

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-6 Secondary Activities

1. Which type of industries should be promoted to create employment in the country like India?
2. What is importance of secondary activities in the world?
3. Name five most important manufacturing industries of the world.
4. Which type of industries produce raw materials for the other industries?
5. Classify industries on the basis of product.
6. Why is cotton textiles industry witnessing a declining trend in some countries?
7. Differentiate Private Sector Industry and Public Sector.
8. Classify industries on the basis of raw material.
9. Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world.
10. Define the term manufacturing. Explain any four features of small scale manufacturing.

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Answer

1. Maximum number of core industries which will create huge demand for labours and government must promote skill development to the grass-root level Small scale industries should be promoted to create employment in the country like India. This type of manufacturing process makes use of simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour to produce goods. Raw material is obtained locally.
2. The importance of secondary activities is that these activities add value to the natural resources by the transformation of raw materials into useful and valuable products.
3. Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics are some of the world's most important manufacturing industries. Even in India these industries are most important.
4. Basic industries are the type of industries that produce raw materials for other industries.
5. Industries classified on the basis of raw materials and finished goods are:
Heavy Industries. Industries which use heavy and bulky raw-materials and produce products of the same category are called heavy industries
On the basis of product, industry is of two types:
 - i. Basic industry
 - ii. Consumer goods industry
6. The industry has to face very stiff competition with synthetic fibres hence it has now shown a declining trend in many countries. With the scientific advancement and technological improvements the structure of industries changes. For example, Germany recorded constant growth in cotton textile industry since Second World War till the seventies but now it has declined. It has shifted to less developed countries where labour costs are low.

7.

Basis	Private Sector Industry	Public Sector Industry
Meaning	Private Sector Industries are owned by individual investors. These are managed by private organisations. In capitalist countries, industries are generally owned by private people.	Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments. In India, there were a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Socialist countries have many state owned industries. Mixed economies have both Public and Private sector enterprises..
Example	Reliance Industries Limited	Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited.

8. On the basis of raw material used, industry are classified into five types they are:

- i. Agro-based industries
- ii. Mineral-based industries
- iii. Forest-based industries
- iv. Chemical-based industries
- v. Chemical based industries

9. The major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world are as follows:

- i. **Specialisation of methods of production:** Under the crafting method, only a few pieces are made to order and hence the cost is high but in mass production, production of large quantities of standardised parts by each worker takes place. It leads to specialisation.
- ii. **Mechanisations:** Mechanisation refers to using gadgets which accomplish tasks. Automation (without the aid of human thinking during the manufacturing process) is the advanced stage of mechanisation. Automatic factories with feedback and closed-loop computer control systems where machines are developed to 'think', have sprung up all over the world.
- iii. **Technological innovation**-Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for

quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency, and combating pollution.

- iv. **Organisational Structure and Stratification:** Modern manufacturing is characterised by the following:
 - a. A complex machine technology
 - b. Extreme specialisation and division of labour
 - c. Huge capital
 - d. Large organisation
 - e. Executive bureaucracy
 - v. **Uneven Geographical Distribution:** Major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few numbers of places. These cover less than 10 percent of the world's land area. These nations have become the centres of economic and political power. However, in terms of the total area covered, manufacturing sites are much less conspicuous and concentrated on much smaller areas than that of agriculture due to the greater intensity of processes.
10. Manufacturing involves a full array of products from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods for higher value for sale in local or distant markets. The four features of small scale manufacturing are as follows:
- i. It differs from household industries and large scale industries by its production techniques and place.
 - ii. This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour.
 - iii. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
 - iv. These manufacturing units have developed labour-intensive techniques in order to provide employment to their population.