Secondary Activities

PART1

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

- **1.** Manufacturing is associated with which of the following?
 - (a) Raw materials
- (b) Local market
- (c) Global market
- (d) All of these
- Ans. (d) Manufacturing is associated with raw materials, local market, global market and so on.
 - **2.** Modern manufacturing is characterised by which of the following?
 - (a) A complex machine technology
 - (b) Huge amount of capital
 - (c) Large organisations and infrastructure
 - (d) All of the above
- Ans. (d) Modern manufacturing is characterised by a complex machine technology, huge among of capital, large scale organisations and infrastructure, specialised labour in large factories for producing standardised commodities
 - **3.** The dependence of industries on labour has reduced because of
 - (a) quality control
- (b) hydro-electricity
- (c) infrastructure
- (d) automation
- Ans. (d) The dependence of industries on labour has reduced because of automation. Automation is the advanced stage of mechanisation in which machines or computer works in all the manufacturing process itself without any human interference.
 - **4.** Which of these industries is located close to the source of raw materials?
 - (a) Cement
 - (b) Cotton
 - (c) Aircraft
 - (d) Diamond cutting
- Ans. (a) Cement industry is located close to source of raw materials. It is because cement industry use cheap, bulky and weight loosing materials.

- **5.** When many industries are concentrated in a particular region to share factors of production, it is termed as
 - (a) flexibility
- (b) joint sector
- (c) professionalisation
- (d) agglomeration economies
- **Ans.** (d) When many industries are concentrated in a particular region to share factors of production it is termed as agglomeration economies.
 - **6.** Which of the following is/are characteristics of technopolies?
 - (a) Regional concentration of high-tech industries.
 - (b) Presence of highly specialised industries.
 - (c) Presence of self-sustaining industries.
 - (d) All of the above
- **Ans.** (d) Regional concentration of high-tech industries, presence of highly specialised industries, presence of self-sustaining industries are the characteristics of technopolies.
 - **7.** Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 - (a) Secondary activities Ground based activities
 - (b) Manufacturing Conversion of raw materials into finished goods
 - Mechanisation Use of gadgets and machines to accomplish task
 - Automation Advanced stage of mechanisation
- **Ans.** (a) Secondary activities are involved in transforming raw materials into valuable products. They are not ground based activities.
 - **8.** Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

 - (a) Access to market Increasing purchasing power.
 - (b) Access to raw material
- To avoid wastage of raw materials.
- (c) Access to transportation
- For easy movement of raw materials to factories and finished goods to the market.
- (d) Government policy
- Global policies made by government are important to promote balanced economic development in a country.

- **Ans.** (d) Regional policies made by government are important to promote balanced economic development in a country.
 - **9.** Match the following correctly.

	List I (Classification of Industries)		List II (Examples)
A.	Cottage or Household industries	1.	Synthetic fibres
В.	Agro-based industries	2.	Artefacts
C.	Chemical based industries	3.	Timber
D.	Forest based industries	4.	Iron and steel
E.	Basic industry	5.	Cotton textile
F.	Consumer goods industries	6.	Vehicles

Codes

A B C D E F

- (a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
- (a) 1 2 3 4 3 0 (b) 6 5 4 3 2 1
- (c) 2 5 1 3 4 6
- (d) 4 5 1 6 3 2

Ans. (c)

10. Match the following correctly.

	Lis	t I	(Ind	lustrial Re	egion)	Li	st II	(Lo	catio	n)	
A.	A. Great Lakes Region 1.					Ul	krain	e			
В.	Kri	voi l	Rog		2.	Cl	China				
C.	Sha	ngh	ai		3.	No	North America				
D.	Do	rtmı	ınd		4.	Ει	urop	е			
Co	des	;									
	A	В	\mathbf{C}	D		A	В	\mathbf{C}	D		
(a)	3	2	1	4	(b)	3	1	2	4		
(c)	1	3	2	4	(d)	1	2	3	4		

Ans. (b)

- **11.** Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.
 - I. Secondary activities provide finished goods for the consumption of consumers.
 - II. Secondary activities are involved in transforming raw materials into valuable products.

