

## Very Short Answer Questions

**Q. 1 What is smelting?**

**Ans.** Smelting is the process by which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.

**Q. 2. What is industry?**

**Ans.** Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, provision of services and extraction of minerals, etc. by adding value to inputs.

**Q. 3. Describe the classification of industries.**

**Ans.** The classification of industries is as follows:

(i) On the basis of raw materials.

(ii) On the basis of size.

(iii) On the basis of ownership.

**Q. 4. What are raw material industries?**

**Ans.** On the basis of raw materials being used, industries may be classified as agrobased, mineral-based, marine-based and forest-based depending on the type of raw material they use.

**Q. 5. Explain agro-based industries.**

**Ans.** Agro-based industries use plant and animal based products as their inputs. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries.

**Q. 6. What are mineral-based industries?**

**Ans.** Mineral-based industries use raw materials like mineral ores. For example, heavy machinery made from iron, building materials and railway coaches are mineral-based industries.

**Q. 7. Explain marine based industries.**

**Ans.** Marine-based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials. For example, industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil.

**Q. 8. What do you mean by forest based industries?**

**Ans.** Forest based industries use forest produce as raw materials. For example, paper industry, furniture and building.

**Q. 9. Define industries on the basis of size.**

**Ans.** Classification of industries on the basis of size refers to the amount of capital invested, number of people employed and the volume of production.

**Q. 10. What are small-scale industries?**

**Ans.** Small-scale industries run on small capital and infrastructure and where all the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. For example, basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts.

**Q. 11. Explain large-scale industries.**

**Ans.** Large-scale industries run on higher amount of capital invested and use of superior technology. For example, production of automobiles and heavy machinery.

**Q. 12. Define industries on the basis of ownership.**

**Ans.** On the basis of ownership, industries can be classified into private sector, state owned or public sector, joint sector and cooperative sector.

**Q. 13. What are private sector industries?**

**Ans.** Private Sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or group of individuals.

For example, Reliance Industries.

**Q. 14. Explain public sector industries.**

**Ans.** Public sector industries are owned and operated by the government. For example, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited.

## Short Answer Questions

### **Q. 1. Describe joint sector industries.**

**Ans.** Joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state as well as individuals or a group of individuals.

For example, Maruti Udyog Limited, Bharti Aluminium Company Limited.

### **Q. 2. Explain co-operative sector industries.**

**Ans.** Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

For example, Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy.

### **Q. 3. Briefly explain industrial system.**

**Ans.** The industrial system consists of inputs, processes and output. Raw materials, labour and land, transport, power are inputs. Conversion of the raw materials into finished products is processing. Outputs refer to the end product and income earned from it.

### **Q. 4. Describe the major industrial regions of the world. Mention any three industrial regions in India.**

**Ans.** The major industrial regions of the world are Eastern North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia. India has several industrial regions like Mumbai-Pune cluster, Hugli region, Chhotanagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda region, etc.

### **Q. 5. Describe the distribution region of major industries.**

**Ans.** The distribution of major industries is as follows:

- (i) Iron and steel industry is located in Germany, USA, China, Japan and Russia.
- (ii) Textile industries are located in India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan.
- (iii) The major hubs of information technology industry are the Silicon Valley of central California and the Bengaluru region of India.

### **Q. 6. Why is Ahmedabad called 'Manchester of India'?**

**Ans.** Ahmedabad is called the 'Manchester of India' because it is the second largest textile city of India. Favourable locational factors were responsible for the development of the textile industry in Ahmedabad. It is situated very close to cotton growing area. The climate is ideal for spinning and weaving.

### **Q. 7. What is Information Technology?**

**Ans.** The information technology industry deals in the storage, processing and distribution of information. The main factors guiding the location of this industry are

resource availability, cost and infrastructure. The major hubs of the IT industry are the Silicon Valley, California and Bengaluru in India.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q. 1. Briefly explain the factors affecting the location of industries?

**Ans.** The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw materials, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

**(i) Raw material:** Availability of raw materials decides the types of industry and location.

**(ii) Land:** For industries, plain areas are always first option, because on plain area construction is easy and cheap.

**(iii) Water:** Many industries are located near water sources like river, sea, etc.

**(iv) Labour:** Industries depend upon the availability of skilled and unskilled labour.

**(v) Power:** The availability of power is essential for industry to run smoothly.

**(vi) Capital:** Industry needs large amount of capital investment to set up.

**(vii) Transport:** Transport facility is required to carry raw materials and final goods.

**(viii) Market:** Market is needed to sell the finished goods which provide huge profit.

### Q. 2. Write a note on Iron and Steel Industry.

**Ans.** Iron and steel industry is called the backbone of modern industry. It provides basis to many other industries, like ships, trains, trucks and autos are largely made of steel. The inputs for the iron and steel industry include raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting. It is then refined. After refining the output obtained is steel. In India, iron and steel industry has developed taking advantages of raw materials, cheap labour, transport and market. Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Rourkela and Bokaro are some important steel producing centres in India.

