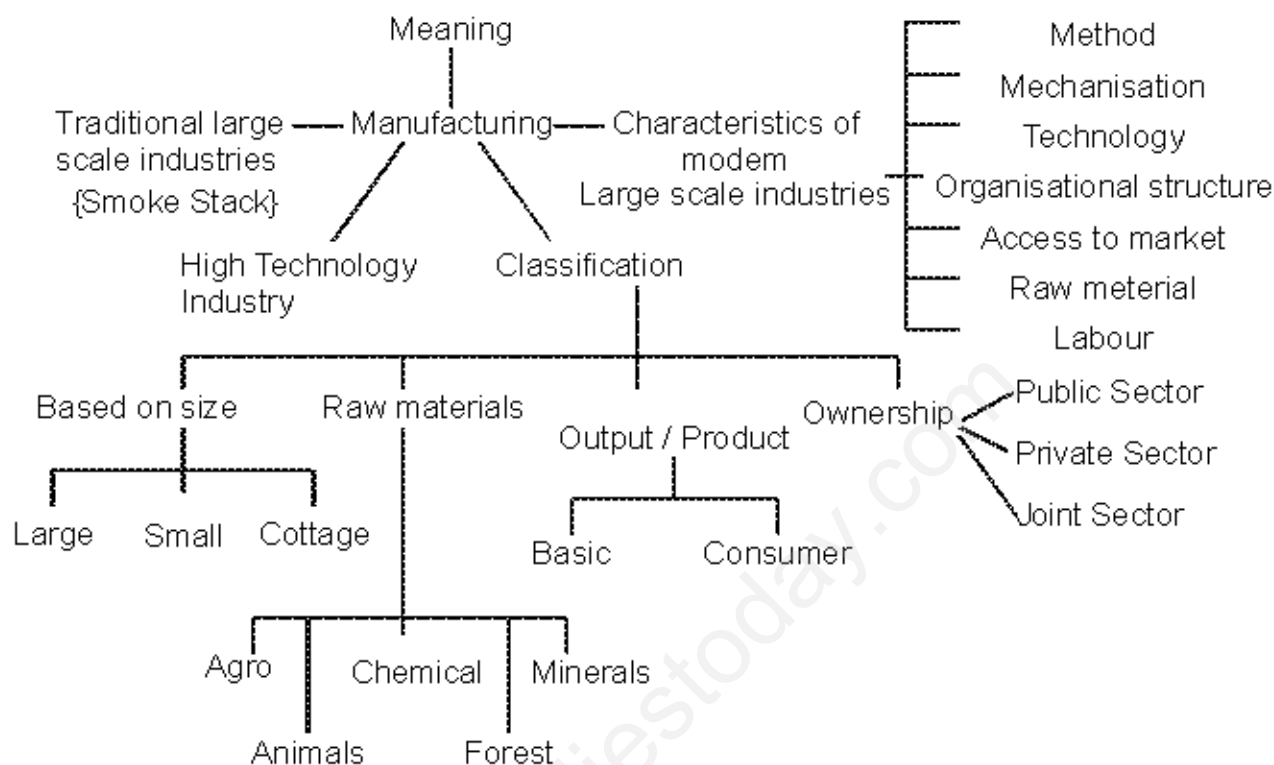


## CHAPTER 6

## SECONDARY ACTIVITIES



Q1. Where is Silicon Valley situated? (1)

Ans California (USA)

Q2. What is the smallest unit of manufacturing? (1)

Ans Cottage industries

Q3. Give an example of agro based industry. (1)

Ans Sugar industry, cotton textile etc.

Q4. Write any two industries based on forest. (1)

Ans Paper and medicine

Q5. Which area is called the 'Rust Bowl' of the USA? (1)

Ans Pittsburgh

Q6. Which type of industries produce raw materials for the other industries? (1)

Ans Basic industries

**Q7. Write the most important Industrial area of Germany? (1)**

**Ans Ruhr region**

**Q8. Give any two examples of High tech industries. (1)**

**Ans computer and chemicals**

**Q9. In which economy, factors of production are owned by individually? (1)**

**Ans Capitalist**

**Q10. What are the Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing? (3)**

**Ans**

- Specialization of skills/methods of production
- Mechanization
- Technological innovations
- Organizational Structure & Stratification
- Uneven geographic Distribution

**Q11. 'Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent'. Comment. (3)**

**Ans**

- Unfavourable Climatic conditions.
- Low level of technological development
- Lack of Rapid network of transport & communication
- Lack of developed Energy Resources.
- Lack of market facilities.

**Q12. Write a Short note on the Ruhr coal - field of Germany. (3)**

**Ans**

- Coal as well as iron and steel comprised the backbone of economy of this region.
- Industry started Shrinking, as its demand for coal declined
- Significance of Ruhr region can be judged from the fact that it accounts for about 80% of Germany's total Steel production
- Problems of Industrial waste and environmental pollution have assumed alarming proportion.

**Q13. Classify industries based on raw material used.**

**Ans (i) Agro - based industries : Example tea, Sugar, cotton, jute textile**

- (ii) Forest - based industries : Example paper, pulp, furniture
- (iii) Metallic industries :
  - (a) Non-ferrous industries Copper, aluminium etc.
  - (b) Ferrous industries : Iron, Manganese

Q14. Name the three groups of Industries of the world classified on the basis of their size and write one Characteristics of each group. (3)

- Ans
1. Cottage industry - Run by craftsmen with the help of family members
  2. Small Scale industry - group of skilled craftsmen
  3. Large Scale industry - Power driven machines are used

Q15. What are the Characteristics of foot loose industries. (5)

- Ans :
1. Light industries that often do not use raw material but component parts
  2. Power requirements usually only electricity available from the national grid
  3. Employs small labour force
  4. Non polluting
  5. Accessibility needs to be near a road network

Q16. Explain five Characteristics of modern large Scale manufacturing in the world?

- Ans :
1. Complicated organisation
  2. Specialised and skilled labour
  3. Use of Machines
  4. Use of power resources
  5. Large number of labours
  6. Large Scale production

Q17. Explain the major factors influencing the location of Industries. (5)

- Ans :
- |                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Physical factors  | - | Land, Climate, Power resource, Natural Vegetation |
| 2. Economic factors  | - | Labour, Capital, means of transport               |
| 3. Social factors    | - | Conditions prevailing in the country              |
| 4. Political factors | - | Govt. Policies                                    |
| 5. Other             | - | facilities/Advantage of Early Start               |

Q18. Why are high - tech industries are located in the periphery of metropolitan area? (5)

- Ans :
1. Space for single - story factories and future expansion
  2. Cheaper land values
  3. Accessibility to main roads
  4. Pleasant environment
  5. Labour Supply from nearby

Q19. Explain the importance of manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country. 5

- Ans :
1. Transform raw material into useful goods
  2. Change shape of material & increase its value and quality
  3. raise the per capita income
  4. help in urbanisation & social development
  5. Help in development of public services like education, health, banking etc.
  6. Help in earning foreign exchange.

Q20. Developed countries are much more industrialised than developing countries. Elaborate the statement.

Ans Developed countries

- (1) Huge capital to invest
- (2) Consumers have high purchasing power.
- (3) Good network of transport and communication system.
- (4) Developed technology & high R & D facilities.

Q21. What are the three sub-sectors of cotton-textile industry?

- Ans
- (a) Handloom
  - (b) Powerloom
  - (c) Mills

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