Codes

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) Both the statement are incorrect
- (d) Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.

Ans. (d) Secondary activities provide finished goods for the consumption of consumers. It is due to the fact that secondary activities are involved in transforming raw materials into valuable products.

- **12.** Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.
 - I. Iron ore cannot be used directly from the mining areas
 - II. Iron ore is a raw material.

Codes

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) Both the statements are incorrect
- (d) Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I
- **Ans.** (d) Iron ore cannot be used directly from the mining areas. It is because iron ore is a raw material.
- **13.** Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same.
 - I. Research and development strategy plays a great role in technological innovations.
 - II. Technological innovations enable quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.

Codes

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Both I and II are correct
- (c) Only II is correct
- (d) Both are incorrect
- Ans. (b) Both the statements I and II are correct.
- **14.** Arrange the following centres of iron and steel industry in sequence from north to South direction.
 - I. Bokaro
- II. Rourkela
- III. Bhilai
- IV. Jamshedpur

Codes

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) I, IV, II, III
- (c) IV, II, III, I
- (d) I, III, IV, II
- **Ans.** (b) The correct order of iron and steel centres of India from North to South is Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bhilai.
- **15.** Arrange the following leading producers of iron and steel in sequence from North to South direction.
 - I. Germany

II. UK

III. France

IV. Belgium

Codes

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) IV, III, II, I
- (d) III, I, IV, II
- **Ans.** (b) The correct order of leading producers of iron and steel from North to South direction is UK, Germany, Belgium and France.

Case Based MCQs

16. Read the case/source given and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries. 'Market' means people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to be able to purchase from the sellers at a place.

Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets. The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high. The densely populated regions of South and South-East Asia also provide large markets. Some industries, such as aircraft manufacturing, have a global market. The arms industry also has global markets.

Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar and cement industries. Perishability is a vital factor for the industry to be located closer to the source of the raw material. Agro-processing and dairy products are processed close to the sources of farm produce or milk supply respectively.

- (i) Market is associated with which of the following?
 - (a) Buyer
 - (b) Seller
 - (c) Finished goods
 - (d) All of the above
- **Ans.** (d) A market is associated with buyers (who buy products), sellers (who sell their products) and finished goods (needed goods).
- (ii) Which of the following regions are considered as the prosperous regions in the world?
 - (a) Europe
- (b) Japan
- (c) South-East Asia
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Europe, Japan, North America, Australia etc are considered as the prosperous regions of the world.

- (iii) Which of the following is an example of industries having worldwide markets?
 - (a) Aircraft industry
 - (b) Iron and steel industry
 - (c) Arms industry
 - (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) Aircraft industry, iron and steel industry, arms industry, ship building, etc are examples of industries having worldwide markets.

- (iv) Which of the following agro-based products are processed close to the sources of farm produce?
 - (a) Sugar
 - (b) Edible oil
 - (c) Fruit Jam
 - (d) All of the above
- **Ans.** (d) Sugar, edible oil, fruit Jam etc are examples of agro-based products which are processed close to the sources of farm produce. It is due to the fact that the raw materials used in these products are perishable in nature.
- **30.** Read the case/source given and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or, for sale in local (village) markets, or, for barter. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally.

Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuffs, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes, and figurines from wood lot and forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather; pottery and bricks from clays and stones. Goldsmiths make jewellery of gold, silver and bronze. Some artefacts and crafts are made out of bamboo, wood obtained locally from the forests.

- (i) What marks the household industries the smallest manufacturing units?
 - (a) It is based on local raw materials
 - (b) It is based on modernised tools
 - (c) Everday goods are produced at homes
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
- **Ans.** (d) Household industries are smallest manufacturing units as these industries are based on local raw materials, simple tools and everday goods are produced at homes.
- (ii) Which of the following is not correct about the finished goods of cottage manufacturing?
 - (a) These may be for consumption in the same household of artisans.
 - (b) These are for sale in the international markets.
 - (c) These are for Barter system
 - (d) These are for villagers
- **Ans.** (b) Finished goods of cottage manufacturing may be for sale in local village markets (not in international markets).

