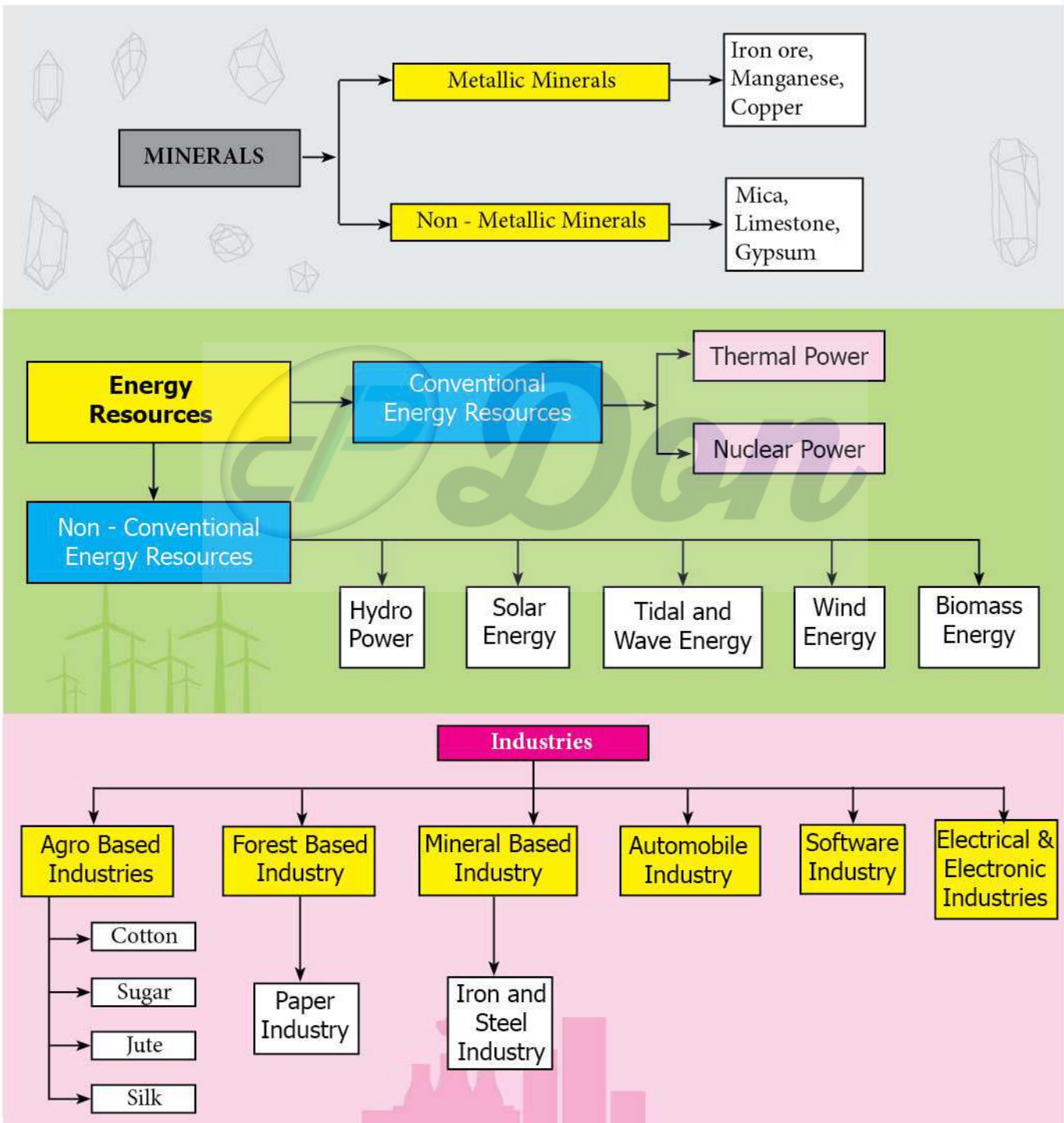


# 4

## Geography \* \* \*

### RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

#### MIND MAP



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Natural resource - raw material obtained naturally from earth.
- Renewable resource - the resources that can be replenished.
- Non - renewable resource - the energy that cannot be replenished easily.
- Ginning is the process of separation of cotton fiber from the cotton seed.
- The headquarters of National Jute Board is at Kolkata.
- The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in 1818.
- Coal is also called black gold.
- Manganese is a silvery grey element.
- Deep mines are known as shaft mines.
- Nuclear energy is generated mainly from the minerals Uranium and Thorium.

