

5 Secondary Activities

Fastrack Revision

► Secondary Activities

In secondary activities, we engage ourselves in transforming raw materials gained from primary activities into valuable products useful for human being. Shaping and transforming the raw materials into usable materials for human being is the main characteristics of this activity.

► Manufacturing

In the secondary activities are included manufacturing, processing and construction or infrastructure industries.

► **Raw materials** are transformed into finished good with the assistance of man power and application of machines.

The manufacturing may be done by primitive methods or by modern technology.

► **Standardised commodities** are produced by modern manufacturing techniques and application of power.

► **All type of articles and commodities** are the products from handicrafts to moulding of iron and steel. Even outer space vehicles and computer components are manufactured.

► Characteristics of Modern Large Scale Manufacturing

► Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production:

Under the 'craft' method, factories produce only a few pieces which are made to order. On the other hand, large scale manufacturing involves production of large quantities of standardised parts by each worker performing only one task repeatedly.

► **Mechanisation:** It refers to the use of gadgets to accomplish tasks. Automation (without aid of human thinking during manufacturing process) is the advanced stage of mechanisation. Large scale manufacturing industries use mechanisation.

► **Technological Innovation:** Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.

► **Organisational Structure and Stratification:** Large organisations and infrastructure is need to run on the system smoothly and properly.

► **Uneven Geographic Distribution:** Modern manufacturing is concentrated only on less than 10 per cent of world's land area. The site of secondary activities covers much smaller areas as compared to agriculture activities.

► Influential Factors of Industrial Location

► **Access to Raw Material:** Industries which are engaged in manufacturing of perishable commodities such as vegetables, milk and milk products should be located nearer to the source of raw materials.

► **Access to Skilled Labourers:** Some manufacturing industries are run by skilled labourers. So the location of the site must be at the place where they are available in abundance.

► **Access to Market Place:** Nearness of the site of industry to a market place for manufactured commodities is the important factor in the location of industry. But some industries such as aircraft manufacturing and ordnance factories, nearness of market place is immaterial as they have global markets.

► **Access to Transportation:** Transport facility is the key for industrial growth. Movements of raw materials to factory and finished goods to market is better done by good transport facility.

► **Access to Communication Facility:** Good communication facility is very helpful in industrial sector. It assists exchange and provide information and dealings with and from industry site.

► **Availability of Energy Source:** There are some heavy industrial plants which cannot run smoothly without power or energy, such as aluminium industry, iron and steel industry, fertilizer industry, etc. Sites of such industries should be located near the source or supply of energy or power.

► **Government Policy:** Government adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.

Knowledge BOOSTER

In case of footloose industries, they do not need any raw materials. Their component parts can be obtained everywhere. They are non-polluting industries, it is required that their location should have accessibility into the road network.

► Classification of Manufacturing Industries

► **On the Basis of Size:** An industrial set-up is determined by the amount of its capital investment, number of employees and volume of net production. On these parameters, we become familiar with three types of industries:

