

Chapter: 8

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

4

- 1** industry in India is called as the 'Sunrise Sector'.
a. Jute. b. Automobile c. Cement d. Khadi and Village industries.

Ans Automobile industry in India is called as the 'Sunrise Sector'.

- 2** In 1948, Industrial Finance Corporation of India was formed for
a. better development of the industrial sector.
b. making available long term loans to industrial projects.
c. generating employment.
d. determining the quality of finished goods.

Ans In 1948, Industrial Finance Corporation of India was formed for **making available long term loans to industrial projects.**

- 3** is the major Indian city in the production of bicycles.
a. Mumbai b. Ludhiana c. Cochin d. Calcutta

Ans Ludhiana is the major Indian city in the production of bicycles.

- 4** The major responsibility of the textile committee is
a. production of cloth. b. determining the quality standards of cloth.
c. Export of cloth. d. Generate employment for people.

Ans The major responsibility of the textile committee is **determining the quality standards of cloth.**

Q.2 Identify the wrong pair :

2

1	i.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	-	Makes long term loans available to industrial projects
	ii.	Industrial Development Corporation	-	Development of industrial sector
	iii.	Textile Committee	-	Welfare of weavers
	iv	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	-	Promotion of industrialization in rural areas

Ans Wrong Pair - Textile Committee - Welfare of weavers

Correct Pair - Mega Cluster - Welfare of weavers

- 2** (1) Silk - Ministry of Textiles
(2) Hand sculpting - Labour intensive
(3) 4th five year plan - Focus on cinema industry
(4) Leather industry - Export oriented

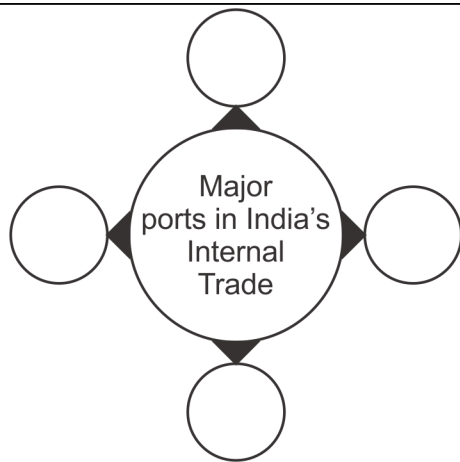
Ans Wrong pair: 4th five year plan - Focus on cinema industry