## PLACES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

1.	Leading producer of iron	Jharkhand
2.	The largest deposits of manganese	Odisha
3.	Largest reserves of copper ore	Rajasthan
4.	Largest producer of Bauxite	Odisha
5.	Large deposits of Mica	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Major producer of Limestone	Karnataka
7.	Major Gypsum producer	Rajasthan
8.	Largest producer of silk	Karnataka
9.	World's largest sugarcane producing country	Brazil
10.	Electronic capital of India	Bengaluru

## I. Choose the correct answer:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Manganese is used in \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) Storage Batteries
  - b) Steel Making
  - c) Copper Smelting
  - d) Petroleum Refining
2. **The Anthracite coal has \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) 80 to 95% carbon
  - b) Above 70% carbon
  - c) 60 to 70% carbon
  - d) Below 50% carbon
3. **The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) Oxygen
  - b) Water
  - c) Carbon
  - d) Nitrogen
4. **The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) Chennai
  - b) Salem
  - c) Madurai
  - d) Coimbatore





## RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

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5. **The first jute mill of India was established at \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Kolkata                      b) Mumbai                      c) Ahmedabad                      d) Baroda
6. **The first Nuclear Power Station was commissioned in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Gujarat                      b) Rajasthan                      c) Maharashtra                      d) Tamil Nadu
7. **The most abundant source of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Biomass                      b) Sun                      c) Coal                      d) Oil
8. **The famous Sindri Fertilizer plant is located in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Jharkhand                      b) Bihar                      c) Rajasthan                      d) Assam
9. **The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Transport                      b) Mineral Deposits                      c) Large demand                      d) Power Availability
10. **One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Kolkata                      b) Tuticorin                      c) Goa                      d) Visakhapatnam



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. **The first hydro - electric power station in India was established at \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Darjeeling                      b) Papanasam                      c) Mettur                      d) Patna
12. **\_\_\_\_\_ is a silvery grey element.**  
a) Bauxite                      b) Iron ore                      c) Manganese                      d) Mica
13. **\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for planning and development of iron and steel industry in India.**  
a) Steel authority of India                      b) The Ministry of steel  
c) Hindustan Steel Limited                      d) Indian Iron and Steel Company
14. **In ancient time \_\_\_\_\_ was used in Ayurvedic medicine.**  
a) Dolomite                      b) Nitrate                      c) Potash                      d) Mica
15. **\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of bauxite in India.**  
a) Uttarakhand                      b) Jharkhand                      c) Odisha                      d) Bihar
16. **The headquarters of coal India limited is located at \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Neyveli                      b) Kolkata  
c) Hyderabad                      d) Chandigarh
17. **The National Institute of Wind Energy was established in Tamil Nadu in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) 1989                      b) 1990                      c) 1998                      d) 1992
18. **National Newsprint and Paper Mill is at \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Nepanagar                      b) Vadodara                      c) Jabalpur                      d) Biaora
19. **The first paper mill of India was started in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) 1813                      b) 1812                      c) 1831                      d) 1840
20. **\_\_\_\_\_ is called as the "Electronic Capital of India".**  
a) Indore                      b) Mysore                      c) Bengaluru                      d) Srinagar

ANSWER

- |                              |                        |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. b) Steel making           | 2. a) 80 to 95% carbon | 3. c) Carbon           |
| 4. d) Coimbatore             | 5. a) Kolkata          | 6. c) Maharashtra      |
| 7. b) Sun                    | 8. a) Jharkhand        | 9. b) Mineral Deposits |
| 10. d) Visakhapatnam         | 11. a) Darjeeling      | 12. c) Manganese       |
| 13. b) The Ministry of Steel | 14. d) Mica            | 15. c) Odisha          |
| 16. b) Kolkata               | 17. c) 1998            | 18. a) Neapanagar      |
| 19. b) 1812                  | 20. c) Bengaluru       |                        |

II. Fill in the blanks:

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- The process of extracting mineral from the earth is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ore is the most widely distributed elements of the earth crust.
- The terms of the reserves of lime stone, the state of \_\_\_\_\_ stands first.
- Coal is available in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.
- Petroleum is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The oldest oil field in India is \_\_\_\_\_ oil fields.