- **Cottage Industries:** These are also called as household industries. In such a unit artisans with locally available materials produce everyday goods. They use simple tools in making them. Family members provide part time labour for the work. Hand made fans, kites, incense sticks, aroma, mud and wooden statues are created in cottage industry.
 - **Small Scale Industries:** Semi-skilled labourers are used in this type of industry. Simple machines are used in producing the items. Such industries are labourer-oriented. They provide better employment opportunities for the vast population of a nation, such as India.
 - **Large Scale Industries:** Many factors are responsible while they are elevated and flourished. Such industries require large capital investments and advanced technology is required. In establishing a large scale industry a large market, different raw materials and heavy use of energy is needed. There should be a separate class of specialised workers. These industries are grouped into two regions of traditional large scale industrial regions and high technology large scale industrial regions.
- **On the Basis of Input of Raw Materials:**
- **Agro-Based Industries:** For such industries the raw materials are obtained from agriculture, such as sugar pickles, fruit juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), food processing, oils, textiles, etc.
 - **Mineral Based Industries:** These industries are based upon minerals. On the basis of mineral, these are of three categories:
 - ferrous metallic mineral based industries
 - Non-ferrous metallic minerals based industries and
 - Non-metallic minerals based industries.
 - **Chemical Based Industries:** Natural chemical minerals are used in these industries. Mineral oil, salt, sulphur and potash industries are natural mineral. Plastic industries also use natural chemicals. Chemical industries are also based on raw materials obtained from wood and coal.
 - **Industries Based on Forest Raw Materials:** In these industries, forest products are used as raw materials. Furniture industry, timber industry, paper industry, bamboo-grass-lac industry, all are dependant on raw material obtained from forest.
- **Industries Based on Raw Material Obtained from Animals:** These industries are fully based on the products obtained from animals. Leather industry is run by leather obtained from animals, wool is obtained from sheep for woollen textile industries. Ivory is also obtained from elephant's tusks.
- **On the Basis of Output of Products:**
- **Basic Industry:** Such industry produces materials which are used to make other goods, such as iron and steel industry.
 - **Non-basic Industry:** Such industry produces consumer goods. It manufacture such goods or articles which are ready-to-use for consumers. Biscuits, breads, tea, soap, stationery, etc., are produced in such an industry.
- **On the Basis of Ownership:**
- **Public Sector Industries:** These industries are erected by government whether it is central or state government. The ownership is vested in the government. The government manages the affairs of such industries.
 - **Private Sector Industries:** In these industries, the ownership vests in private individuals and associations. No interference is done by government in day-to-day working of these industries.
 - **Joint Sector Industries:** The industries of this category are managed jointly by government and individuals. Thus both the public and private sectors manage them.
- **Industries with High Technology**
- Industries with high technology have acquired a unique place in industrial sector. Advanced scientific and engineering products are manufactured in this sector. Intensive research and development devices are used and applied, in producing different items. White-collar workers are engaged in a large number. They are skilled and professional in their respective fields. The blue collar workers who are actual production workers find less number in such industrial setups.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Under the method, factories produce only a few pieces which are prepared as per order.
- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| a. cast | b. craft |
| c. cut | d. All of these |
- Q 2. Aircraft and arms industry have a:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. local market | b. defence market |
| c. global market | d. no market |
- Q 3. add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Primary activities | b. Secondary activities |
| c. Tertiary activities | d. None of these |
- Q 4. Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the:
- | |
|-------------------------|
| a. energy supply |
| b. communication supply |
| c. labour supply |
| d. Both b. and c. |



- Q 5. Which one of the following statements is wrong?**
- Cheap water transport has facilitated the jute mill industry along the Hugli.
 - Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries.
 - The development of hydro-electricity and petroleum reduced to a great extent, the importance of coal energy as a locational factor for industry.
 - Port towns in India have attracted industries.

- Q 6. In which one of the following types of economies are the factors of production owned individually?**
- Capitalist
 - Mixed
 - Socialist
 - None of these

- Q 7. Which one of the following types of industries produces raw materials for other industries?**
- Cottage industries
 - Small scale industries
 - Basic industries
 - Footloose industries

- Q 8. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?**
- Automobile industry : Los Angeles
 - Shipbuilding industry : Lusaka
 - Aircraft industry : Florence
 - Iron and steel industry : Pittsburgh

- Q 9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of an urban marketing centre?**
- They provide specialised services
 - They provide specialised markets
 - They are organised periodically
 - They provide ordinary services

- Q 10. The smallest unit of manufacturing is the:**
- cottage industry
 - agricultural industry
 - chemical industry
 - Both b. and c.

- Q 11. Paper and medicine are industries based on:**
- mining
 - extracting
 - forest
 - All of these

- Q 12. Computer and chemicals are examples of:**
- high-tech industries
 - agriculture based industries
 - private sector industries
 - All of the above

- Q 13. Small scale industries uses:**
- local raw materials
 - no raw materials
 - Both a. and b.
 - imported raw materials

- Q 14. Match the following:**

Column I	Column II
A. Cottage industries	1. Food processing
B. Agro-based industries	2. Iron and steel
C. Chemical based industries	3. Wooden statues
D. Basic industry	4. Mineral oil

Codes:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| a. 3 1 4 2 | b. 1 2 3 4 |
| c. 4 3 2 1 | d. 2 4 1 3 |

- Q 15. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options:**
- Statement I: Activities such as the production of energy come under the secondary sector.**

Statement II: Secondary sector activities involve converting natural products into usable or consumable final goods.

