1. In 1854, where was the first cotton mill of India founded? **(1)**

    a. Surat

    b. Bombay

    c. Madras

    d. Mysore

2. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of _____. **(1)**

    a. consumer goods

    b. basic goods

    c. heavy goods

    d. electric goods

3. In 2010-11 3.7 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakhs small and marginal farmers who were engaged in cultivation of_____. **(1)**

    a. Jute

    b. yarn

    c. silk

    d. Cotton

4. Where was the first textile mill established? **(1)**

    a. Mumbai

    b. Kolkata

    c. Lucknow

    d. Gujarat

5. Which of the following led to expansion of the fertilizer industry? **(1)**

    a. MNCs (multinational corporations)

    b. All the above

    c. Liberalization and foreign direct investment

    d. The Green Revolution

6. Which public sector enterprise deals with the marketing of the steel? **(1)**

7. How much electricity is required for the smelting per ton of aluminium ore? **(1)**

8. Mention various stages of value addition in the textile industry. **(1)**

9. What is a basic industry? Give example of such industry. **(1)**

10. Classify the industries on the basis of ownership & give one example of each category. **(3)**

11. What is the meaning of manufacturing industry? Why is it considered the backbone of economic development? Give two reasons. **(3)**

12. Why does the north-eastern part of the peninsular plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? **(3)**

13.   i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

     a. Software technology park

     b. Iron and steel Plant

  ii. Locate and Label Ahmadabad cotton textile Centre with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**

14. Why are industries located in or near the cities? What were its results in pre-independence period? **(5)**

15. Iron and Steel industry is the basic as well as heavy industry. Justify the statement with suitable examples. **(5)**

Answers

1. b. Bombay

   Explanation: The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. The first Indian cotton mill, "The Bombay Spinning Mill", was opened in 1854 in Bombay by Cowasji Nanabhai Davar.

2. a. consumer goods

   Explanation: Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.

3. a. Jute

   Explanation: In 2010-11 the jute industry was supporting 3.7 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakhs small and marginal farmers who were engaged in cultivation of jute. Many more people were associated indirectly.

4. a. Mumbai

   Explanation: The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

5. d. The Green Revolution

   Explanation: After the Green Revolution the industry expanded to several other parts of the country. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala contribute towards half the fertiliser production. The success of the Green Revolution lay primarily in its increased use of fossil energy for fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation to raise crops as well as in improved seed. It greatly increased the energy-intensiveness of agricultural production, in some cases by 100-fold or more

6. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a public sector enterprise that deals with the marketing of the steel. It was incorporated on 24 January 1973 and its headquarters are in New Delhi.

7. 18,600 kWh electricity is required for the smelting per ton of aluminium ore.

8. The various stages of value addition in the textile and clothing industry are as under:

   i. Fibre production
   ii. Spinning
   iii. Weaving knitting
   iv. Dyeing and finishing
   v. Garments manufacture.

9. Industry which supplies its products or raw materials to manufacture other goods is called basic industry. An example of such an industry is the steel industry which supplies steel to the automobile industry.

10. Classification of Industries on the basis of ownership:

Category	Examples
Public Sector Industries Owned and operated by govt.agencies.	BHEL, SAIL, etc
Private Sector Industries Owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals.	Tisco, Bajaj Auto Ltd.
Joint Sector Industries Jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.	Oil India Ltd.
Cooperative Sector Industries Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material, workers or both.	Sugar Industry in Maharashtra.

11. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. It is considered as backbone of economic development because

    i. Manufacturing industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural

income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

ii. It brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

iii. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and helps in getting foreign exchange.

12. Due to the following reasons there has been concentration of iron and steel industries north eastern part of the peninsular plateau region:

   i. The area is rich in raw material.
   ii. Transport facilities are available.
   iii. Port facilities are available close to this are.
   iv. Labour from Bihar and UP states is also available.

13.

14. There are reasons why industries are located in or near the cities:

   i. As an industrial activity starts, urbanization follows.
   ii. Industries need different types of services such as banking, transport, insurance

labour, hotels and educational institute which are easily available in the cities only.

iii. Cites are markets for many finished industrial products.
iv. Many industries lead to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as agglomeration economies.

In the pre-independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places with a viewpoint of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centers surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.

15. **Basic industry**:

i. Iron and steel industry produces iron and steel, which is used for manufacturing machines, tools and equipment.
ii. Machinery and tools are basic for any manufacturing process.

Heavy industry:

i. This industry provides raw materials for heavy industries such as automobile, shipbuilding etc.thus the development of these heavy industries is dependent on the supply of iron and steel.
ii. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials (iron ore and limestone are examples) are heavy and bulky. They involve heavy transportation cost. Besides, the finished goods are generally either heavy or bulky or both.

Thus, it can be concluded that Iron and steel industry is basic as well as heavy industry.