- (iii) Which of the following South-East Asian countries has developed labour-intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to its population?
 - (a) Brazil
- (b) India
- (c) Indonesia (d) China
- **Ans.** (c) Indonesia is the South-East Asian country which has developed labour intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to its population.
- (iv) Which of the following factors distinguished small scale manufacturing from household industries?
 - (a) Its production techniques
 - (b) Place of manufacturing
 - (c) Power Driven machines
 - (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All the given factors are correct on which small-scale manufacturing is different from household industries.

PART 2

Subjective Questions

• Short Answer (SA) Type Questions

- **1.** In what way secondary activities add value to natural resources? Give three examples.
- **Ans**. Secondary activities add value to the natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. For example,
 - (i) Cotton in the boll has limited use, but after transforming into yarn, it becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.
 - (ii) Iron-ore cannot be used directly from the mines but after being converted into steel, it can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc.
 - (iii) Materials from the farms, forest products and resources of the sea can be put into greater use by secondary activities.
- **2.** State three points about the process of mechanisation in modern large scale manufacturing industry.
- **Ans.** The process of mechanisation in modern large scale manufacturing industries is
 - (i) Mechanisation refers to using gadgets to accomplish tasks. For example, powerlooms in textile has led to higher production levels.
 - (ii) The advanced stage of mechanisation is automation that refers to completion of tasks without the aid of humans thinking during the manufacturing process.
 - (iii) There are automatic factories with feedback and closed loop computer control systems where machines are developed to think. These kinds of mechanised processing units have found all over the world.
- **3.** State the importance of manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country.
- **Ans.** The importance of manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country is
 - Manufacturing industries process the raw material into useful goods and products essential for consumption in a country.

- It adds value to a product and improves its quality that is essential for creating diversified products.
- Manufacturing sector creates jobs and provides employment to the people.
- Other industries such as service industry is also dependent upon the manufacturing sector.
- Urbanisation and social development of a region are also supported by the manufacturing sector.
- **4.** Why are modern manufacturing industries concentrated in few places in the world? Explain any three reasons.
- **Ans.** Modern manufacturing industries are concentrated in a few places in the world because
 - (i) Raw Material Modern industries require large quantities of raw material. Industries are mainly located near mines, farms and seas. For example, jute mills in West Bengal, cotton textile in Maharashtra,
 - (ii) **Power Resources** The main sources of power are coal, oil and hydro-power that are not evenly distributed. For example, iron and steel industries get coal from Jharia and Raniganj coal-field.
 - (iii) Means of Transport The modern industries require cheap, developed and quick means of transport. For example, the world's great industrial region is situated at the end of North Atlantic Ocean route. Great lakes in USA provide cheap transport to the industrial centres.
 - **5.** Explain how distance is the most important factor in determining the location of industries.
- **Ans.** Distance is the most important factor in determining the location of industries because
 - Access to market for the products of industry depends upon the distance between the location of industry and the nearby market.
 - Distance between the site of raw material and industry influences the location of industry.

- Heavy industries depend upon power sources. Hence, they are located close to the sources of power.
- Efficient transportation system, which can travel large distances in short time is essential for the development of industries.
- **6.** How does access to market affect the location of industries?
- **Ans.** Access to a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries in the following ways
 - Market is a place where there are consumers who have a demand for the manufactured goods as well as purchasing power (ability to purchase).
 - People come to market to buy the products needed by them. Whereas manufactures, shopkeepers, etc want to sell their finished goods in exchange of money in the market.
 - The size of markets also affects the location of industries. The places which have fewer people, have small size markets. Thus, industries do not prefer to establish their units in such area. On the other hand those, places which are densely populated, have large size regular markets as per the needs and wants of the people. These are the places where industries usually want to prefer to locate their manufacturing units is order to have accers to these markets.
 - **7.** Examine any five characteristics of footloose industries in the world. (All India 2019)
- **Ans.** Footloose industries are those industries that can be located at a wide variety of places and are not dependent on any specific raw material. The characteristics of these type of industries are
 - (i) These industries require a smaller plant in size as compared to heavy and small industries.
 - (ii) It needs skilled workers as the industrial process is advanced. The labour force is small and production is in small quantities.
 - (iii) These are environment-friendly industries and do not create any pollution.
 - (iv) These industries produce goods that are high in value but smaller in size, so, transport cost is negligible and products are transported by road networks.
 - (v) They do not require specialised raw materials. The raw material of these industries can be obtained at any place.
 - **8.** What are the basis on which industries are classified? Give examples.
- Ans. Industries are classified on various basis which are
 - On the Basis of Size On this basis, industries are classified as cottage or household industries, small scale industries and large scale industries. The size is determined by capital, number of workers and volume of production.