Options:

- Both the statements are correct, statement II does not explain statement I correctly.
- Both the statements are correct and statement II does correctly explain the statement I.
- Both statements I and II are incorrect.
- Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 16-18): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q 16. Assertion (A): Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader industry.**

Reason (R): Linkages between industries increases savings and profits for all the industries.

- Q 17. Assertion (A): Iron and steel industry is a basic industry.**

Reason (R): Iron and steel industry provides raw material to other industries.

- Q 18. Assertion (A): High-tech industries are located, on the periphery of metropolitan cities.**

Reason (R): Land is available at cheap rates on the periphery of cities and periphery of these cities provide neat, less congested and open spaces as compared to places within the city.

Answers

- (b)
- (c)
- (b)
- (a)
- (b)
- (a)
- (c)
- (d)
- (c)
- (a)
- (c)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)



Passage Based Questions

Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors i.e., handloom, power loom and mill sectors. Handloom

sector is labour-intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled workers. It requires small capital investment. Mahatma Gandhi propagated Khadi as part of the independence movement. This sector involves spinning, weaving and finishing of the fabrics. The power loom 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.

- Q 1. Which of the following sector provides employment to large number of people?**
 a. Powerloom sector b. Mill sector
 c. Handloom sector d. None of these
- Q 2. Introduction of which of the following led to increase in volume of production of textiles?**
 a. Powerloom b. Spinning units
 c. Handloom d. Khadi
- Q 3. Which of the following regions imports most of the cotton in the world?**
 a. South America b. Europe
 c. North America d. Africa
- Q 4. Cotton textile industry is facing tough competition from which of the following?**
 a. Jute fibres b. Synthetic fibres
 c. Silk fibres d. All of these

Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets.

Conceptually, an industry is a geographically located manufacturing unit maintaining books of accounts and records under a management system. As the term industry is comprehensive, it is also used as synonymous with 'manufacturing'. When one uses terms like 'steel industry' and 'chemical industry', one thinks of factories and processes. But there are many secondary activities which are not carried on in factories such as what is now called the 'entertainment industry' and 'Tourism industry', etc. So for clarity, the longer expression 'manufacturing industry' is used.

(CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

- Q 1. What do you understand by the term manufacturing?**
Ans. Manufacturing, literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'.
- Q 2. "Manufacturing involves value addition." Explain with any one suitable example.**
Ans. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value. Example; Raw cotton is transformed to more valuable threads and then threads are further transformed into more valuable fabric.
- Q 3. Name two industries which provide services rather than production of goods.**
Ans. The 'Entertainment Industry' and 'Tourism Industry'.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 1. Why are the large integrated steel industries located close to the source of raw material? Give one reason.**
 (CBSE 2016)
Ans. Steel industries are located near the source of raw material because it saves transport cost at places where raw materials can be easily brought.
- Q 2. Why is 'technological innovation' essential for industries? Explain.**
 (CBSE 2022 Term-2)
Ans. Technological innovations are an important aspect of modern industries for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.
- Q 3. Mention any two problems of Ruhr Industrial Region.**
 (CBSE 2016)

OR

Which is the leading steel producing region of Germany?

- Ans.** Problems of Ruhr Industrial Region are:
 (i) Industrial waste
 (ii) Pollution
The Ruhr region is the leading steel producing region of Germany cottage industry.

Q 4. What is household industry?

- Ans.** It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The craftsmen use local raw materials and simple hand tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part time labourers.

Q 5. Classify the industries on the basis of raw materials.

Ans. On the basis of the raw materials used, the industries are classified as:

- (i) agro-based;
- (ii) mineral-based;
- (iii) chemical-based;
- (iv) forest-based and
- (v) animal based.

Q 6. What are the three sub-sectors of cotton textile industry?

Ans. The three sub-sectors are:

- (i) Handloom
- (ii) Powerloom
- (iii) Mills



Short Answer Type Questions ↘

Q 1. How do secondary activities add value to natural resources? Explain with three examples.

Ans. Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

Examples:

- (i) Cotton in the boll when converted into yarn becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.
- (ii) Iron ore can't be used directly from the mines, but after being converted into steel, it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools etc.
- (iii) Materials from farm, forest, mine and sea can't be used in raw form. They have to be processed into finished products by using secondary activities.

