

Exercise

General Instructions:

- (i) Questions **1-10** are very short answer questions. These are required to be answered in **one sentence** each.
- (ii) Questions **11-20** are short answer questions. Answers to them should normally not exceed **70** words each.
- (iii) Questions **21-30** are long answer questions. Answer to them should normally not exceed **100** words each.
- (iv) Answer should be brief and to the point.

Very short answer type

(1 mark)

- Question 1.** Name the Great lakes.
- Question 2.** Name the only private steel plant of India.
- Question 3.** Give some of the properties of steel.
- Question 4.** In which century and in which country first cotton mill was set up?
- Question 5.** Which metals are added to make steel alloy?
- Question 6.** Name two leading countries for iron and steel industry.
- Question 7.** Name the major hubs of IT industry.
- Question 8.** What was Bhopal Tragedy?
- Question 9.** What is smelting?
- Question 10.** What are the reasons for industrial disaster?

Short answer type

(2 & 3 marks)

- Question 11.** What is an industry?

- Question 12.** What are secondary activities?
- Question 13.** What were the problems faced by traditional cotton industry?
- Question 14.** Which three factors affect the location of IT industry?
- Question 15.** What do you understand by industrial system?
- Question 16.** What are emerging industries?
- Question 17.** Name major steel producing areas of India.
- Question 18.** "India has a glorious tradition of producing good quality cotton textile. Explain the statement.
- Question 19.** Name the main centres of Indian IT industry.
- Question 20.** Which industry is known as backbone industry and why?

Long answer type

(5 marks)

- Question 21.** Classify industries on basis of:
- Ownership
 - Size
- Question 22.** Differentiate between mineral based and agro based industries.
- Question 23.** Discuss the factor affecting location of an industry.
- Question 24.** What are industrial regions? Name some of the regions of the world and India.
- Question 25.** Pittsburg had various advantages for the location of iron and steel. What were these advantages?
- Question 26.** What factors promoted growth of textile industry in Mumbai?
- Question 27.** Mention the inputs processes and output of cotton textile.
- Question 28.** What are the factors that promoted setting of iron and steel at Sakchi in India?
- Question 29.** Explain the locational advantages Bangalore had for the location of information technology.

Question 30. Give reasons why Osaka is known as Japan's Manchester.



Answer Key

Very short answer type

(1 mark)

- Answer 1.** The names of the great lakes are: Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior.
- Answer 2.** Before 1947, there was only one iron and steel plant in the country – Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO).
- Answer 3.** Properties of steel:
- Strength
 - Toughness
 - Ductility
 - Weldability
 - Durability
- Answer 4.** The first cotton mills were established in the 1740s to house the roller spinning machinery invented by Lewis Paul and John Wyatt.
- Answer 5.** Alloys of steel are made by adding small amounts of other metals such as aluminium, nickel, and copper.
- Answer 6.** Two leading countries for iron and steel industries are:
- India
 - United States of America
- Answer 7.** Major hubs of IT industry are Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Pune, Mumbai, Kolkata and Jaipur.
- Answer 8.** The Bhopal disaster, also referred to as the Bhopal gas tragedy, was a gas leak incident in India, which is considered as the world's worst industrial disaster.
- Answer 9.** Smelting is a process for extracting usable ore from mixed deposits where people find ore bound with other metals, rock, and extraneous material.

Answer 10. In industries, disasters mainly occur due to technical failure or irresponsible handling of hazardous material.

Short answer type

(2 & 3 marks)

Answer 11. Industry is an economic activity related to the production of different products and to provide different type of services. Industry is a place where we convert raw material to finished products through different processes.

Answer 12. Secondary activities: It involves manufacturing of raw materials. An example is the manufacture of goods in industry. Manufacturing changes raw materials into products of more value to people. The manufactured product has more value than the raw material.

Answer 13. These are problem faced by traditional cotton industry:

- a. There is a shortage of raw materials.
- b. The method of the production of cotton is expensive and time consuming.
- c. The cotton produced by new textile mills is cheaper and of good quality.
- d. Traditional industries cannot compete with new mechanized textile mills.

Answer 14. Three factors affect the locations of IT industry:

- a. This type of industry should be located near the highways or main roads for easy access.
- b. The facility of transportation should be very good near IT industry.
- c. Resource availability, cost and infrastructure.

Answer 15. Industrial system: It may consist of inputs, processes and outputs. The inputs are the raw materials, labour and costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure. This arrangement converts the raw material into done products. The processes include ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing.

Answer 16. Emerging industries are formed on the basis of a new product, service or ideas and tend to be research and knowledge intensive industries. These

are industries producing one or more products without an established market or customer base. Emerging industries are also known as 'Sunrise Industries'. These include Information technology, Wellness, Hospitality and Knowledge.

Answer 17. Major steel producing areas of India are:-Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, and Bokaro. Basically these industries are located in the four states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Bhadravati and Vijay Nagar in Karnataka and Salem in Tamil Nadu are other important steel producing areas.