ANSWER

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Mining      | 2. Iron        |
| 3. Karnataka   | 4. Sedimentary |
| 5. Mineral Oil | 6. Digboi      |

III. Match the following:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- |           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| <b>A)</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bauxite</li> <li>Gypsum</li> <li>Black Gold</li> <li>Iron ore</li> <li>Mica</li> </ol>                                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cement</li> <li>Air craft</li> <li>Electrical goods</li> <li>Coal</li> <li>Magnetite</li> </ol>            |
| <b>B)</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detroit of India</li> <li>Thermal power plant</li> <li>Wind Farm</li> <li>Tidal energy</li> <li>Solar power</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kanniyakumari</li> <li>Gulf of Kochch</li> <li>Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>Neyveli</li> <li>Chennai</li> </ol> |

Ans:

- b
- a
- d
- e
- c

Ans:

- e
- d
- a
- b
- c





## RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

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## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

C)	1. Geological Survey of India	a. New Delhi	<b>Ans:</b> 1) d 2) e 3) b 4) a 5) c
	2. Non - Ferrous Material Technology Development Centre	b. Nagpur	
	3. Manganese Ore India Limited	c. Darjeeling	
	4. Gas Authority of India Limited	d. Kolkata	
	5. The first hydro - electric power station in India	e. Hyderabad	
D)	1. GalexE Solutions India Pvt. Ltd	a. Exposure to cotton dust	<b>Ans:</b> 1) e 2) d 3) b 4) c 5) a
	2. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd	b. Automobile Industry	
	3. Hindustan Motors Ltd	c. Paper Industry	
	4. Salai and Sabai grasses	d. Electrical and Electronic Industry	
	5. Byssinosis	e. Software Industry	

## IV. Answer the following in brief:

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- Define the resource and state its types.**
  - Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource.
  - The two types of resources are Renewable resources and Non - renewable resources.
- Name the states that lead in the production of Iron ore in India.**  
Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- What are the minerals and its types?**
  - Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
  - Minerals are broadly grouped under two categories. They are metallic and non - metallic minerals.
- State the uses of magnesium.**
  - It is used for making iron and steel.
  - It serves as basic raw material for alloying.
  - It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.
- What is natural gas?**
  - It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly includes varying amounts of other higher alkanes. Sometimes it includes a small percentage of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
  - It is formed when layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years.
- Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.**  
Based on carbon content, coal is classified into the following type.

Anthracite	:	Contains 80 to 90% carbon
Bituminous	:	Contains 60 to 80% carbon
Lignite	:	Contains 40 to 60% carbon
Peat	:	Contains less than 40% carbon

7. **Mention the major areas of jute production in India.**

- The major jute producing areas are in West Bengal and is concentrated along the Hooghly river.
- Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are the other jute goods producing are as.

8. **Name the important oil producing regions of India.**

- Mumbai high oil fields.
- Gujarat coast
- Basseim oil field
- Aliabet oil field
- Ankleshwar
- Cambay - Lumu region
- Ahmedabad - Kalol region



**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

9. **Name the Mica producing states of India.**

Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jharkand.

10. **Point out the major challenges of Indian industries.**

- Shortage and fluctuation in power supply.
- Non-availability of large blocks of land
- Poor access to credit
- High rate of interest for borrowed loan
- Non-availability of cheap labourers
- Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
- Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

11. **What are the uses of copper?**

- Being flexible, copper can be made into utensils of any shape.
- Copper is used to make alloys.
- Copper is used for making cooking utensils and other objects of common utility.
- It is used in vast variety of electrical machinery, wires and cables.

12. **Explain NALCO.**

National Aluminium Company Limited, abbreviated as NALCO (incorporated in 1981) has units in Odisha at places like Angul and Damanjodi. It was incorporated as a public sector enterprises of the Ministry of Mines, Government of India in 1981.

13. **Which state is known as the "Sugar Bowl of India"? Why?**

Uttar Pradesh is known as the "Sugar Bowl of India". Because this state alone produces 50% of the sugar in India.

14. **How are the industries classified on the basis of raw materials?**

- Agro based industries,
- Forest based industries and
- Mineral based industries





## RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

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15. **What are the by-products of Jute industry?**

- Jute products are gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, jute web, carpets, cordage, hessians and twines.
- It is also being used in plastic furniture and insulation bleached fibres to blend with wool.

16. **Write a short note on Limestone.**

- Limestone is associated with rocks composed of either calcium carbonate or the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium or mixture of both.
- It contains small quantities of silica, alumina, iron oxide, phosphorous and sulphur.
- It is used in the industries of chemicals for soda, ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, paper, cement, iron and steel, glass and fertilizers.

17. **Where do we use Gypsum?**

Gypsum is used in the manufacture of cement, fertilizers, wall board, plaster of paris and in soil conditioning.

18. **Name any four coal producing states.**

Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal.

19. **Write any four nuclear power stations in India.**

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| i) Tarapur near Mumbai | iii) Kudankulam |
| ii) Kalpakkam          | iv) Narora      |

20. **Name some conventional Energy Sources.**

- Thermal power
- Nuclear power

21. **Mention the places where thermal power stations are located in TamilNadu.**

Neyveli, Ennore, Mettur, Thoothukudi.