Q 2. Explain the process of mechanisation in modern large scale manufacturing industry in three points.

Ans. The process of mechanisation in modern large scale manufacturing industry is given as follows:

- (i) It refers to using gadgets which accomplish tasks. e.g., use of powerlooms instead of handlooms has led to higher production levels.
- (ii) Automation is the advanced stage of mechanisation wherein tasks are performed without aid of human thinking during the manufacturing process.
- (iii) Automatic factories with feedback and closed loop computer control systems where machines are developed to 'think', have sprung up all over the world.

Q 3. 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 of the following three reasons:

(i) **Access to Raw Material:** Industries which are engaged in manufacturing of perishable commodities such as vegetables, milk and milk products should be located nearer to the source of raw materials.

(ii) **Access to Skilled Labourers:** Some manufacturing industries are run by skilled labourers. So the location of the site must be at the place where they are available in abundance.

(iii) **Access to Market Place:** Nearness of the site of industry to a market place for manufactured commodities is the important factor in the location of industry. But some industries such as aircraft manufacturing and ordnance factories nearness of market place is immaterial as they have global markets.

Q 4. What are the basis on which industries are classified? Give examples.

Ans. Manufacturing industries are classified on the basis of:

(i) **Industries based on size:**

- (a) Size of an industry depends on amount of capital invested, number of workers employed and volume of production.
- (b) On this basis, industries are classified into household or cottage industries, small scale industries and large scale industries.

(ii) **Industries based on Inputs/Raw materials**

On this basis, industries are classified as:

- (a) Agro based
- (b) Mineral based
- (c) Forest based
- (d) Chemical based
- (e) Animal based

(iii) **Industries based on Output/Products:**

On this basis, industries are classified as:

- (a) Basic industries
- (b) Non basic industries

(iv) **Industries based on Ownership:**

On this basis, industries are classified as:

- (a) Public sector industries
- (b) Private sector industries
- (c) Joint sector industries

Q 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. The choice of location of industries depends on:

(i) **Distance of Industry from the Market:** Industries are basically located in areas which have close proximity with the market.

(ii) **Distance of the Industry from the Source of Raw Material:** Industries producing perishable products, dairy products, agro processing industries, etc., are located close to the sources of farm produce or milk supply.

- (iii) **Distance of the Industry from the Availability of Labour Supply:** Industries are located in areas which are in close proximity with the areas providing skilled, cheap labour.
- (iv) **Distance of the Industry from Power Source:** Most industries are located close to the sources of power.
- (v) **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities:** Efficient transportation system, which can travel large distances in short time is essential for development of industries.
- (vi) **Access to Agglomeration Economies:** Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader industry. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies.

Q 6. Describe the characteristics of household industries.

Ans. The characteristics of household industries are:

- (i) **Size:** It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
- (ii) **Other Name:** It is also known as cottage manufacturing.
- (iii) **Type of Input:** 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.
- (iv) **Use of Finished Product:** Finished product may be used for consumption in the same household, or for sale in local (village) markets, or for barter.
- (v) **Influence of Capital and Transportation:** 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.
- (vi) **Examples:** Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuffs, fabrics, mats, tools, etc.

Q 7. Write a short note on small scale industry.

Ans. Small scale industries are an extended form of cottage industry. But it differs from household industries in its production techniques and place of manufacture. They use local raw material, simple power driven machines and semi skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil etc., have developed labour intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

Q 8. State the importance of manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country.

Ans. Manufacturing industries have played a major role in the economic development of countries. It is very important for the economic development of a region because of the following reasons:

- (i) Manufacturing industries process the raw material into useful goods and products essential for consumption in a country.
- (ii) It adds value to a product and improves its quality that is essential for creating diversified products.
- (iii) Manufacturing sector creates jobs and provides employment to the people.
- (iv) Other industries such as service industry is also dependent upon the manufacturing sector.
- (v) Urbanisation and social development of a region are also supported by the manufacturing sector.

Q 9. Explain any three characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world.

OR

Explain any three characteristics of organisational structure and stratification of modern large scale manufacturing industry.