Answer 18. India has a glorious tradition of producing excellent quality cotton textiles. The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. Initially this industry flourished in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat because of favorable humid climate. But today, humidity can be created artificially, and raw cotton is a pure and not weight losing raw material, so this industry has spread to other parts of India.

Answer 19. Main centers of Indian IT industry: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Jaipur, Indore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Mumbai, Mysore, Noida and Pune.

Answer 20. Iron and Steel industry is known as the backbone of modern industry. Iron and steel industry is in the category of older industries. The products of this industry are used as raw material by many other industries. Steel is used in various industries as raw material. Iron and steel are used to manufacture many materials like ships, trains, trucks and many machines used in industries.

Long answer type

(5 marks)

Answer 21. On the basis of ownership, industries can be classified as:

- a. Public Sector: These industries are owned and operated by the government agencies.
- b. Private Sector: These industries are owned and operated by private entrepreneurs.
- c. Joint Sector: These industries are jointly run by the state and individual or a group of individuals.

- d. Cooperative Sector: These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

On the basis of size industries can be classified as:

- a. Tiny units
- b. Small scale industries
- c. Medium scale industries
- d. Large scale industries

Answer 22. Mineral based industries: These depend upon minerals as their raw materials. These industries are run by using minerals like iron and steel industry. Mineral based industries are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. The products of these industries feed other industries.

Argo based industries: Industries which gets its raw material from agriculture are called agro-based industries like sugar mills, cotton textiles etc. Agro based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries.

Answer 23. Factors influencing the location of industry:

Geographical factors:

- a. Availability of raw material is the basic need of any industry. So the geographical location of any industry should be selected considering the easy availability of raw materials.
- b. Facility of transportation should be good.
- c. Availability of water
- d. Availability of land

Non-geographical factors:

- a. Modern industries are capital-intensive and require huge investments
- b. Government activity in planning the future distribution of industries and reducing regional disparities

- c. Industrial Inertia
- d. Banking facilities
- e. Market

Answer 24. Industrial region is a geographic area in which a large number of manufacturing or other industrial plants are concentrated.

Major industrial regions of India: Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region, Hugli Industrial Region, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region, Gujarat Industrial Region, Chota nagpur Industrial Region, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region, Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region.

Major industrial regions of World: Brazil, Japan, Korea, Poland.

Answer 25. Pittsburg has various advantages for the location of iron and steel. These advantages are:

- a. Raw material such as coal is available locally in this area.
- b. Iron ore comes from Minnesota which is 1500Km away from Pittsburg. This is the best route for the shipping of ore cheaply from the great lake's waterway.
- c. There are various lakes which are good sources of water.

Answer 26. Factors which promoted growth of textile industry in Mumbai:

- a. Nickname: Cotton polis of India
- b. Raw material: Black soil of Maharashtra good for cotton.
- c. Port location: easy to import long-staple cotton from Egypt, foreign textile machinery.
- d. Climate: Location near sea, humid climate, threads don't break
- e. Power: From Tata hydroelectric grid in the Western ghat
- f. Transport: Mumbai is well connected via rail, road, airways, and seaways.
- g. Water: Mithi river has soft water for dyeing, bleaching.

- h. Labour: Cheap, Abundant and skilled
- i. Market: Mumbai has a vast market
- j. Capital: During American Civil War capitalists of Mumbai earned big profit by exporting cotton. This money was used to establish textile mills.

Answer 27. The inputs, process and output of a textile industry are:-

- a. Input: Fiber is the raw material for textile industry. And other inputs are labour, water, electric power etc.
- b. Process: Process used in textile industry are spinning, weaving or knitting, finishing and marketing.
- c. Output: cotton textile is the output of textile industry.

Answer 28. Factors that promoted the setting up of iron and steel at Sakchi in India:

- a. Distance between Sakchi and Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line was only 32km
- b. Raw materials like iron ore and coal was available easily.
- c. Rivers like the Kharkai and Subarnarekha are good sources of water.
- d. Government initiatives provide capital for the development of industry.

Answer 29. Locational advantages Bangalore had for the location of information technology are:

- a. The climate of the city is mild throughout the year.
- b. Bangalore has largest number of institutions and IT colleges in India.
- c. It is a city where middle and top management talent are available on a big scale.

Answer 30. Osaka is known as Japan's Manchester because there are many textile industries. The textile industry developed in Osaka due to several geographical factors. Some are:

- a. The extensive plain around Osaka ensured that land was easily available for the growth of cotton mills.
- b. Warm humid climate is well suited to spinning and weaving.
- c. The river Yodo provides sufficient water for the mills. Labour is easily available.
- d. Location of port facilitates import of raw cotton and export of textiles.
- e. The textile industry at Osaka completely depends upon the imported raw materials. Cotton is imported from Egypt, India, China and USA.