22. **What are the uses of Petroleum? What are its by products?**

- Petroleum is used as a source of power and fuel for automobiles, aeroplanes, ships and locomotives.
- Lubricants, kerosene, vaseline, tar, soap, terylene and wax are the by products of Petroleum.

23. **What is the reason behind the high concentration of cotton textile industries in Mumbai?**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ➤ Presence of black cotton soil                      | ➤ Presence of Mumbai port.    |
| ➤ Humid climate                                      | ➤ Availability of hydro-power |
| ➤ Good Market and well developed transport facility. |                               |

24. **What are the uses of Mica?**

- Mica is used in ayurvedic medicine.
- It is used in making insulating properties.
- It is used in electrical goods.
- It is used in making of lubricants, medicines, paints and varnishes.

25. **What do you know about Renewable resources?**

- Renewable resources are the resources that can be regenerated after their utilisation.
- The time taken to renew differs from one resource to another.
- Eg: Solar energy, Wind energy, Tidal energy, Bio gas, Wave energy, etc.



## V. Distinguish Between:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

## 1. RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

	Renewable Resource	Non-renewable Resources
1.	Renewable resources are the resources that can be regenerated after their utilisation.	Non - renewable resources are the resources that cannot be replaced again after utilisation.
2.	The time taken to renew differs from one resource to another.	They are formed over a long geological periods.
3.	Eg: Solar energy, Wind energy, Tidal energy, Bio gas, Wave energy, etc.	Eg: Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas, etc.

## 2. METALLIC MINERALS AND NON - METALLIC MINERALS

	Metallic Minerals	Non - metallic minerals
1.	Metallic minerals contain one or more metallic elements in them.	Non - metallic minerals do not contain metals in them.
2.	Iron, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Nickel, Zinc, Lead, Gold, etc are the metallic minerals.	Mica, Limestone, Gypsum, Nitrate, Potash, dolomite, Coal, Petroleum, etc are the non - metallic minerals.

## 3. AGRO BASED INDUSTRY AND MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY

	Agro based industry	Mineral based industry
1.	Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	Mineral based industries use both metallic and non metallic minerals as raw materials.
2.	The major agro based industry of the country is Cotton Textile industry.	The major mineral based industry of country is the Iron and Steel industry.
3.	Jute textiles and sugar industries are other agrobased industries.	Cement industries and automobile industries are other mineral based industries.
4.	These industries are located near the area of raw materials cultivation.	These industries are located nearer to the areas where minerals are mixed.

## 4. JUTE INDUSTRY AND SUGAR INDUSTRY

	Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1.	Jute is the raw material for jute industry	Sugarcane is the raw material for sugar industry
2.	India is the largest producer of jute goods in the world.	India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world
3.	This is the second important textile industry in India after cotton textiles.	This is the second largest agro based industry in India after cotton industry.
4.	The major jute producing state in India is West Bengal	The major sugar producing state in India is Uttar Pradesh.





## RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

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### 5. CONVENTIONAL ENERGY AND NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

	Conventional Energy	Non Conventional Energy
1.	It includes Thermal power and Nuclear power.	It includes Hydropower, Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, wave energy etc.
2.	Conventional energy sources are non-renewable.	Non-conventional energy sources are renewable.
3.	It pollutes the atmosphere.	It does not pollute the atmosphere
4.	Coal, petroleum and natural gas are sources of conventional energy.	Water, sun-light and wind are sources of non-conventional energy.

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### 6. FOREST BASED INDUSTRY AND AGRO BASED INDUSTRY

	Forest Based Industry	Agro Based industry
1.	Forest based industries draw their raw materials from forests.	Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agriculture fields.
2.	Eg: Paper, lac, plywoods, etc.	Eg: Cotton, jute, sugarcane, etc.
3.	West Bengal is the largest producer of paper in the country.	Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar cane in the country.

### 7. WIND ENERGY AND BIOMASS ENERGY

	Wind Energy	Biomass Energy
1.	Wind energy is extracted from air flow using wind turbines.	Biomass energy is obtained through bio - degradable materials.
2.	Power from wind mills are used for pumping water and to sail propel ships.	Energy derived from biomass is mostly used for domestic purposes.

### 8. WIND ENERGY AND THERMAL ENERGY

	Wind Energy	Thermal Energy
1.	Wind energy is produced from air flow using wind turbines.	Thermal power is produced from coal, diesel, petroleum and natural gas.
2.	It is a renewable source of energy	It is non renewable
3.	It does not pollute the atmosphere	It pollutes the atmosphere
4.	Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the major wind energy producing states.	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chatisgarh and West Bengal are the major thermal energy producers.