Corrected pair: 4th five year plan - Focus on paper, sugar, oil industry

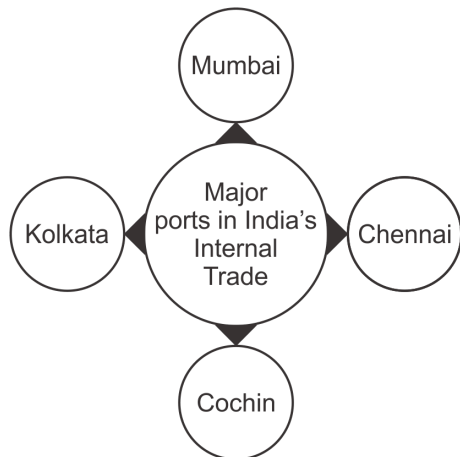
Q.3 Complete the given concept map

8

1



Ans

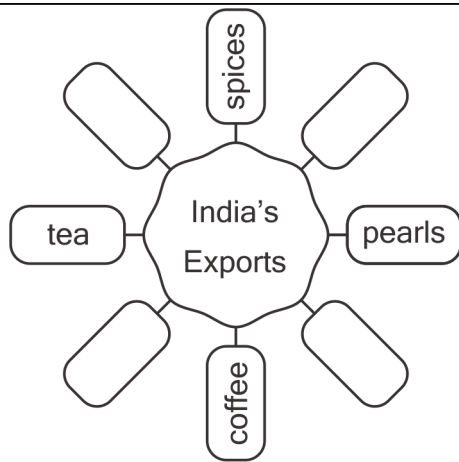


2 Create a concept picture based on Industries in India.

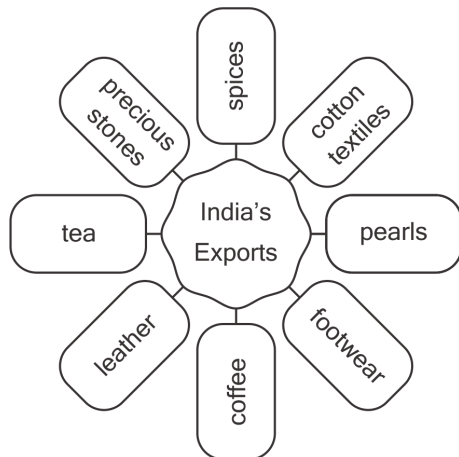
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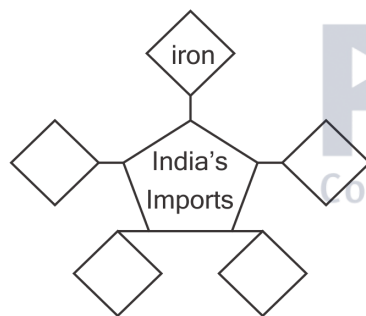
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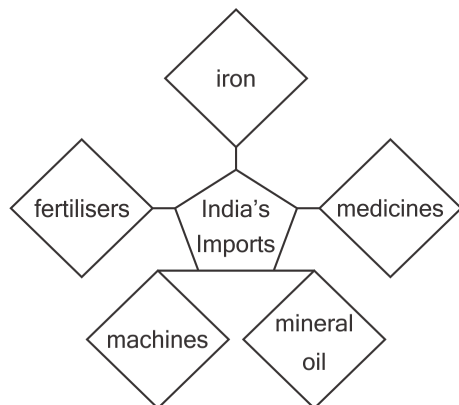
Ans



4



Ans



Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes

4

1 Which industries in India are based on forests ?

- Ans**
- Forests are necessary for the **raw material for industries** like construction, paper, newsprint, silk, matchboxes, medicinal herbs, honey, lacquer and raw material needed for paint.
 - Raw material required for the paint industry is also available from forest.

2 The internal trade of India

- Ans**
- India's internal trade takes place via railways, waterways, roads, airways, etc.
 - Ports like Mumbai, Kolkata, Cochin and Chennai are important.
 - Commodities like coal, cotton, cotton textiles, rice, wheat, raw jute, iron, steel, oilseeds, salt, sugar, etc. are

included in internal trade.

Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.

4

1 The tourism industry has developed a lot in India.

Ans i. India has a rich cultural heritage.

ii. There are places of worship of different religions, pilgrimage centers, confluences of rivers, forts, caves, etc. all over our country.

iii. Tourists from our country as well as from abroad travel in India throughout the year.

iv. The facilities for tourists to stay, travel, etc. are provided through the Tourism Development Corporation. Therefore, the tourism industry has developed a lot in India.

2 The quality of life and standard of living of Indian citizens is increasing.

Ans i. The development of industrialisation has led to increase in GDP and per capita income of the country.

ii. Due to the development of industries, many opportunities for employment become available.

iii. On the whole, it helps in the progress of the country.

As a result, the standard of life in the country improves.

Q.6 Answer in brief

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1 What efforts are made by our government to promote agricultural industries?

Ans i. In order to encourage farming, loans are given to farmers through rural banks and cooperative institutions.

ii. Study visits, agricultural outdoor trips and farmer's get-togethers are organised through Panchayat Samitis to bring improvements in agriculture.

iii. Tools and implements, seeds and fertilisers are also supplied.

iv. Farmers are given training regarding soil testing, nursery of fruit plants, pisciculture, poultry, cattle and goat rearing, dairy farming, etc.

v. Financial help is given to build warehouses for storing the farm produce.

vi. Soil testing laboratories given guidance regarding the crops.

vii. Encouragement is given to co-operation industries processing fruits and vegetables.

2 Write a short note on leather industry in India ?

Ans i. Leather is a big industry in India.

ii. The leather industry occupies a place of prominence in the Indian economy in view of its massive potential for employment, growth and exports.

iii. The leather industry has undergone a dramatic transformation from a mere exporter of raw materials in the sixties to that of value added finished products in the nineties.

iv. Policy initiatives taken by the Government of India since 1970 have been instrumental to such a transformation.

v. Apart from a significant foreign exchange earner, leather industry has tremendous potential for employment generation.

3 How is employment generated in the tourism sector?

Ans i. The tourism industry has developed a lot in India because India has a rich cultural heritage.

ii. There are places of worship of different religions, pilgrimage centre, confluences of rivers, forts, caves, etc, all over the country.

iii. Tourists from our country and abroad travel in India throughout the year.

iv. Tourism Development Corporation has provided tourists with facilities like stay, travel, etc.

v. Sale of curios and the hotel industry thrives in tourist places.

vi. In some places there are guides who give information about the area.

vii. Also in case of need local people do help the tourists to reach their destination in return of a fee, due to which employment opportunities are generated.