- On the Basis of Inputs/Raw Materials On this basis, industries are agro based industries, chemicals based industries, mineral based industries, etc. The nature of input determines their operations.
- Industries Based on Output/Product On this basis, industries are classified as basic industries and consumer goods/non basic industries.
- On the Basis of Ownership On this basis, industries are classified into public sector, private sector and joint sector industries.
- **9.** What are household industries? Give any three characteristics of these industries.
- **Ans.** Household industries are the smallest and simplest type of industries. In these industries, the artisans with local raw materials and simple tools produce everyday goods.

The characteristics of these industries are

- The work in these industries is done at home with the help of family members or with part time labour. They manufacture daily use products.
- (ii) There is not much requirement of capital in these industries. There is not much requirement of a transportation system as products are created locally and it has low commercial significance.
- (iii) The finished products of this industry may be for local consumption in the same household or village or local markets.
- **10.** Distinguish between cottage industry and small scale industry.

Ans. The main differences between cottage industry and small scale industry are

Cottage Industry	Small Scale Industry
It is the simplest manufacturing unit where work is done at home by family members or part time labour e.g. Artisans producing handicrafts.	It is generally bigger than cottage industries and employs semi-skilled labour. It is set up outside the cottage e.g. A small workshop.
It uses local raw materials and simple tools.	The raw material may be locally obtained, which are processed with simple power driven machines.
Finished products may be for consumption in the household or to sell in the local village market.	Finished products are for local markets.
It has low commerical significance.	It provides employment to large number of people and raises local purchasing power.

11. What are small scale industries? Why are they important?

Ans. Small scale industries are extended form of cottage industry. But the methods used in small scale industry are different from those of cottage industry.

It is characterised by the use of local raw materials, simple power driven machines and semi-skilled labour. Importance of small scale industries is

- Small scale industries contribute to the manufacturing and industrial output of a country.
 They contribute to the industrial exports and provide a base for the large scale industries.
- They have flexibilities in operations and small market.
 There is more use of domestic resource in a productive manner.
- This industry raises employment and increases the purchasing capacity of local people. Developing countries like India, China, Brazil etc depend upon the small scale industries to generate employment for their large population.
- **12.** Explain any five characteristics of 'large scale manufacturing' in the world. (All India 2019)
- **Ans.** The characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing industries are
 - (i) Modern large scale industrial processes consist of multiple complex activities to run the industries.
 - (ii) The specialised and skilled labour is required in the modern manufacturing industries. Thus, skilled manpower is employed.
 - (iii) These industries widely use huge power to run the heavy machines in the production process.
 - (iv) For the quality control, special measures are taken in these type of industries.
 - (v) Products of large-scale industries are sold in local as well as international markets.
- **13.** Differentiate between agro-based industries and mineral based industries in the world.

(All India 2019)

Ans. The differences between agro-based industries and mineral-based industries are

Agro-based Industries	Mineral-based Industries			
Agro-based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.	These industries use mineral ores as their raw materials.			
These industries do not involve large investment.	These industries involve large investment and are capital intensive units.			
These industries are a source of employment for rural people.	These industries are a source of employment for both rural as well as urban population.			
The raw materials of these industries are fruits, vegetables, dairy products and so on.	The raw materials of these industries are different types of minerals such as iron-ore, aluminium, mica and so on.			

Agro-based Industries	Mineral-based Industries
Examples of these	Examples of these industries are
industries are dairy	iron and steel industry, heavy
industry, cotton textile	machinery, ship building,
industry, jute textile	machine tools, engineering
industry, food processing	industries and so on.
industry and so on.	