## 9. HYDRO POWER AND THERMAL POWER

	Hydro power	Thermal Power
1.	Hydropower is produced from running water.	Thermal power is produced from coal, diesel, petroleum and natural gas.
2.	It is a renewable source of energy	It is non-renewable.
3.	It does not pollute atmosphere.	It pollutes atmosphere.
4.	Nearly 21% of the total production of electricity in India is from hydropower stations	Nearly 6% of the total production of electricity in India is from thermal power stations.

## V. Answer the following in brief:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

## 1. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

- Textile is a broad term which includes cotton, jute, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles.
- This sector in India has 3400 textiles mills with installed capacity of more than 50 million spindles.
- Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small power loom units are the biggest sources of employment.
- It is one of the sources of employment generation in our country.
- Currently, India is the third largest producer of cotton and has the largest loom and ring spindles in the world.
- At present, cotton textile industry is the largest organised modern industry of India.
- The highest concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai, makes it as 'Manchester of India'.
- The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435 and hence called as "Manchester of South India".
- Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textile centres in the state.

## 2. Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the Hooghly region.

## i) Raw materials:

Hooghly region is very near to the areas of jute cultivation.

## ii) Transport:

The waters of Hooghly provide inexpensive transport facilities and there is a good network of railways and roadways.

## iii) Water:

There is the abundant water supply for processing of jute.

## iv) Labour:

Cheap labour is easily available from West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar.

## v) Kolkata:

The developed urban city provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export.

Hooghly region is an ideal place for jute industries because of various reasons and hence, the industry is concentrated there.





## RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

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### 3. Write an account on the major iron and steel industries of India.

S.No	Name of Industry	Place	Product	Establishment year
1.	Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Pig Iron	1911
2.	Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)	Burnpur, Hirapur, Kulti, West Bengal	Pig Iron Crude Steel	1972
3.	Visweshwaraya Iron Steel Ltd (VISL)	Bhadravati, Karnataka	Alloy and Sponge Steel	1923
4.	Hindustan Steel Ltd. (HSL) collaborated with Russia	Bhilai, Chattisgarh	Railway Equipments and Ship Building	1957
5.	Hindustan Steel Ltd. (HSL) collaborated with Germany	Rourkela, Odisha	Hot and cold rolled sheets, galvanized sheets and electrical plates	1965
6.	Hindustan Steel Ltd. (HSL) collaborated with United Kingdom	Durgapur, West Bengal	Alloy Steel, construction materials and railway equipments	1959
7.	Hindustan Steel Ltd. (HSL) collaborated with Russia	Bokara, Jharkhand	Sludge and Slog	1972
8.	Salem Steel Ltd	Salem, Tamil Nadu	Stainless Steel	1982
9.	Vijayanagar Steel plant	Tornagal, Karnataka	Flat Steel and Long Steel	1994
10.	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Hot Metal	1981

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 4. Give an account of Software Industry.

- India is home to some of the finest software companies in the world.
- The software companies in India are reputed across the globe for their efficient IT and business related solutions.
- The Indian Software Industry has brought about a tremendous success for the emerging economy.
- In India, software industry began in 1970 with the entry of Tata Consultancy Services (TCS).
- Along with this, L&T, Infotech, i - flex, Accenture, Cognizant, GalexE Solutions India PVT Ltd and ITC Infotech are the major software industries in the country.
- At present, there are more than 500 Software companies all over India.

- It exports software service to nearly 95 countries in the world.
- The main centres of IT parks are located in Chennai, Coimbatore, Thiruvananthapuram, Mumbai, Pune, Indore, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur, Noida, Mohali and Srinagar.

5. **Write an account of Automobile industry.**

- Automobile industry is one of the most dynamic industrial groups in India.
- The first automobile industry of India was started in 1947.
- The industry is the Premier Automobiles Ltd. located at Kurla. It was followed by the Hindustan Motors Ltd. at Uttarpara in 1948.
- At present India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest producer of automobile manufactures which includes  
Two Wheelers - (Hero, Bajaj Auto, Honda and TVS)  
Commercial Vehicles - (Tata Motors, Ashok Leyland, Eicher, Motors are the major Indian Companies)  
Passenger car, jeep, scooty, scooters, motor cycles, mopeds and three wheelers.
- Major centres are at Mumbai, Chennai, Jamshedpur, Jabalpur, Kolkata, Pune, New Delhi, Kanpur, Bengaluru, Sadara, Lucknow and Mysuru.
- Tata Motor, Maruti Suzuki, Mahindra & Mahindra and Hindustan Motors are the largest passenger car manufacturing industries of India.
- Some foreign car companies such as Mercedes, Audi, BMW, Benz and Volkswagen makes the Indian automobile sector a special one.
- The automobile industries are found in four clusters viz; Delhi, Gurgaon and Manesar in North India, Pune, Nasik, Halol and Aurangabad in West India, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hosur in South India and Jamshedpur and Kolkata in East India.