Q.7 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

12

1

In India, agriculture is practiced using traditional and modern methods. Many agricultural tasks are performed using bullocks. Similarly, machines are being used in different tasks like ploughing, sowing to harvesting, threshing, etc.

The major occupation in India is agriculture and other task based on agriculture. Agriculture and animal husbandry are practiced in villages. Seventy percent of Indian society depends upon jobs related to agriculture and agricultural production. In this industry the participation of women is equal to that of

men.

Agriculture is practiced in different seasons in India. Many varieties of crops are grown. Jawar, wheat, rice, pulses and oilseeds are mainly produced. Along with it, cotton and sugarcane are processed to manufacture cloth and sugar respectively.

- i. Which method is used to practice agriculture in India?
- ii. What are the sources of income in village?
- iii. What types of crops are grown in village?

- Ans**
- i. In India, agriculture is practiced using traditional and modern methods.
 - ii. Agriculture and animal husbandry are sources of income in villages.
 - iii. Agriculture is practiced in different seasons in India. Many varieties of crops are grown. Jawar, wheat, rice, pulses and oilseeds are mainly produced. Along with it, cotton and sugarcane are processed to manufacture cloth and sugar respectively.

2

Agriculture also includes the production of fruits and vegetables. Nowadays, industries processing these fruits and vegetables have come up. Agriculture fulfills man's basic needs. In order to encourage farming, loans are given to farmers through rural banks and cooperative institutions. Study visits, agricultural outdoor trips and farmers' get-togethers are organized through the Panchayat Samitis to bring about improvements in agriculture. Tools and implements, seeds and fertilizers are also supplied. The farmers are given training regarding soil testing, nursery of fruit plants, pisciculture, poultry, cattle and goat rearing, dairy farming, etc. Guidance is given to farmers by a district level training institute. Financial help is given to build warehouses for storing the farm produce.

India is rapidly becoming independent in food grain production and farming techniques. Modern techniques like drip irrigation, organic farming are used for farming.

- i. What had been done by Panchayat Samitis to bring about improvements in agriculture?
- ii. In which sector did India become independent?
- iii. What things are done to encourage farming?

- Ans**
- i. Study visits, agricultural outdoor trips and farmers' get-togethers are organized through the Panchayat Samitis to bring about improvements in agriculture.
 - ii. India is rapidly becoming independent in food grain production and farming techniques.
 - iii. In order to encourage farming, loans are given to farmers through rural banks and cooperative institutions. Study visits, agricultural outdoor trips and farmers' get-togethers are organized through the Panchayat Samitis to bring about improvements in agriculture. Tools and implements, seeds and fertilizers are also supplied. The farmers are given training regarding soil testing, nursery of fruit plants, pisciculture, poultry, cattle and goat rearing, dairy farming, etc. Guidance is given to farmers by a district level training institute. Financial help is given to build warehouses for storing the farm produce.

3

India has a rich cultural heritage. There are places of worship of different religions, pilgrimage centres, confluences of rivers, forts, caves, etc. all over our country. Tourists from our country as well as from abroad travel in India throughout the year. The facilities for tourists to stay, travel, etc. are provided through the Tourism Development Corporation. Sale of curios and the hotel industry thrives in tourist places.

In some places there are guides who give information to tourists about that area. Sometimes when vehicles don't reach the destination in some remote and difficult to reach tourist places, the local people help the tourists in return for a fee. Employment opportunities are generated out of these needs.

- i. When do tourists travel in India?
- ii. What kind of opportunity can be generated through tourism?
- iii. Assume you are a guide in Mumbai. What interesting facts would you give to the tourist visiting Mumbai?

- Ans**
- i. Tourists from our country as well as from abroad travel in India throughout the year.
 - ii. Employment opportunities can be generated through tourism.
 - iii. a. I would tell them the history of Mumbai.
b. I would tell them Mumbai is named after Goddess Mumba.
c. I would tell them Mumbai is named after Goddess Mumba.
d. Famous monument in Mumbai is Gateway of India that was erected to commemorate the visit of British King.
e. Mumbai is a cosmopolitan city and it is considered as the Economic Capital of India.