

## Long Answer Questions

### Q. 1. Briefly explain the factors affecting the location of industries?

**Ans.** The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw materials, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

**(i) Raw material:** Availability of raw materials decides the types of industry and location.

**(ii) Land:** For industries, plain areas are always first option, because on plain area construction is easy and cheap.

**(iii) Water:** Many industries are located near water sources like river, sea, etc.

**(iv) Labour:** Industries depend upon the availability of skilled and unskilled labour.

**(v) Power:** The availability of power is essential for industry to run smoothly.

**(vi) Capital:** Industry needs large amount of capital investment to set up.

**(vii) Transport:** Transport facility is required to carry raw materials and final goods.

**(viii) Market:** Market is needed to sell the finished goods which provide huge profit.

### Q. 2. Write a note on Iron and Steel Industry.

**Ans.** Iron and steel industry is called the backbone of modern industry. It provides basis to many other industries, like ships, trains, trucks and autos are largely made of steel. The inputs for the iron and steel industry include raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting. It is then refined. After refining the output obtained is steel. In India, iron and steel industry has developed taking advantages of raw materials, cheap labour, transport and market. Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Rourkela and Bokaro are some important steel producing centres in India.

### Q. 3. Describe the cotton textile industry.

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

**(i)** In India, the first cotton textile mill was established in 1818 at Fort Gloster of Calcutta but it closed down after sometime.

**(ii)** The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

**(iii)** In India, this industry flourished in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat due to favourable humid climate.

**(iv)** Coimbatore, Kanpur, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Puducherry and Panipat are the centres of cotton textile industries.

**Q. 4. Classify industries on the basis of its size.**

**Ans. (i) Small-scale Industries:** They use lesser amount of capital and technology. Cottage or household industries are a type of small-scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand or by the artisans. e.g., Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts.

**(ii) Large-scale Industries:** Produce large volumes of products. Investment of capital is higher and technology used is superior in large-scale industries. e.g., Production of automobiles and heavy machines.

**Q. 5. Classify industries on the basis of ownership.**

**Ans. (i) Private Sector Industries:** They are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. e.g., Reliance, Tatas, Wipros, etc.

**(ii) Public Sector Industries:** They are owned and operated by the government such as Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and Steel Authority of India Ltd.

**(iii) Joint Sector Industries:** They are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. e.g., Maruti Udyog Limited.

**(iv) Cooperative Sector Industries:** These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. e.g., Anand Milk Union Ltd. and Sudha Dairy.

**Q. 6. Classify industries on the basis of raw material.**

**Ans. (i) Agro-based Industries:** Use plant and animal based products as their raw materials, e.g., food processing, vegetable oils, cotton textiles.

**(ii) Mineral-based Industries:** These are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. The products of these industries feed other industries. e.g., Iron and Steel Industry.

**(iii) Marine-based Industries:** They use products from sea and oceans as raw materials. e.g., Industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil.

**(iv) Forest-based Industries:** Utilise forest produce as raw materials. e.g., Pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings.