Industries

Q 1. Define industry.

Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or provision of services.

Q 2. Name three common methods of classifying industries.

Industries are classified according to raw material used, size and ownership.

Q 3. Expand the abbreviation AMUL. Where are its headquarters?

Anand Milk Union Limited. Its headquarters are in Anand, Gujarat.

Q 4. Name four common processes involved in a textile industry.

Ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing are processes involved in a textile industry.

Q 5. Name an industrial region in northern India.

The Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region is an industrial region in northern India.

Q 6. Name some elements alloyed with steel.

Aluminium, nickel and copper are elements that are alloyed with steel.

Q 7. What products do industrial plants in Jamshedpur produce?

Industrial plants produce chemicals, locomotive parts, agricultural equipment, machinery, tinplate.

Q 8. What is the link between the mines and the industry in Pittsburgh?

The Great Lakes of North America lie between the mines and industrial plant in Pittsburgh.

Q 9. Name two natural fibres and two human-made fibres.

Two natural fibres   :   wool, silk.
Two human-made fibres   :   nylon, polyester.

Q 10. Describe briefly the classification of industries on basis of ownership.

On the basis of ownership, industries are classified into .....

- ✓ Private sector,
- ✓ State owned (public sector),
- ✓ Joint sector and
- ✓ Cooperative Sector.

- Private sector industries are owned by individuals or a group of individuals.
- Public sector industries are owned by the government.
- Joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state and individuals.
- Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or-suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. Eg...AMUL is one such industry.

Q 11. Write the properties and significance of steel.

Steel has these properties:

- ✓ It is tough, it can easily be shaped (malleability), cut or made into wire (ductility).
- ✓ Adding certain other elements makes it harder, tougher, and rust-retention capability.
- ✓ Steel is the backbone of modern industry.
- ✓ We use a lot of steel objects in daily life.
- ✓ Ships, trains and most other vehicles, tiny needles and safety pins, machinery and equipment, buildings, etc utilise steel as a main or sole constituent.

Q 12. How are industries classified based on raw materials ?

Industries are classified based on raw materials as ......

- ✓ Agro-based   (using plant and animal products),
- ✓ Mineral-based (using mineral ores),
- ✓ Marine-based (using products from seas and oceans),
- ✓ Forest-based   (using forest produce).

Q 13. Describe the factors that influence the location of an industry.

Factors influencing the location of industries include the availability of...

- ✓ Raw materials,
- ✓ Labor,
- ✓ Capital,
- ✓ Power,
- ✓ Transport,
- ✓ Water,
- ✓ Market.

Sometimes, government incentives also play a role in industrial location.

Q 14. What is the difference between small scale and large scale industries?

Small scale industries use...

- ✓ Lesser amounts of capital and technology
- ✓ Produce smaller volumes of products, like handicrafts.

Large scale industries, on the other hand,

- ✓ Involve large capital investment,
- ✓ advanced technology, and
- ✓ produce goods on a large scale, such as automobiles and heavy machinery.

Q 15. Explain the concept of industrial regions.

Industrial regions are areas where a number of industries are concentrated due to favorable locational factors.

These regions benefit from shared infrastructure, services, and resources, leading to industrial growth and economic development.

Q 16: What are the major types of industries based on ownership ?

Industries based on ownership are classified into

Private sector	(owned by individuals or groups),
Public sector	(government-owned),
Joint sector	(jointly owned by the government and private parties), and
Cooperative sector	(owned and operated by suppliers or workers).

Q 17. Why is steel known as the backbone of modern industry ?

Steel is called the backbone of modern industry...because..it is a fundamental material used in

- ✓ building infrastructure,
- ✓ machinery,
- ✓ transport equipment, and
- ✓ in various industrial applications.

Its versatility (flexibility) and strength make it indispensable (necessary) in modern industrial development.

Q 18: Discuss the environmental impacts of industries.

Industries can have significant environmental impacts,

- ✓ including pollution - air, water, and soil
- ✓ resource depletion (reduction)
- ✓ habitat destruction - (habitat means - a place where an organism makes its home)
- ✓ contribution to global warming.

Responsible and sustainable industrial practices are essential to mitigate these impacts.

Q 19. Describe the role of government in the development of industries.

The government plays a crucial role in industrial development through......

- ✓ Policy-making,
- ✓ Providing infrastructure,
- ✓ Offering incentives and subsidies,
- ✓ Ensuring a favorable business environment, and investing in public sector industries.

Q 14: How does globalization affect industries?

Globalization affects industries by...
- ✓ increasing competition,
- ✓ providing access to global markets,
- ✓ enabling the transfer of technology and capital,
- ✓ encouraging specialization based on comparative advantages.

It also poses challenges like uneven development and susceptibility to global economic fluctuations.

Q15: What are some measures to reduce industrial disasters?

Measures to reduce industrial disasters include ….

- ✓ Strict adherence to safety protocols,
- ✓ Regular maintenance and inspection of equipment,
- ✓ Proper training of workers,
- ✓ Use of technology to monitor and manage risks, and
- ✓ Having effective emergency response plans.

Q 16: What is Smelting ?

It is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.

Q 17. Where was the first textile mill in India established and when ?

The first textile mill in the country was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in 1818 but it closed down after some time.

Q 18. What factors led to the establishment of cotton textile industry in Osaka?

The textile industry developed in Osaka due to several geographical factors.

- ✓ The extensive plain around Osaka ensured that land was easily available for the growth of
- ✓ cotton mills.
- ✓ Warm humid climate is well suited to spinning and weaving.
- ✓ The river Yodo provides sufficient water for the mills.
- ✓ Labour is easily available.
- ✓ Location of port facilitates import of raw cotton and for exporting textiles.