### Q. 3. Describe the cotton textile industry.

**Ans.** The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industries in the world.

**(i)** In India, the first cotton textile mill was established in 1818 at Fort Gloster of Calcutta but it closed down after sometime.

**(ii)** The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

**(iii)** In India, this industry flourished in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat due to favourable humid climate.

**(iv)** Coimbatore, Kanpur, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Puducherry and Panipat are the centres of cotton textile industries.

**Q. 4. Classify industries on the basis of its size.**

**Ans. (i) Small-scale Industries:** They use lesser amount of capital and technology. Cottage or household industries are a type of small-scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand or by the artisans. e.g., Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts.

**(ii) Large-scale Industries:** Produce large volumes of products. Investment of capital is higher and technology used is superior in large-scale industries. e.g., Production of automobiles and heavy machines.

**Q. 5. Classify industries on the basis of ownership.**

**Ans. (i) Private Sector Industries:** They are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. e.g., Reliance, Tatas, Wipros, etc.

**(ii) Public Sector Industries:** They are owned and operated by the government such as Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and Steel Authority of India Ltd.

**(iii) Joint Sector Industries:** They are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. e.g., Maruti Udyog Limited.

**(iv) Cooperative Sector Industries:** These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. e.g., Anand Milk Union Ltd. and Sudha Dairy.

**Q. 6. Classify industries on the basis of raw material.**

**Ans. (i) Agro-based Industries:** Use plant and animal based products as their raw materials, e.g., food processing, vegetable oils, cotton textiles.

**(ii) Mineral-based Industries:** These are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. The products of these industries feed other industries. e.g., Iron and Steel Industry.

**(iii) Marine-based Industries:** They use products from sea and oceans as raw materials. e.g., Industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil.

**(iv) Forest-based Industries:** Utilise forest produce as raw materials. e.g., Pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings.

## Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

**Q. 1. Why is Osaka termed as 'Manchester of Japan' ?**

**Ans.** Osaka is termed as 'Manchester of Japan' because it is an important textile centre of Japan. The following factors are responsible for the growth of Osaka as a textile centre:

- (i) Its warm humid climate is suitable for textile mill.
- (ii) Labour is easily available.
- (iii) Location of port facilitates import of raw cotton and for exporting textiles.
- (iv) The finished product is mostly exported and has a good market due to good quality and low prices.

**Q. 2. Write a short note on the steel city of India—Jamshedpur.**

**Ans. (i)** The first Iron and Steel industry of India, Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was set up at Jamshedpur in 1907 at Sakchi near river Subarnarekha and Kharkai in Jharkhand.

**(ii)** The founder of TISCO, was Late Sh. Jamshedji Tata who was famous as the 'Iron Man of India' .

**(iii)** TISCO started to produce pig iron in 1911 whereas it started producing steel in 1912.

**(iv)** TISCO gets coal from Jharia coal fields and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

**(v)** Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers provide sufficient water supply.

**(vi)** In Jamshedpur, several other industrial plants were set up after TISCO. They produce chemicals, locomotive parts, agricultural equipment, machinery, tin plates, cables and wires.

**Q. 3. Describe Ahmedabad as 'Centre of Cotton' .**

**Ans. (i)** Ahmedabad is located in Gujarat on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

**(ii)** The first mill was established in 1859.

**(iii)** It soon became the second largest textile city of India, after Mumbai.

**(iv)** Ahmedabad was therefore often referred to as 'Manchester of India' .

**(v)** Favourable locational factors were responsible for the development of the textile industry in Ahmedabad.

**(vi)** It is situated very close to cotton growing area.

**(vii)** The climate is ideal for spinning and weaving.

**(viii)** The flat terrain and easy availability of land is suitable for the establishment of mills.

**(ix)** The densely populated states of Gujarat and Maharashtra provide both skilled and semi-skilled labour.

**Q. 4. Why is Bengaluru called 'Silicon Valley of India' ?**

**Ans. (i)** Bengaluru is located on the Deccan Plateau from where it gets the name of 'Silicon Plateau' .

**(ii)** The city is known for its mild climate throughout the year.

**(iii)** Silicon Valley, California is a part of Santa Clara Valley, located next to Rocky Mountains of North America.

**(iv)** The area has temperate climate with the temperatures rarely dropping below zero degree centigrade.

**(v)** Bangalore has always had unique advantage as a city with highest availability of middle and top management talent.