****

**CHAPTER-5**

**INDUSTRIES**

Qs 1. \_\_\_\_\_ activities change raw materials into products of more value to people.

Ans. Secondary.

Qs 2(Imp). What is an industry?

Ans. Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services. Thus we have iron industry (Production of goods), coal mining industry (production of coal) and tourism industry (service provider).

Qs 3(Imp). Describe the classification of industries.

Ans. Industries can be classified on the basis of:

1. Raw materials: Industries may be agro based, mineral based, marine based and forest based depending on the type of raw materials they use.
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.
3. Ownership: Industries can be classified into private sector, state owned or public owned, joint sector and cooperative sector.

Qs 4. What are agro based industries? Give few examples.

Ans. Agro based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. EG: Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries.

Qs 5. What are mineral based industries?

Ans.1. Mineral based industries are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials.

2. The products of these industries feed other industries. EG: Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry. This is used as a raw material for the manufacture of a number of other products.

Qs 6. What are marine based industries? Give some examples.

Ans. Marine based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials. EG: Industries processing sea food and manufacturing fish oil.

Qs 7. What is a Forest based industry? Give some examples.

Ans. They utilize forest products as raw materials. EG: Pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings.

Qs 8. What are small scale industries?

Ans. Cottage or household industries are a type of small scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. EG: Silk weaving and food processing industries. They use lesser amount of capital and technology.

Qs 9. What are large scale industries?

Ans. They produce large volumes of products. Investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior in large scale industries. EG: Production of automobiles and heavy machinery.

Qs 10. What are private sector industries?

Ans. They are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals.

Qs 11. What are public sector industries?

Ans. They are owned and operated by the government. EG: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited.

Qs 12. What are joint sector industries?

Ans. They are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. EG: Maruti Udyog Limited.

Qs 13. What are cooperative sector industries?

Ans. They are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. EG: Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy.

Qs 14(Imp). What are the factors affecting the location of industries?

Ans. Availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

Qs 15(Imp). Describe the industrial system.

Ans. It consists of inputs, processes and outputs.

INPUTS: They are the raw materials, labour and costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure.

PROCESSES: They include a wide range of activities that convert the raw materials into finished products.

OUTPUTS: They are the end product and the income earned from it.

Qs 16. What are the various inputs, processes and outputs of a textile industry?

Ans. Inputs: May be cotton, human labour, factory and transport cost.

Processes: Ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing.

Output: The shirt we wear.

Qs 17(Imp). What are industrial regions? Name the major industrial regions of the world.

Ans. Industrial regions emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.

Major industrial regions of the world are eastern North America, western and central Europe, eastern Europe and eastern Asia. These areas tend to be located in the temperate areas, near sea ports and especially near coal fields.

Qs 18. Name the world’s major industries and the countries they are located in.

Ans.1. Iron and Steel industry: Germany, USA, China, Japan and Russia.

2. Textile industry: India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan.

3. Information technology industry: Silicon valley of Central California and the Bangalore region of India.

Qs 19.Describe iron and steel industry.

Ans.1. This is a feeder industry whose products are used as raw material for other industries.

2. The inputs include raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone, along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure.

3. 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.

4. Some of the steel producing centres are Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro are situated in a region that spreads over four states- West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

Qs 20. \_\_\_\_\_ is also called the backbone of modern industry.

Ans. Steel.

Qs 21(Imp). Why steel is often called the backbone of modern industry?

OR

List the various uses of steel.

Ans. Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals. Ships, trains, trucks, and autos are made largely of steel. Even the safety pins and needles we use are made from steel. Oil wells are drilled with steel machinery. Farm machines are mostly steel.

Qs 22. Describe the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur.

Ans. 1. Before 1947, there was only one iron and steel plant in the country- Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO).

2. After independence, the government set up several iron and steel plants.

3. The development of the iron and steel industry opened the doors to rapid industrial development in India.

4. Almost all sectors of the Indian industry depend heavily on the iron and steel industry for their basic infrastructure.

Qs 23. What are the locational advantages enjoyed by the steel industry at Pittsburgh?

Ans.1.Some of the raw material such as coal is locally available, while the iron ore comes from the iron mines at Minnesota, about 1500 km from Pittsburgh.

2. Pittsburgh is one of the world’s best routes for shipping ore cheaply. Even trains carry the ores.

3. The Ohio, the Monogahela and Allegheny rivers provide adequate water supply.

4. Finished steel is transported to the market by both land and water routes.

5. The Pittsburgh area has may factories other than steel mills. These use steel as their raw material to make many different products such as railroad equipment, heavy machinery and rails.

Qs 24. Describe the Cotton Textile Industry.

Ans.1. The textile industry can be divided on the basis of raw materials used in them. Fibres are the raw material of textile industry. It can be natural or man-made.

2. The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industries in the world.

3. India, China, Japan and USA are the important producers of cotton textiles.

4. Before the British rule, Indian hand spun and hand woven cloth had a wide market but their production was expensive and time consuming.

5. The first successful modern textile mill was established in Mumbai.

Qs 25. Name the first and the second largest textile city of India.

Ans. First is Mumbai and second is Ahmedabad.

Qs 26(Imp). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is often referred to as the ‘Manchester of India’.

Ans. Ahmedabad.

Qs 27. What are the various favourable locational factors that were responsible for the development of the textile industry in Ahmedabad?

Ans.1. Ahmedabad is situated in the heart of a cotton growing area. This ensures easy availability of raw materials.

2. The humid climate is ideal for spinning and weaving.

3. The flat terrain and easy availability of land is suitable for the establishment of the mills.

4. The densely populated states of Gujarat and Maharashtra provide both skilled and semi-skilled labour.

5. Well developed road and railway network permits easy transportation of textiles to different parts of the country, thus providing easy access to the market.

6. Mumbai port nearby facilitates import of machinery and export of cotton textiles.

Qs 28. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as the ‘Manchester of Japan’.

Ans. Osaka.

Qs 29. What are the geographical factors that helped in the development of the textile industry in Osaka?

Ans.1. The extensive plain around Osaka ensured that land was easily available for the growth of cotton mills.

2. Warm humid climate is well suited to spinning and weaving.

3. The river Yodo provides sufficient water for the mills.

4. Labour is easily available.

5. Location of port facilitates import of raw cotton and for exporting textiles.

6. The products produced are mostly exported and has a good market due to good quality and low price.

7. Now, this industry has been replaced by other industries, such as iron and steel, machinery, shipbuilding, automobiles, electrical equipment and cement.

Qs 30(Imp). What is an information technology industry? Name some important centres of the IT industry.

Ans. The information technology industry deals in the storage, processing and distribution of information.

Mumbai, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Gurgaon, Pune, Thiruvanthapuram, Kochi and Chandigarh are the important centres.

Qs 31. What are the main factors guiding the location of the information technology industries?

Ans. 1. Resource availability

2. Cost

3. Infrastructure.

Qs 32. Name the city which is also known as ‘Silicon Plateau’.

Ans. Bangalore.

Qs 33. What are the locational advantages of Silicon Plateau-Bangalore?

Ans. 1. Bangalore has the largest number of educational institutions and the IT colleges in India.

2. The city was considered dust free with low rent and cost of living.

3. The state government of Karnataka was the first to announce an IT Policy in 1992.

4. The city has the largest and widest availability of skilled managers with work experience.

Qs 34. What are the locational advantages of Silicon valley-California?

Ans. 1. It is close to some of the most advanced scientific and technological centres in the world.

2. It has pleasant climate with an attractive and a clean environment. It has plenty of space for development and future expansion.

3. It is located close to major roads and airports.

4. It has good access to markets and skilled work force.