- **14.** Explain in brief about traditional large scale industrial regions. State any two characteristics of them.
- Ans. Traditional large scale industrial regions are associated with the heavy industries like metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacturing and textile production. They are usually located near coal fields. These industries are also called smokestack industries because they are the most polluting industries.

The two characteristics of these industries are

- (i) Large labour force is engaged in production. It is also characterised by crowded and low quality poor houses, environment is unpleasant and full of pollution, waste disposals, etc.
- (ii) It is characterised by problems of unemployment and emigration because of closure of factories due to worldwide fall in demands.
- **15.** Give a brief note on the Ruhr coal field, Germany.
- Ans. Ruhr coal field has been one of the most important industrial regions of Europe for a long time. Coal, iron and steel formed the basis of the economy but with the decline in demand of coal, the industry started shrinking.

 The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany's total steel production. The future success of Ruhr is now based on the newly developed industries like huge Opel car assembly plant, new chemical plants, universities.

 Out-of-town shopping centres have appeared resulting in a 'New Ruhr' landscape.
- **16.** Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. Comment. (NCERT

Ans. The reasons for country like Africa for being industrially backward inspite of having immense natural resources are

- Lack of demand and absence of market for manufactured goods.
- Absence or lack of required energy or power sources.
- Poorly developed transportation and communication facilities are equally responsible for the underdeveloped industrial structure.
- Political instability and improper government and regional policies lead to unbalanced economy.
- The African countries do not have the advanced technology, therefore are backward in industrialisation.
- The climate of most of the countries where mineral based industries could be set-up is not favourable.

17. Explain any five characteristics of high-tech industries in the World. (All India 2019)

Ans. The characteristics of high-tech industries are

- (i) There is production of advanced scientific and engineering products with the use of intensive Research and Development (R and D).
- (ii) The workforce in these industries consists of highly skilled specialist workforce. These are professional workers (white collar workers).
- (iii) These industries use robotics, computer aided designs, and other highly advanced technologies.
- (iv) These industries are self-sustained and highly specialised.
- (v) Sometimes, these industries concentrate regionally to form technopolis e.g. Silicon Valley.

Long Answer (LA) Type Questions

1. Examine any five factors that influence the location of Industries in the world. (All India 2019)

Ans. The five factors influencing the industrial location in the world are

- (i) Access to Market Market is a place where people, who have demand for goods and the ability to purchase, buy from the sellers, selling their goods at that place. 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 population with more purchasing power from big markets.
- (ii) Access to Raw Material Industries that use heavy, bulky and weight-losing raw material are established near the source of raw material. For example, in sugar industries, sugarcane is a perishable and weight-losing raw material. To reduce the transport cost, industries are located near the source of raw material.
- (iii) Access to Sources of Energy Industries using more power and energy are established near the source of energy. For example, aluminum industry.
- (iv) Access to Transportation and Communication Industries are located in areas that have efficient transport network to get raw material from various regions and supply manufactured goods to market. Communication network is also needed to communicate ideas. 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.

2. Differentiate between cottage and large scale industries.

Ans. Differences between cottage and large scale industries are

Cottage Industries	Large Scale Industries
It is run by creative individual or craftsmen who are assisted by their family members in their home.	It involves the use of power odriven heavy machines in the production process.
	Raw materials may be local in origin or may be bought from foreign markets. Their products are exported.
Small and ordinary tools are used in the scale of production.	eThe main features of large scale industries is the use of specialised techniques in the process of production.
This industry is not affect by capital and transportation system.	It is characterised by high capital investment and modern methods of transport and communication systems.
Jute rope, basket, pickles, etc are examples of cottage industry products.	Iron and steel industry, shipbuilding, textile, petro-chemical are large scale industries.

3. Differentiate between small scale manufacturing industry and large scale manufacturing.

(All India 2018)

Ans. Differences between small scale and large scale manufacturing industries are

Large Scale Manufacturing Industry
In large scale manufacturing, operations are on a large scale like large factories.
It requires very high capital investments and advanced technology.
Raw materials may be local or imported but there is large use of energy for assembly line mass production and specialised workers.
The production is for export purposes in the international markets.
They are located in both developing and developed countries.
Examples include-Iron and steel, cement industry, automotive industry etc.