Ans. Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing are:

- (i) **Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production:** Under the 'craft' method, factories produce only a few pieces which are made to order. On the other hand, production involves production of large quantities of standardised parts by each worker performing only one task repeatedly.
- (ii) **Mechanisation**
 - (a) It refers to the use of gadgets to accomplish tasks.
 - (b) Automation (without aid of human thinking during manufacturing process) is the advanced stage of mechanisation.
 - (c) Large scale manufacturing industries use mechanisation.
- (iii) **Technological Innovation:** Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.

Q 10. What are traditional large scale industrial regions? Give any two characteristics of them.

Ans. Traditional Large Scale Industrial Regions: Traditional large scale industrial regions are associated with the heavy industries like metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacturing and textile production.

Two main characteristics of these industries are:

- (i) They have high proportion of employment in manufacturing industry. They have high density housing, often of inferior type and poor services. They have unattractive environment for example, pollution, waste heaps and so on.



- (ii) Large unemployment and high out migration is the present situation in these regions because of closure of factories due to world-wide fall in demands.

Q 11. Distinguish between cottage industry and small scale industry.

OR

How are small scale industries different from household industries explain.

Ans. The main differences between cottage industries and small scale industries are:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	Cottage Industries	Small Scale Industries
(i)	Meaning	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.
(ii)	Raw Material used	It uses local raw materials and simple tools.	The raw material may be locally obtained, which are processed with simple power driven machines.
(iii)	Use of Finished Products	Finished products may be for consumption in the household or to sell in the local village market.	Finished products are for local markets.
(iv)	Commercial Significance	It has low commercial significance.	It provides employment to large number of people and raises local purchasing power.

Q 12. How does access to market affect the location of industries?

Ans. Market means people who:

- (i) have demand for these goods.
- (ii) have purchasing power to be able to purchase from sellers at a place.

Access to market affect the location of Industries as:

- (i) Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets.
- (ii) The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets.
- (iii) Density populated regions of South and South-East Asia provide large markets.
- (iv) Industries such as aircraft manufacturing and arms industry have global markets.

Q 13. How technological innovations are important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any five aspects. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

OR

How are technological innovations an important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any three aspects in this regard.

Ans. Technological innovations through research and development strategies are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste, inefficiency and combating pollution. Three aspects of modern manufacturing industries are:

- (i) Complex machine technology is needed so that high quality goods are produced at less time.
- (ii) It requires vast capital so that machines with latest technology can be used in manufacturing.
- (iii) Extreme specialisation and division of labour is required, that can work efficiently on the machines.
- (iv) The industries use machines for the production processes. Automation is the advanced stage of mechanisation wherein, human thinking during the manufacturing process is not required.
- (v) Modern manufacturing industries harness the power of data analytics to gain insights, make data-driven decision and optimise production process.

Q 14. Examine any five characteristics of footloose industries in the world. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Five characteristics of footloose industries in the world are:

- (i) They can be located in a wide variety of places.
- (ii) They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise.
- (iii) They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere.
- (iv) They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force.
- (v) These are generally not polluting industries.

Q 15. Classify the industries on the basis of inputs/raw materials.

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

- (i) **Agro-based Industries:** For such industries the raw materials are obtained from agriculture, such as sugar pickles, fruit juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), food processing, oils, textiles, etc.
- (ii) **Mineral Based Industries:** These industries are based upon minerals. On the basis of mineral, these are of three categories:

- (a) Ferrous metallic mineral based Industries.
 - (b) Non-ferrous metallic minerals based Industries and
 - (c) Non-metallic minerals based Industries.
- (iii) **Chemical Based Industries:** Natural chemical minerals are used in these industries. Mineral oil, salt, sulphur and potash industries are natural mineral. Plastic industries also use natural chemicals. Chemical Industries are also based on raw materials obtained from wood and coal.
- (iv) **Industries Based on Forest Raw Materials:** In these industries, forest products are used as raw materials. Furniture industry, timber industry, paper industry, bamboo-grass-lac industry, all are dependent on raw material obtained from forest.
- (v) **Industries Based on Raw Material Obtained from Animals:** These industries are fully based on the products obtained from animals. Leather industry is run by leather obtained from animals. wool is obtained from sheep for woollen textile industries. Ivory is also obtained from elephant's tusks.

Q 16. "Speedy and efficient system of transport is essential for the development of industries." Analyse the statement. (CBSE 2023)

Ans: The statement that "Speedy and efficient system of transport is essential for the development of industries" is true. A fast and efficient transportation system is critical for the growth and development of industries, as it enables the movement of goods and raw materials between different locations, allowing industries to access larger markets and resources. Here are some reasons why speedy and efficient transport is essential for the development of industries:

- (i) **Access to Raw Materials:** Many industries rely on the transportation of raw materials from one location to another. A speedy and efficient transport system allows these materials to be delivered quickly and at a lower cost, enabling industries to access the resources they need to produce goods.
- (ii) **Access to Markets:** Industries also need a fast and efficient transportation system to reach their markets. The faster and more reliable the transportation system, the larger the market that can be accessed, increasing the potential for growth and profitability.
- (iii) **Cost Savings:** An efficient transport system can also help to reduce costs for industries. Faster transport times and lower transportation costs can enable industries to lower their production costs and become more competitive in the market.

- (iv) **Innovation and Growth:** A speedy and efficient transport system can also promote innovation and growth within industries. Access to new markets and resources can enable industries to develop new products and expand their operations, leading to job creation and economic growth.

In conclusion, a speedy and efficient transport system is essential for the development of industries. It enables the movement of goods and resources, access to markets, cost savings, and promotes innovation and growth. Therefore, governments and industries should invest in transportation infrastructure to ensure that it is efficient, reliable, and affordable.



Long Answer Type Questions ↘

Q 1. Define manufacturing. Classify manufacturing industries on the basis of size into three categories and explain the important characteristics of each type.

Ans. Manufacturing: It refers to the conversion of raw materials into finished products through the application of power. Common characteristics of manufacturing are:

- (i) Application of power
- (ii) Mass production of identical products
- (iii) Specialised labour in factory settings for production of standardised commodities. On the basis of size the manufacturing industries are classified into three categories:

(i) **Household/ Cottage Manufacturing Industries:**

- (a) **Size:** It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
- (b) **Other Name:** It is also known as cottage manufacturing.

(c) **Type of Input:** 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.

(d) **Use of Finished Product:** Finished product may be used for consumption in the same household, or for sale in local (village) markets, or for barter.

(e) **Influence of Capital and Transportation:** 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.

(f) **Examples:** Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuffs, fabrics, mats, tools, etc.

(ii) **Small Scale Manufacturing Industries:**

- (a) They are an extended form of cottage industry. But it differs from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture.

- (b) They use local raw material, simple power driven machines and semi-skilled labour.
- (c) It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
- (d) Countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil have developed labour intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

(iii) Large Scale Manufacturing Industries:

- (a) It needs enormous energy and various raw materials.
- (b) It also requires specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly line mass production and huge capital.
- (c) It requires a large market.

Q 2. Write a short note on distribution of Iron and steel industry of the world.

Ans. The Iron and steel industry is one of the most complex and capital intensive industries and is concentrated in the advanced countries of North America, Asia and Europe.

(i) North America: Here, most of the production comes from:

- (a) North Appalachian region (Pittsburgh).
- (b) Great Lake region (Chicago-Gary, Erie, Cleveland, Lorain, Buffalo and Duluth).
- (c) The Atlantic Coast (Sparrows Point and Morrisville)
- Although, Pittsburgh is now losing ground. It has now become the "rust bowl" of USA.
 - The industry has moved towards the Southern state of Alabama.

(ii) Europe: Here, UK, Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Russia are the leading producers.

(a) UK: Important steel centres are Scunthorpe, Port Talbot, Birmingham, Sheffield.

(b) Germany: Duisburg, Dortmund, Dusseldorf and Essen.

(c) France: Le Creusot and St. E tienne.

(d) Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Lipetsk, Tula.

(e) Ukraine: Krivoi Rog and Donetsk.

(iii) Asia: Here, most of the production comes from:

(a) Japan: Nagasaki and Tokya-Yokohama.

(b) China: Shanghai, Tientsin and Wuhan.

(c) India: Jamshedpur, Kulti-Burnpur, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Salem, Vishakhapatnam and Bhadravati.

Q 3. Distinguish between cottage and large scale industries.

OR

How are large scale industries different from cottage industries? (CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The difference between cottage industries and large scale industries are as follows:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	Cottage Industries	Large Scale Industries
(i)	Driven by	It is run by creative individual or craftsmen who are assisted by their family members in their homes.	It involves the use of power driven heavy machines in the production process.
(ii)	Raw Material	Raw materials is taken from local area and products are sold in local markets.	Raw materials may be local in origin or may be bought from foreign markets. Their products are exported.
(iii)	Tools and Techniques used	Small and ordinary tools are used in the scale of production.	The main features of large scale industries is the use of specialised techniques in the process of production.
(iv)	Capital and Transportation	This industry is not affected by capital and transportation system.	It is characterised by high capital investment and modern methods of transport and communication system.
(v)	Example	Jute rope, basket pickles etc., are example of cottage industry products.	Iron and steel industry shipbuilding textile, petro-chemical are large scale industries.

Q 4. Differentiate between 'small scale' manufacturing and 'large scale' manufacturing industry in the world. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The difference between large scale manufacturing industry and small scale manufacturing industry are as follows:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	Small Scale Manufacturing Industry	Large Scale Manufacturing Industry
(i)	Level of Operations	This type of manufacturing industry has smaller operations such as a workshop.	In large scale manufacturing operations are on a large scale like large factories.

(ii) Capital Investment and Technology	It is characterised by low capital investment and simple technology.	It required very high capital investment and advanced technology.
(iii) Raw Material	It uses local raw materials, simple power driven machines and semi-skilled labour.	Raw materials may be local or imported but there is large use of energy for assembly line mass production and specialised workers.
(iv) Market	The productions is consumed in local or regional markets.	The production is for export purposes in the international markets.
(v) Location	They are located mainly in developing countries.	They are located in both developing and developed countries.
(vi) Example	Examples include- disposable crockery, handbags, spices industry, etc.	Examples include- iron and steel cement industry, automotive industry, etc.

Q 5. Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world.

Ans. The major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world can be understood by the following points:

- (i) Modern industrial activities are carried out at a few number of places in developed countries.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The industry declined with the shift of the textile industry to less developed countries like India where labour costs are low.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.

Q 6. Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of metropolitan centres:

Ans. High tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of metropolitan centres because:

- (i) **Availability of Cheap Land:** Land is generally cheap in the peripheral areas of the cities and is available in abundance.
- (ii) **Availability of Open and Neat Spaces:** 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.
- (iii) **Connectivity with Roadways and Railways Network:** The peripheral areas can be well connected with roadway and railway network used by high-tech industries.
- (iv) **Availability of Land for Installing Modern Set-UPS:** High-tech industries require modern set ups which are neatly spaced having low and dispersed buildings. This can be planned in peripheral areas as large land is available in peripheral areas of metropolitans.

Q 7. "High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

OR

Give the meaning of high tech industry. State any two characteristics of this industry.

Ans. Meaning of High-tech Industry: High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It can be understood as the application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

Examples of high tech industry are:

Robotics on the assembly line. Computer Aided Design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining process and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products.

Two characteristics of this industry are:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed office plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape.

Q 8. "Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent." Comment.

Ans. Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. It is the reserve house of many minerals such as copper, coal, mineral oil and other minerals. But these countries are backward in the field of manufacturing. The reasons are as under:

(i) Unfavourable Climatic Conditions: The climate of most of the countries in this continent where mineral based industry can be set is not favourable.

(ii) Low level of Technological Development: The African countries lagged behind and have not developed modern technology, therefore, the countries are backward in industrialisation.

Technological advancements are an important aspect of modern manufacturing.

(iii) Lack of Rapid Network of Transport and Communication: The African countries could not develop sufficient transport and communication services which are boon to modern industrialisation.

(iv) Lack of Developed Energy Resources: Although the African countries are rich in coal, petroleum and water resources but they could not develop them to utilize in manufacturing.

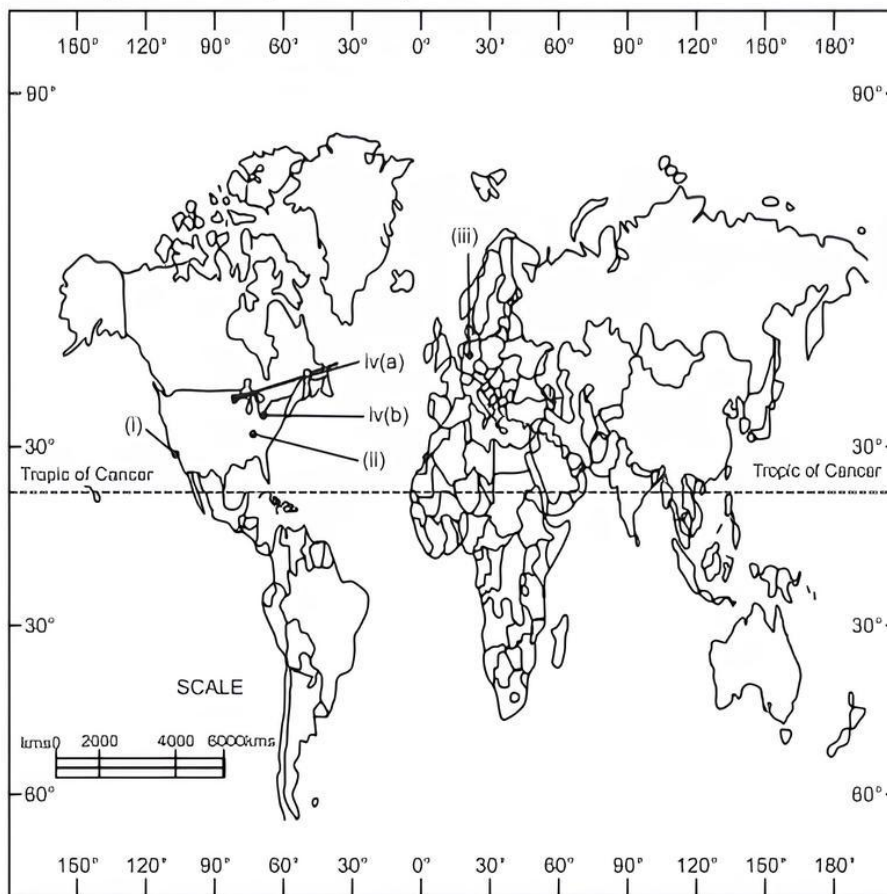
(v) Lack of Market Facilities: Africa being a backward continent lacks market facilities hence this proves to be an hindrance in the setting up of industries.

(vi) Lack of Skilled Labour: Due to adverse conditions of the climate, the skilled labour gets hindered to work in the industries.



Map Based Question ↘

Q 1. Identify the following areas on the political map of the world.



Ans. (i) Silicon valley
 (ii) Appalachian region
 (iii) Ruhr region
 (iv) Two great lakes region
 (a) Chicago Gori (b) Cleveland.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Which of the following is a basic industry?
a. Aircraft Industry b. Iron Industry
c. Television Industry d. All of these
- Q 2. Which of the following is characteristics of technopolis?
a. Regional concentration of high-tech Industries
b. Presence of highly specialised Industries
c. Presence of self-sustaining Industries
d. All of the above

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 3-4): In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q 3. Assertion (A): Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader industry.
Reason (R): Linkages between industries increases savings and profits for all the industries.
- Q 4. Assertion (A): High-tech industries are located on the periphery of metropolitan cities.
Reason (R): Land is available at cheap rates on the periphery of cities and periphery of these cities provide neat, less congested and open spaces as compared to places within the city.

Passage Based Question

- Q 5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors i.e., handloom, power loom and mill sectors. Handloom sector is labour-intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled workers. It requires small capital investment. Mahatma Gandhi propagate Khadi as part of the independence movement. This sector involves spinning, weaving and finishing of the fabrics. The power loom 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) Which of the following sector provides employment to large number of people?
a. Powerloom sector b. Mill sector
c. Handloom sector d. None of these
- (ii) Introduction of which of the following led to increase in volume of production of textiles?
a. Powerloom b. Spinning units
c. Handloom d. Khadi
- (iii) Which of the following regions imports most of the cotton in the world?
a. South America b. Europe
c. North America d. Africa
- (iv) Cotton textile industry is facing tough competition from which of the following?
a. Jute fibres b. Synthetic fibres
c. Silk fibres d. All of these

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 6. What are the characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing?
Q 7. What is household industry?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 8. Why are modern manufacturing industries concentrated in few places in the world? Explain any three reasons.
Q 9. Explain how distance is the most important factor in determining the location of industries.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q 10. Distinguish between cottage industry and small scale industry.
Q 11. Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world.