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1. Answer the following questions.

(i) What is meant by the term ‘industry’?

Answer: Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods like iron and steel industry, extraction of minerals like coal mining industry and the provision of services like tourism industry.

(ii) Which are the main factors which influence the location of an industry?

Answer: Setting up an industry leads to the development and growth of that location. The factors that affect the location of industries are the easy availability of raw material and land, adequate supply of water and labour, access to power and transport, presence of market and a good amount of capital. Sometimes, the government also provides incentives like subsidised power, lower transport cost and other infrastructural facilities. This is done to encourage industries to be established in economically backward areas.

(iii) Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

Answer: Steel is called the backbone of the modern industry because almost everything we use is either made of steel or has been made with machinery or tool made out of steel. The steel industry is basically the feeder industry, whose products are the raw materials for other industries.

(iv) Why has the cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai?

Answer: The warm and moist climate, proximity to the port, easy availability of raw material and skilled labour helped in the rapid expansion of the cotton textile industry in Mumbai.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Fort Gloster is located in

(a) West Bengal

(b) California

(c) Gujarat

Answer: (a) West Bengal

(ii) Which one of the following is a natural fiber?

(a) nylon

(b) jute

(c) acrylic

Answer: (b) Jute

3. Distinguish between the following.

(i) Agro-based and mineral-based industry

Answer: Agro-based industries use plant and animal-based products as their raw materials. It is a source of employment for people in rural areas. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries. Whereas, Mineral based industries are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. It is a source of employment for both rural and urban populations. Steel and Iron Industries and Heavy Machinery industries are examples of Mineral based industries.

(ii) Public sector and joint sector industry

Answer: Industries owned and operated by the government are public sector industries. Steel Authority of India Limited and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are examples of Public sector industries. On the other hand, joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Maruti Udyog Limited is an example of joint sector industry.

4. Give two examples of the following in the space provided :

(i) Raw Materials: _____ and _____

Answer: Iron ore and Cotton

(ii) End products: _____ and _____

Answer: Steel and Cloth

(iii) Tertiary Activities: _____ and _____

Answer: Transport and banking

(iv) Agro-based Industries: _____ and _____

Answer: Dairy and Sugar

(v) Cottage Industries: _____ and _____

Answer: pottery and basket weaving

(vi) Co-operatives: _____ and _____

Answer: Mother Dairy and Anand Milk Union Limited (Amul)

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Question 1. Explain the Classification of industries on the basis of raw materials.

Raw materials are basic materials that are used in any industry and they can be classified on the basis of raw materials.

Industries based on raw materials are

- agro-based industries: the industries that use plant and animal product as their raw materials. For example: food processing industry and cotton textile industry.
- mineral-based industry: the industries that use mineral ores as their raw material are called so. This industry is also known as feeder industry as the product of this industry are used as raw material for other industries.
- forest-based industry utilize forest products as their raw material for example paper making .
- Marine based industry uses products from the sea and ocean as raw materials. Example manufacturing of fish oil.

Question no 2: .Explain the Classification of industries on the basis of size.

Size of Industries refers to the amount of capital invested, a number of people employed and the volume of production. Industries are classified into two types based on size: small scale and large scale industries.

- **Small scale industries** manufacture products by hand and includes cottage and household industry. These industries use a lesser

amount of capital and technology. For example, Basket-weaving, pottery and other handicraft industries.

- **Large scale industries** produce large volumes of products. The investment of capital is higher, and technology is superior. For example, the production of automobiles and heavy machinery. After independence, India gave emphasis to this sector for development.

Question no 3. Explain the Classification of industries on the basis of ownership.

Ownership: Industries based on ownership can be classified as:

- **Private Sector Industries** owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. For example, Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation.
- **Public sector industries** owned and operated by the government. For example, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited.
- **Joint Sector Industries** are owned and operated by the state and individuals or Group of individuals. for example: Maruti udyog.
- **Cooperative Sector** Industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. For example Amul.

Question 4 What are the inputs, process and output of a textile industry?

Answer: The inputs, process and output of a textile industry are.....

- **Input**
Cotton is the main raw material that is used in this industry. Other inputs needed are human labour, machinery, infrastructural facilities etc.
- **Process**
Process includes ginning or separating cotton from the seed, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing.

- **Out put**

The fabric that is manufactured by the factory is the out put.

Question 5 Mention some of the risk reducing measures that have to be adopted by nuclear power industries.

Answer: Risk Reduction Measures that have to be adopted by industries are:-.

- Densely populated residential areas should be separated far away from the industrial areas.
- People staying in the vicinity of industries should be aware of the storage of toxins or hazardous substances and their possible effect in case if an accident occurs.
- Fire warning and fighting system should be improved.
- Storage capacity of toxic substances should be limited.
- Pollution dispersion qualities in the industries should be improved.