4. Classify the industries on the basis of inputs/raw materials.

Ans. On the basis of inputs or raw materials, industries are classified as

- Agro Based Industries These industries involve the
 processing of raw materials of the products which are
 obtained from agricultural farms and fields. The finished
 products are sold in the rural and urban markets. These
 industries include food processing, sugar, pickle, fruit
 juices, spices, textile etc.
- Minerals Based Industry Minerals are used as raw materials in these industries. These include ferrous metallic minerals such as iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metallic minerals such as aluminium, copper, gold etc and non-metallic minerals based industries like cement industry.
- Chemical Based Industry These industries use natural chemical minerals. These include petroleum, salt, sulphur, potash, plastic industries. They also use raw materials obtained from wood and coal.
- Forest Based Industries These industries use major and minor forest products such as wood, timber etc. These include paper industry, furniture industry, lac industry etc.
- Animal Based Industries These industries are based on the products obtained from animals. These include leather industry, woolen, textile industry etc.
- **5.** Write a short note on iron and steel industries and their distribution in the world.
- **Ans.** Iron and steel industry is a basic industry which provides raw material to other industries such as machine tools, used for further production. It is complex and capital intensive in nature. The distribution of iron and steel industries in the world is
 - North America In North America, most of the production of iron and steel comes from North Appalachian Region, Great Lakes region and the Atlantic coast of USA. The important industries centres include Pittsburgh, Chicago, Lorain, Cleveland, Buffalo, Sparrows Point and Morisville. It also extends towards the Southern State of Alabama.
 - Europe In Europe, the major producers of Iron and Steel are UK, Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Russia. Important centres are
 - UK Scun Thorpe, Port Talbot, Birmingham
 - Germany Duisburg, Dortmund, Essen
 - France Le Creusot, St. Ettinne
 - Russia St. Petersburgh, Moscow
 - Ukraine Krivoi Rog, Donetsk
 - Asia The major producers in Asia are Japan, China, India.
 The important centres are
 - Japan Nagasaki, Yokohama
 - China Shanghai, Wuhan
 - India Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, etc.

- **6.** Write a short note on cotton textile industry. Also mention its sub sectors in brief
- Ans. Cotton textile industry is an agro-based industry which requires a huge amount of cotton as raw material. It is distributed all over the world. It is located in India, China, USA, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Egypt etc which produce more than half of the world's raw cotton. The UK, North-West European countries and Japan import cotton yarn to produce cotton textile. Europe alone accounts for nearly half of the world's cotton imports.

But this industry has now shown a declining trend in many countries due to a stiff competition with synthetic fibres. With the scientific advancement and technological improvement the industrial structure is showing a change. For example, from Second World War till the 1970s, Germany was the leading producer of cotton textiles but now it has declined. Cotton textiles has shifted to less developed countries where labour cost is low as compared to developed countries.

This industry has three sub-sectors

- (i) Handloom Sector It is a labour-intensive sector that provides employments to semi-skilled workers. It needs only a small capital investment. It includes spinning, weaving and finishing of the fabric process.
- (ii) Powerloom Sector Powerlooms are less labour-internsive due to introduction of machines which increases the volume production. These sectors are highly capital intensive. They require good quality raw cotton.
- (iii) Mill Sector This sector is highly capital intensive and produces fine clothes in bulk.
- **7.** Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centres. (NCERT)
- **Ans.** High-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centres because
 - Periphery of metropolitan areas have open spaces which are neat and clean as compared to core areas. It is suitable for setting up high-tech firms.
 - Business parks are planned and developed by the governments at the periphery, which has free spaces as opposed to the congested core areas.
 - In the peripheral areas, there is connectivity with the major roads and highways whereas the core is congested with heavy traffic.
 - High tech industries are the latest generation of manufacturing industries. These involve the application of intensive research and development for manufacturing scientifically advance and engineered products.

