

# GEOGRAPHY

## Chapter 6: Industries



## Important Questions

### Multiple Choice Questions-

Question 1. Industries which use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.

- (a) Mineral based
- (b) Marine based
- (c) Agro based
- (d) Mining based

Question 2. What is referred to as an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services?

- (a) Industry
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Private industry
- (d) None of the above

Question 3. Industries that are owned by and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals is called as

- (a) Joint sector industries
- (b) Public sector industries
- (c) Private sector industries
- (d) Cooperative sector industries

Question 4. On which date the Bhopal industrial disaster took place?

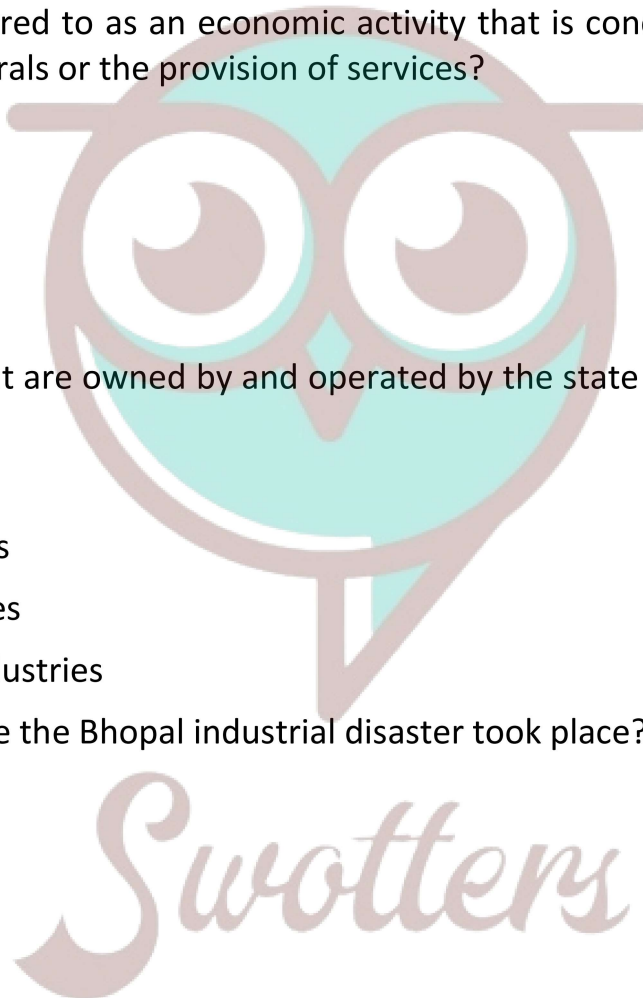
- (a) 3 December 1984
- (b) 2 December 1984
- (c) 1 December 1984
- (d) 5 December 1984

Question 5. TISCO was started in 1907 at

- (a) Sakchi
- (b) Mandakni
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Nagpur

Question 6. The first successful mechanised textile mill was established in Mumbai in

- (a) 1856
- (b) 1857



(c) 1854

(d) 1852

Question 7. Major IT hub of India is

(a) Mumbai

(b) Nagpur

(c) Patna

(d) Bengaluru

Question 8. Which one of the following is a Joint Sector Industry?

(a) Tata Iron and Steel Industry

(b) Basket weaving

(c) Maruti Udyog Limited

(d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

Question 9. Which one of the following is a Private Sector Industry?

(a) Maruti Udyog Limited

(b) Anand Milk Union Limited

(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

(d) Tata Iron and Steel Industry

Question 10. Name the man-made fibers used in the textile industry?

(a) Nylon

(b) Rayon

(c) Both a and b

(d) None of these

Question 11. Which one of the following is a natural fiber?

