

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-6 Secondary Activities

1. Classify industries on the basis of size.
2. In which type of economy, the factors of production are owned individually?
3. What factors affect the establishment of an industry?
4. What is manufacturing
5. Explain any three characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world.
6. Describe the distribution of iron and steel industry in the world.
7. Describe any three characteristics of household industries.
8. Differentiate between white collar worker and blue collar worker.
9. Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.
10. Describe any five factors influencing industrial location in the world?

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Answer

1. Industries can be classified on the basis of size, ownership and raw materials. It refers to volume of production, number of people employed and the amount of **capital** invested. They are,
 - i. Cottage
 - ii. Small scale
 - iii. Large scale
2. In the capitalist economy, factors of production are owned individually.
3. There are many factors which affect the establishment of an industry. It includes:
 - i. Availability of labour
 - ii. Access to market
 - iii. Access to raw material
 - iv. Access to sources of energy
 - v. Access to transportation and communication
 - vi. Access to agglomeration economies/links between industries and also technology.
4. The process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specifications. Manufacturing commonly employs a man-machine setup with division of labor in a large scale production. Manufacturing refers to mass production of any kind of identical goods with the use of power, specialised labour and a factory. It is done in either by hand or power driven machinery. Industry refers to simple processing of natural raw materials.
5. The characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing industries are as follows:
 - i. **Complicated Organisation:** Modern large scale industrial processes consist of multiple activities to run the industries.

- ii. **Specialised and Skilled Labour:** Specialised and skilled labour is required in the modern manufacturing industries. Thus, skilled manpower is increasing.
 - iii. **Use of Power Resources:** These industries widely use huge power to run heavy machines in the production process.
6. The industry is one of the most complex and capital-intensive industries and is concentrated in the advanced countries of North America, Europe and Asia.
 - i. In U.S.A, most of the production comes from the north Appalachian region (Pittsburgh), Great Lake region and the Atlantic Coast. Pittsburg area is now losing ground. It has I now become the 'rust bowl' of the U.S.A.
 - ii. In Europe, U.K., Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Russia are the leading producers.
 - iii. In Asia, the important centres include Nagasaki in Japan; Shanghai in China; and Jamshedpur, Kulti-Burnpur, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Bhadravati in India..
7. The three characteristics of household industries are as follows:
 - i. Household industries are basically run by creative individuals or craftsmen who are assisted by their family members in their homes.
 - ii. Inherent manufacturing skill that is transferred from one generation to another can be seen in this type of industries.
 - iii. The raw material is taken from the local area and sold in the local market. Jute ropes, basket, pickles, etc are its examples.
8. **White Collar Worker:** That group of workers which is highly qualified and skilled and does mental work is called white collar worker. These workers enjoy high standard of living and better social status and gets many benefits.

Blue Collar Worker: That group of workers which is not so qualified and skilled and does physical work is called blue collar worker. They get relatively lesser wages and very less benefits if compared to white collar jobs.

9.

Basis	Primary Activities	Secondary Activities

Meaning	Primary activities are those activities which are directly dependent on the environment because they make use of earth's resources like land, water vegetation, building materials and minerals	Those activities which add value to raw material by transforming it into useful products are included in secondary activities.
Example	It includes hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture and mining and quarrying.	It includes manufacturing, construction and processing.
Relationship	Primary activities supply raw materials for secondary activities and demand for their finished goods.	Secondary activities demand the products of primary activities as raw materials and sell them their finished goods as consumers.
Climatic Conditions	Climatic conditions play an important role in primary activities.	Climatic conditions do not play an important role in secondary activities.
Standard of living	Standard of living of people engaged in these activities is generally low.	Standard of living of people engaged in these activities is generally high.

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 a 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.