It requires modern set-ups which are neatly spaced having low and dispersed buildings. This can be planned in the peripheral areas as large land is available in peripheral areas of metropolitans.

8. Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world. (NCERT)

Ans. The major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world are

- Modern industrial activities are carried out at a few number of places in developed countries.
- The structure and form of industries change with the progress of economy, scientific and technological advancements. For example, the textile industry in UK witnessed constant growth up to first half of 20th century.
- The industry declined with the shift of the textile industry to less developed countries like India where labour costs are low.
- High-tech industries have been diffusing to less developed countries from more developed countries.
 For example, in earlier days, Germany developed iron and steel industry by importing iron from Brazil. Now, Brazil might make steel and Germany would import steel and work with these to make engineering products such as cars, computers, etc.
- Other changes that have been observed are that large factories are giving way to smaller units dispersed over large areas and employing several thousands of people.
 These regions have become the centres of economic and political power.

Case Based Questions

1. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

The iron and steel industry forms the base of all other industries and therefore, it is called a basic industry. It is basic because it provides raw material for other industries such as machine tools used for further production. It may also be called a heavy industry because it uses large quantities of bulky raw materials and its products are also heavy.

Iron is extracted from iron ore by smelting in a blast furnace with carbon (coke) and limestone. The molten iron is cooled and moulded to form pig iron which is used for converting into steel by adding strengthening materials like manganese.

The large integrated steel industry is traditionally located close to the sources of raw materials—iron ore, coal, manganese and limestone-or at places where these could be easily brought, e.g. near ports. But in mini steel mills access to markets is more important than inputs. These are less expensive to build and operate and can be located near markets because of

the abundance of scrap metal, which is the main input. Traditionally, most of the steel was produced at large integrated plants, but mini mills are limited to just one-step process - steel making - and are gaining ground.

- (i) How iron is manufactured from iron ore?
- **Ans.** Iron is extracted from iron ore by smelting in a blast furnace with carbon (coke) and limestone. The molten iron is cooled and moulded to form pig iron which is used for converting into steel by adding strengthening materials like manganese.
- (ii) Why iron and steel industry is regarded as a key industry and bulky industry?
- Ans. The iron and steel industry forms the base of all other industries and therefore, it is regarded as a key industry. It is basic because it provides raw material for other industries such as machine tools used for further production.
 - Iron ore industry may also be called a bulky or heavy industry because it uses large quantities of bulky raw materials and its products are also heavy like machine tools, parts of automobiles, railways and so on.
- (iii) How significance of mini steel plants is growing in recent time?

Ans. The significance of mini steel plants is gaining in recent time in the following ways

- As compared to large integrated steel industry, mini steel mills need only nearness to market places rather than other location factors; thus, these can be set up anywhere.
- Mini steel mills are less expensive to build and operate.
 They need only scrap metal which is the main input.
- **2.** Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

Cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors i.e. handloom, powerloom and mill sectors. Handloom sector is labour-intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled workers. It requires small capital investment. Why did Mahatma Gandhi propagate Khadi as part of the independence movement? This sector involves spinning, weaving and finishing of the fabrics. The powerloom sector introduces machines and becomes less labour intensive and the volume of production increases. Cotton textile mill sector is highly capital intensive and produces fine clothes in bulk.

Cotton textile manufacturing requires good quality cotton as raw material. India, China, USA, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Egypt produce more than half of the world's raw cotton. The UK, NW European countries and Japan also produce cotton textile made from imported yarn. Europe alone accounts for nearly half of the world's cotton imports.

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.

- (i) Name the countries which produce more than 50 per cent of the world's raw cotton. Why cotton industry is diminishing?
- Ans. Counties like India, China, U.S.A, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Egypt produce more than 50 per cent of the world's raw cotton. Cotton industry is showing a diminishing trend as it is facing stiff competition with synthetic fibres.
- (ii) India is one of the major producers of cotton in the world but this industry is facing many problems nowadays. State any two such problems.
- **Ans.** It is true that India is one of the major producers of cotton in the world but this industry is facing many problems nowadays which are
 - (i) Indian cotton mill industry has to face stiff competition from powerloom and handloom sector, synthetic fibres and from products of other countries.
 - (ii) Most of the textile mills are old with obsolete machinery. This results in low productivity and Inferior quality.
- (iii) Give any two limitations of mill sector of cotton textile industry.
- **Ans.** The limitation of mill sector of cotton textile industries is that is highly capital intensive.