(a) Nylon

(b) Jute

(c) Acrylics

(d) Rayon

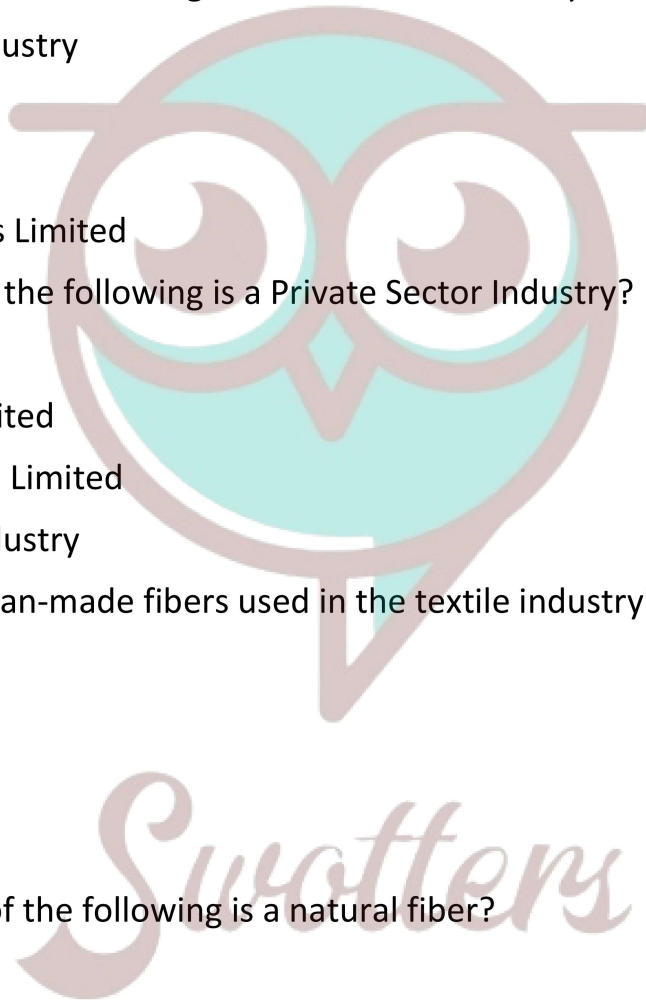
Question 12. Where is the Silicon Valley located?

(a) Bengaluru

(b) California

(c) Ahmedabad

(d) Pune



Question 13. Why do industrial accidents usually happen?

- (a) Due to technical failure
- (b) Due to irresponsible handling of materials
- (c) Due to negligence
- (d) All of the above

Question 14. What does the term 'industry' mean?

- (a) Economic activity concerned with goods and minerals
- (b) Economic activity concerned with finance
- (c) Economic activity concerned with company balance sheet
- (d) None of these

Question 15. Where were the iron and steel industry located before 1850?

- (a) Availability of raw material
- (b) Availability of power supply
- (c) Availability of running water
- (d) All of the above

### Very Short:

1. What is the basic function of secondary activities or manufacturing?
2. Of what is the paper made up from?
3. Name the classification of industries on the basis of raw material used by them.
4. By whom are the private sector industries owned and operated?
5. What does an industrial system consist of?
6. How does an industrial region emerge?
7. What is meant by industrial disaster?
8. Define Sunrise Industries.
9. Define the process 'smelting'.
10. What is the full form of TISCO?
11. On what basis are industries classified?

### Short Questions:

1. Why was Sakchi chosen to set up the steel plant? Give reasons.
2. What was the ideal location for iron and steel industry before 1800 A.D and after 1950 how did the concept for ideal location of iron and steel industries change?
3. How is the steel used by other industries as raw materials?

4. Define the concept of industrial system briefly.
5. What does the concept of information technology industry deals in and which are the major hubs of the IT industry?
6. Give a reason why did the cotton textile industry in India could not compete with the industries in the west initially?
7. Name some important steel producing centres in India.

### Long Questions:

1. How is the classification of industries done on the basis of raw materials size and ownership? Explain.
2. Give two examples of the following in the space provided.
3. What are the inputs processes and outputs of the iron and steel industry?
4. Discuss the Bhopal disaster.
5. Explain the factors favourable for the development of the IT industry in California.

### Map Question:

1. With the help of an atlas identify some Iron and Steel Industries in India and mark their location on an outline map of India.

### Answer Key:

### MCQ:

1. (c) Agro based
2. (d) Industry
3. (d) Cooperative sector industries
4. (a) 3 December 1984
5. (a) Sakchi
6. (c) 1854
7. (d) Bengaluru
8. (c) Maruti Udyog Limited
9. (d) Tata Iron and Steel Industry
- 10.(c) Both a and b
- 11.(b) Jute
- 12.(b) California
- 13.(d) All of the above
- 14.(a) Economic activity concerned with goods and minerals

15.(d) All of the above

### Very Short Answer:

1. The basic function of secondary activities or manufacturing is to change raw materials into products of more value to people.
2. The paper is made up from pulp.
3. The industries classified on the basis of raw materials used by them are:
  - Agro-based industries
  - Mineral-based industries
  - Marine based industries
  - Forest-based industries
4. Private-sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals.
5. An industrial system consists of input, processes and outputs.
6. Industrial region emerges when a number of industries are located close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness
7. In industries, accidents/disasters mainly occur due to technical failure or irresponsible handling of hazardous material. This is known as industrial disaster.
8. Emerging industries are also known as 'Sunrise Industries'. These include Information technology, Wellness, Hospitality and Knowledge.
9. It is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.
10. TISCO: Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited
11. Industries are classified on the basis of raw materials, size and ownership.

### Short Answer:

**Ans: 1.** The three types of economic activities are primary, secondary and tertiary.

**Primary Activities.** Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. Examples: agriculture, fishing, mining.

**Secondary Activities.** Activities which are concerned with the processing of natural resources are called secondary activities. Examples: manufacturing of finished products.

**Tertiary Activities.** Activities which fall neither in the primary category nor the secondary category are called tertiary activities. They form a support to primary and secondary activities. Examples: selling goods, advertising and banking.

**Ans: 2.** The inputs in agriculture are seeds, fertilisers, machinery, labour, etc. The operations involved in agriculture are ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting. As outputs of the farming activity, a farmer gets crops, wool, dairy products and poultry products.



**Ans: 3.** Shifting cultivation is a class of primitive subsistence agriculture. In this, a plot of land is cleared by the farmer. This is done by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the farmer moves to a different place. This type of farming is common in the thickly forested areas of the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of south-east Asia and north-east India. It is also called “slash and burn” agriculture, because of the process of felling and burning the trees is involved.

**Ans: 4.** Rice is a major food crop in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. Its cultivation needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. Its growth is best in alluvial clayey soils, since they have water retention capacity. China and India are the leading producers in the world. In favourable climatic conditions, even two to three crops are grown in a year.

**Ans: 5.** Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase production in farms so as to meet the ever growing demand of the population. The activities that come under this development are increasing the cropped area, growing more crops, improving irrigation, using fertilisers, sowing HYV (high-yielding variety) of seeds and by promoting mechanisation. Mechanization ensures that little labour is done by the farmers; instead machines are used to provide efficiency

**Ans: 6.** The production of hand woven cotton textile was expensive and time consuming. Hence, traditional cotton textile industry could not face the competition from the new textile mills of the West, which produced cheap and good quality fabrics.

**Ans: 7.** Important steel producing centres such as Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro are situated in a region that spreads over four states — West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Bhadravati and Vijay Nagar in Karnataka, Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Salem in Tamil Nadu are other important steel centers utilising local resources..

### Long Answer:

**Ans: 1.** Industries are classified on the basis of raw materials, size and ownership:

1. **Raw materials:** Industries may be agro-based, mineral-based, marine-based and forest-based depending on the type of raw materials used by them.

- **Agro-based industries:** These industries use plant and animal-based products as their raw materials.
- **Mineral-based industries:** These industries use mineral ores as their raw materials, and the products of these industries feed other industries.
- **Marine based industries:** They use the products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.
- **Forest-based industries:** It utilises forest produce as raw materials.

2. **Size:** It refers to the amount of capital invested, number of people employed and the volume of production. Based on size, industries can be classified into small scale and large scale industries.

- **Small scale industry:** Cottage or household industries are a type of small scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. These industries use lesser amount of capital and technology as compared to large scale industry.
- **Large scale industry:** These are industries that produce large volumes of products. Investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior in large scale industries.

3. **Ownership:** Industries can be classified into private sector, state-owned or public sector, joint sector and cooperative sector.

- **Private-sector industries:** These are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals.
- **Public sector industries:** These are owned and operated by the government.
- **Joint sector industries:** These are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.
- **Cooperative sector industries:** These are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

**Ans: 2.** (i) Raw Materials: cotton and iron

(ii) End product: shirt and car

(iii) Tertiary Activities: banking and transport

(iv) Agro-based Industries: Food processing and leather industries

(v) Cottage Industries: Basket weaving and pottery

(vi) Co-operatives: Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy

**Ans: 3.** The inputs for the industry include raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone, along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure. The process of converting iron ore into steel involves many stages. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting. It is then refined. The output obtained is steel which may be used by other industries as raw material.

**Ans: 4.** One of the worst industrial disasters of all time occurred in Bhopal on 3 December 1984 around 00:30 a.m. It was a technological accident in which highly poisonous Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) gas along with Hydrogen Cyanide and other reaction products leaked out of the pesticide factory of Union Carbide. The official death toll was 3,598 in 1989. Thousands, who survived still suffer from one or many ailments like blindness, impaired immune system, gastrointestinal disorders etc.

**Ans: 5.** Locational advantages of Silicon Valley – California

- Close to some of the most advanced scientific and technological centres in the world.
- Pleasant climate with an attractive and a clean environment. Plenty of space for development and future expansion.



- Located close to major roads and airports.
- Good access to markets and skilled work force.

### Map Answer:

1.

