CBSE Test Paper 02

Ch-6 Secondary Activities

1. What are technopolies? Name two technopolies.
2. Mention any two major problems of Ruhr industrial region.
3. What is the importance of Ruhr region of Germany?
4. Name any two sub-sectors of cotton textile industry in the world.
5. Explain the concept of 'High Technology Industry' with examples.
6. Differentiate Basic Industry and Consumer Goods industry
7. Differentiate the Basic Industry and Consumer Goods industry.
8. Give the meaning of high-tech industry. State any two characteristics of this industry.
9. Explain the groups of industries classified on the basis of their inputs.
10. Explain five factors that influence the industrial location in the world.

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Answer

1. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.
   Bangalore is India s IT city. But now its moving into another bigger league. With every MNC and Indian company worth its salt setting up development in other major cities of the country.

2. The two major problems of the Ruhr industrial region are as follows:

   i. Changes in the industrial structure as the demand for coal declined, led to the decay of this region.
   ii. There are other problems related to industrial waste disposal and pollution.

3. It has been a major industrial region of Europe for a long time. With time the demand for coal has declined as petrol, diesel, CNG, solar energy have replaced coal and therefore coal industry is shrinking but as iron and steel form the basis of industrial growth the Ruhr region is responsible for 80% of Germany's steel production.

4. Two sub-sectors of the cotton textile industry in the world are handloom and power loom.

5. It is simply known as the high-tech industry and it is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive Research and Development (R & D) efforts leading to the manufacturing of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Robotics on the assembly line, Computer-Aided Design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of the high-tech industry.

6.

Basic	**Basic Industry**	

		Consumer Goods Industry
Meaning	The industry whose products are used to make other goods by using them as raw materials are basic industries.	Industries which produce goods for direct consumption are known as consumer goods industries.
Example	Iron and steel industry produces steel which is used by other industries as a raw material to produce machines for textile industry	Tea, bread, soap and television clothes for use by consumers

7.

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Meaning	Industries whose products are used to produce other goods by using them as raw materials are called basic industries	Industries that produce goods for direct consumption are known as consumer goods industries.
Example	Iron and steel industry produces steel which is used by other industries as a raw material to produce machines.	Tea, bread, soap, and television.

8. High technology is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacturing products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Characteristics of the High-tech Industry are:

    i. Professional (white-collar) workers make-up a large share of the total workforce and greatly outnumber the actual production (blue-collar) workers.
    ii. These industries are neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office plant lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures.

9. On the basis of the raw materials used, the industries are classified as: (a) agro-based; (b) mineral based; (c) chemical-based; (d) forest-based: and (e) animal-based

    1. **Agro-based Industries:**

a. Industries which utilise agriculture products as raw materials and produce goods such as cotton textile, tea, sugar and vegetable oil are called agro-based industries.
b. Major agro-processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruits juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), spices and oils fats and textiles (cotton, jute, silk), rubber, etc.

2. **Forest-based Industries:**
   a. These industries utilise forest products as raw materials.
   b. For example, paper, furniture and lac industries.
3. **Mineral-based Industries:**
   a. These industries use minerals as raw materials.
   b. There are different mineral-based industries. For example, ferrous (iron) industries which uses metals which have iron content such as iron and steel industry, non-ferrous industries which uses metals which do not have iron content such as aluminium industry, Non-metallic industries which uses non-metals such as cement industries.
4. **Chemical-based Industries:**
   a. This industry uses chemicals as raw materials.
   b. For example: Mineral oil is used to produce petroleum products, salt, sulphur industries, plastics industries.
5. **Animal-based Industries:**
   a. This industry gets their input from animals.
   b. For example, wool industry, meat industry, etc.

10. Factors influencing the industrial location in the world are as follows:

i. **Access to Market:** Market refers to the people for whom goods are manufactured. Market affects the location of an industry. A manufacturing unit is established near the market area. Areas having more population are big markets for manufactured goods, as compared to areas having less population. Apart from it, areas having a population with more purchasing power also have a big market.
ii. **Access to Raw Material:** Industries that use heavy, bulky and weight-losing raw materials are established near the source of raw material. For e.g. in sugar industries, sugarcane is a perishable and weight-losing raw material. To reduce

the transport cost, industries are located near source of raw material.

iii. **Access to Sources of Energy:** Industries using more power and energy are established near the source of energy, e.g. aluminium industry.

iv. **Access to Transportation and Communication:** Industries are located in areas that have an efficient transport network to get the raw material from various regions and supply manufactured goods to market. The communication network is also needed to communicate with consumers. Thus, transport and communication are important factors that affect the location of an industry.

v. **Government Policies:** Favourable government policies that promote industrialisation is also important in deciding the location of an industry.