VII. Give Reasons:



**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

1. **Mumbai is called the Manchester of India.**

There is a high concentration of cotton textiles mills in and around Mumbai. So Mumbai is called the Manchester of India. It is to be noted that in the city of manchester in England there is a high concentration of textiles mills.

2. **Coimbatore is called the Manchester of South India.**

There is a high concentration of cotton textiles mills in and around Coimbatore. So Coimbatore is called the Manchester in England, there is a high concentration of textile mills.

3. **Chennai is called the Detroit of India.**

Chennai is called the Detroit of India because of the high concentration of automobile industries and other related industries in and around Chennai.

4. **Bengaluru is called the Electronic capital of India.**

Bengaluru is the largest producer of electronic goods in India. Hence it is called the 'Electronic capital of India'.

5. **Petroleum is called mineral oil.**

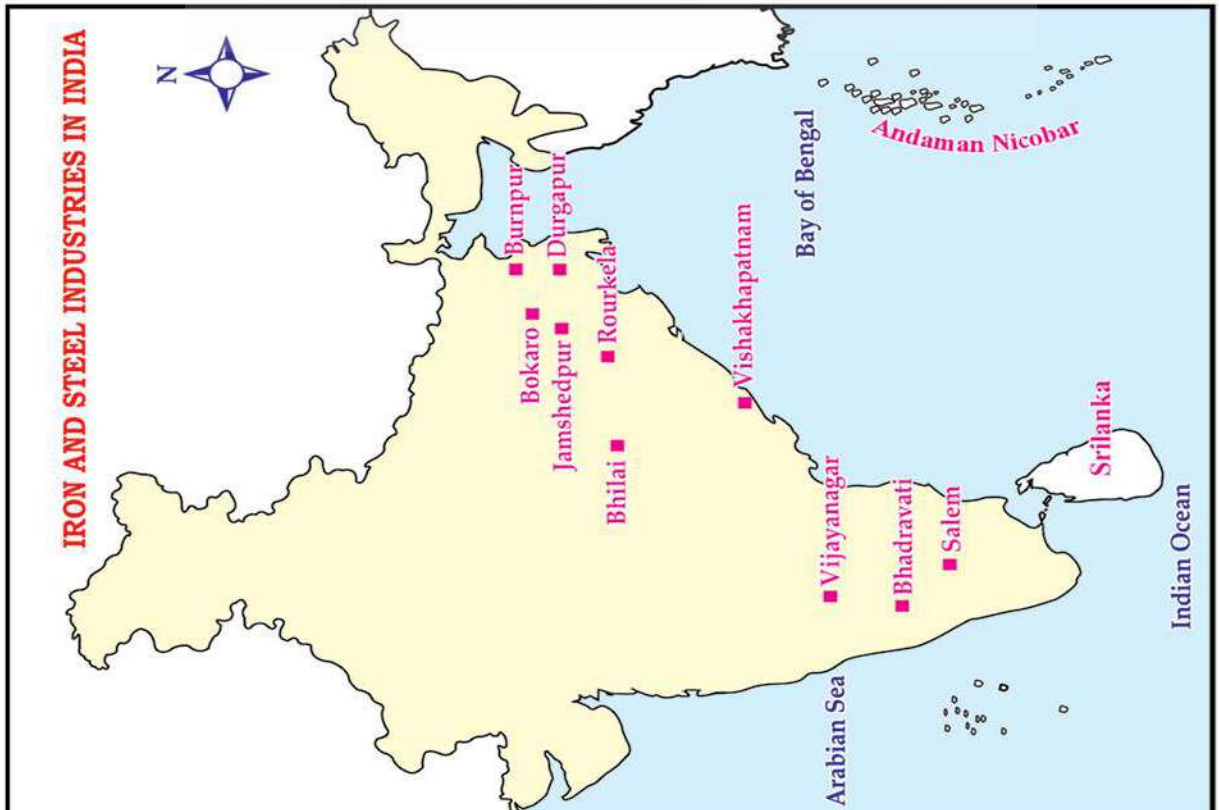
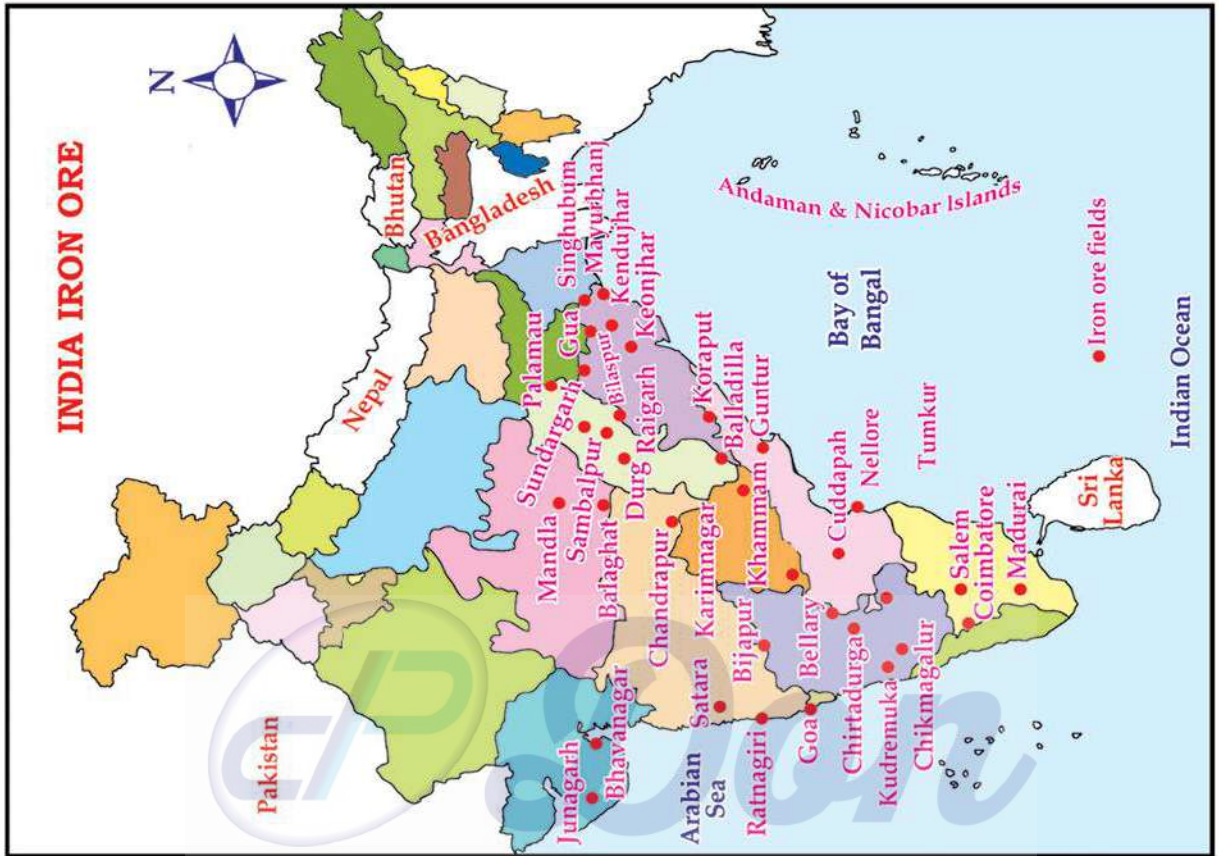
The word petroleum has been derived from two Latin words petro (meaning - Rock) and oleum (meaning oil). Thus petroleum is oil obtained from rocks of the earth. Therefore it is called mineral oil.





MAP WORK

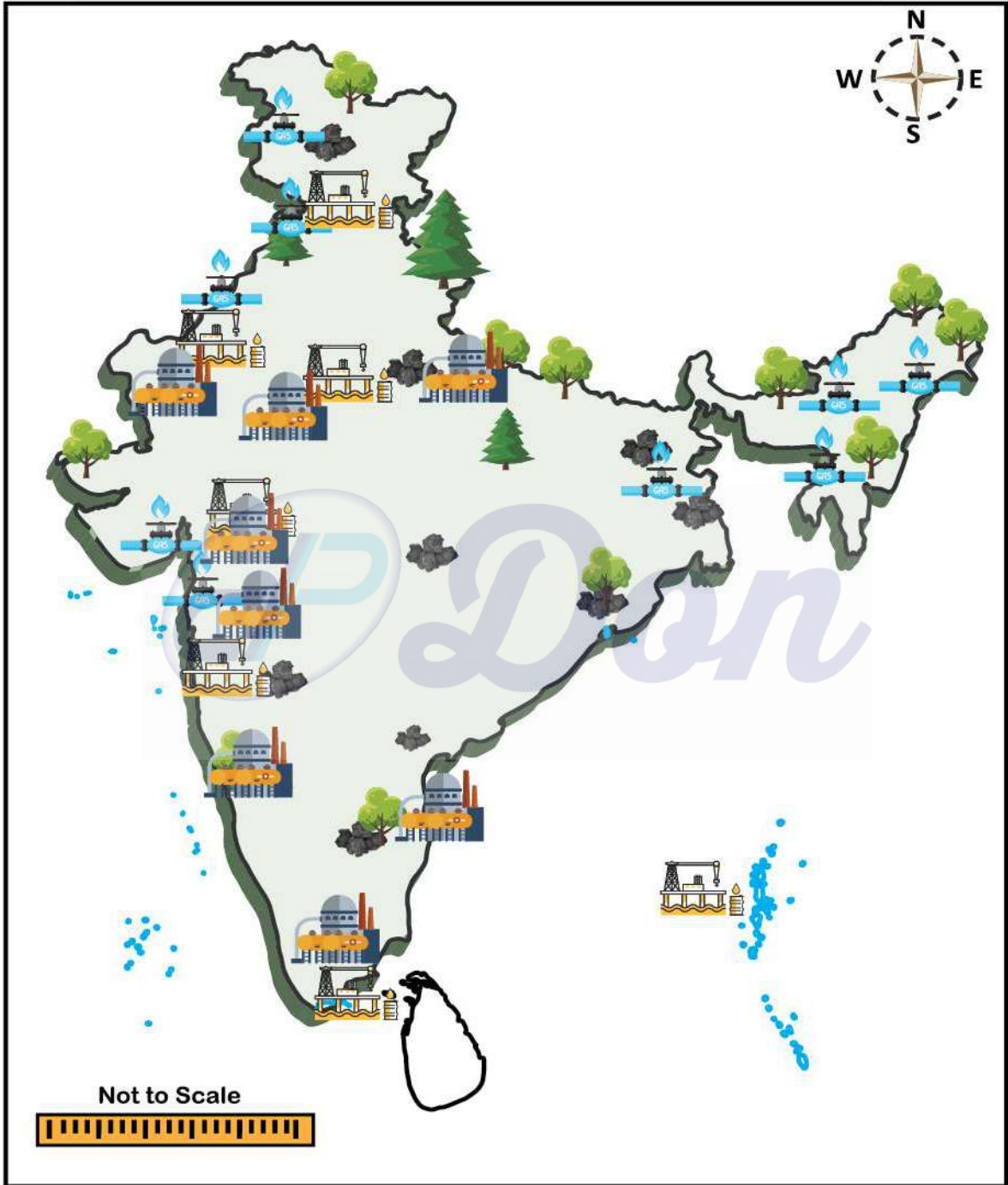
1. India - Iron & Steel Industries and Iron Ore





2. India - Non-Renewable Resources

Centres of Petroleum, Natural gas & Coal



	NUCLEAR		PETROLEUM
	GAS		COAL





RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

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Unit Test

Time : 1.00 hr.

UNIT - IV – Resources and Industries

Marks : 30

I. Choose the correct answers:

5 × 1 = 5

- The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Oxygen                      b) Water                      c) Carbon                      d) Nitrogen
- One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Kolkata                      b) Tuticorin                      c) Visakhapatnam                      d) Goa
- The famous Sindri Fertilizer plant is located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Jharkhand                      b) Bihar                      c) Rajasthan                      d) Assam
- The first Jute mill of India was established at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Ahmedabad                      b) Kolkata                      c) Mumbai                      d) Baroda
- Byssinosis is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Brown lung disease                      b) Filariasis  
c) Influenza Flu                      d) Measles

II. Match the following:

5 × 1 = 5

- Black Gold - a. Andhra Pradesh
- Wind farm - b. Software industry
- Solar power - c. Kolkata
- Cognizant - d. Gujarat
- National Jute Board - e. Coal

III. Answer the following in brief:

5 × 2 = 10

- What are minerals? Write its types.
- Mention the major areas of jute production in India.
- Name the important oil producing regions of India.
- What are the forms of iron ores?
- Write a note on National Aluminium Company Limited.

IV. Answer the following in detail:

1 × 5 = 5

- Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the Hooghly region.

V. On the outline map of India mark the following places:

5 × 1 = 5

- Iron ore production centre.
- One centre of petroleum production.
- Any two coal mining centres.
- One Iron and Steel industry.
- Detroit of Asia.