It requires a large amount of investment for production.

3. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

High technology, Or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive Research and Development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. 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 a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

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. Are some technopolies developing in India?

Manufacturing contributes significantly to the world economy. Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics are some of the world's most important manufacturing industries.

- (i) What is meent by technopolies? Also give its example.
- **Ans.** Technopolies is the term given to high-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised.

Examples of technopolies are Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle.

- (ii) Which characteristics make the high-tech industry an important industry in the world?
- **Ans.** The following characteristics make the high-tech industry an important industry in the world
 - High-tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.
 - These industries are based on research and development. Thus, they use modern technologies like internet, GIS system, Remote Sensing Technique and so on.
- (iii) What is the suitable criteria for setting up of High-tech industry in a region? Give examples of high-tech industry.

Ans. Suitable criteria for the setting up of High-tech industry is

- Neatly spaced areas
- · Low, modern, dispersed office-plant-lab buildings
- It does not need massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas

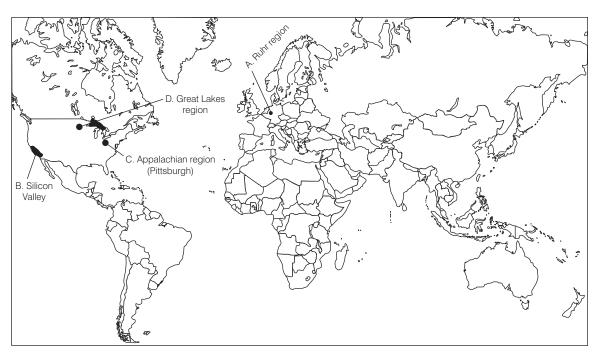
Examples of High-tech industry are Robotics on the assembly line and Computer-aided Design (CAD).

• Map Based Question

1. On the map given of the world, four places of secondary activities are marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them and write their names.



Ans.



Chapter Test

Objective Questions

1	Which.	of the	following	is not	а	secondary	economic	activity?
	VVIIICII	OI LITE	TOHOWITE	15 1101	а	secondary	economic	activity:

(a) Mining

(b) Manufacturing

(c) Timber processing

(d) All of these

2. Which of the following factors promote large-scale manufacturing?

(a) Large use of energy

(b) Advance technology

(c) Assembly lines

(d) All of these

3. Match the following:

List-I (Classification of Industries)		List-II (Examples)
A. Cottage manufacturing	1.	Tea plantation business
B. Mineral based industries	2.	Woollen textiles
C. Agri-business	3.	Pottery industries
D. Animal based industries	4.	Furniture

Codes

A B C D A B C D (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 4 3 1 2 (c) 1 4 3 2 (d) 2 4 1 3

4. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Countries Places of iron and steel industry

(a) UK
 (b) Germany
 (c) France
 (d) UKraine
 Scun Thorpe
 Moscow
 ST. Ettienne
 Krivai Rog

- 5. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.
 - I. Individual investors and private organisations have the authority to own and manage the private sector industries.
 - II. In capitalist countries, industries are generally owned privately.
 - (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Both I and II are correct

(c) Only II is correct

(d) Both are incorrect

Short Answer Type Questions

- 6. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic industries.
- 7. Distinguish between basic goods industries and consumer goods industries.
- 8. State any three examples of household industries.
- 9. State any four features of small-scale manufacturing.
- **10.** What do you mean by secondary sector?

Long Answer Type Questions

- 11. Describe the classification of industries on the basis of size.
- **12.** Why cotton industries declined after First World War? Mention the reasons of diversions of cotton industry to Asia.
- 13. Discuss any five factors influencing industrial location in the world.

Answers

1. (d) None of these 2. (d) All of these 3. (b) 4. (b) Germany – Moscow

5. (b) Both I and II are correct