across different countries and societies. It increases connectivity between different markets in the form of trade, investments and cultural exchanges.

Reforms led to increased competition in the sectors like banking, leading to more customer choice and increased efficiency. It has also led to increased investment and growth of private players in these sectors.