Work out

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Iron and steel is an example of ....large........ scale industry.
2. Small-scale..... industries use power driven machines.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is a ....public........ sector industry.
4. The....chhota Nagpur....Plateau in India is famous for its iron and steel industries.
5. Pottery and basket-making is a ....cottage........ industry.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Reliance Industries is an example of a ....
   a. public-sector industry
   b. private sector industry
   c. joint sector industry
   d. marine based
2. .... industries obtain their material from rocks and minerals.
   a. Agro-based
   b. Forest-based
   c. Mineral-based
   d. Marine-based
3. .... is a raw material required for steel production.
   a. Gneiss
   b. Limestone
   c. Shale
   d. Gypsum
4. Osaka in Japan and .... in India are important industrial centres.
   a. Goa
   b. Delhi
   c. Chandigarh
   d. Mumbai

C. Distinguish between the following.

1. Agro-based and mineral-based industries
2. Public sector and cooperative sector
3. Private sector and joint sector
4. Small scale industries and cottage industries

Do by yourself
H.W.

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Geography Chapter-8
Manufacturing Industries

D. Answer these questions in brief

Q1 Mention six major factors that determine the location of industries.

Ans Six major factors that determine the location of industries are:
- Availability of Raw Material
- Availability of Power
- Labour
- Transport
- Market
- Capital

Q2. Which two industries are basic industries?

Ans Iron and steel industries are basic industries as its products are used for manufacturing machines, automobiles etc.

Q3. What are processes and inputs?

Ans The processes are the economic activities that convert raw materials into finished products.

Manufacturing needs resources such as raw material, labour, machines, power and transport and capital to pay for these. These things are called inputs.

Q4. Name the major industrial regions of the world.

Ans The eastern part of North America, western and central Europe, eastern Europe, and

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eastern Asia are four major industrial regions of the world.

E. Answer these Questions in detail.

Q1. Discuss the factors that decide the location of an industry.

Ans The factors that decide the location of an industry are

- Availability of Raw Material: It is an important factor in deciding the location of an industry. If the raw material is heavy and bulky, and cannot be transported easily over long distances, then the industry is located closer to the raw material.
- Aavailability of power: Energy is a critical input for industries. Energy can be thermal, hydel or nuclear. Electricity can be easily transmitted to long distances.
- Labour: Industries require both manual labour (unskilled) and skilled (qualified and trained) workers.
- Transport: Raw materials and finished products both require and efficient means of transportation.
- Market: Nearness to the market is essential for the quick sale of manufactured goods.
- Capital: To establish an industry, one needs a large amount of capital investment

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Water Supply: Industries like textiles, iron and steel and papers, require huge amounts of water for washing, cooling etc. Therefore, they are located near rivers and lakes.

Land : Industries requires large lands for setting up.

Climate : Industries tend to be located in areas of moderate climate.

Government Policy : Governmental support is needed in the development of industries in the modern times

Q2 What are the different types of industries based on raw materials?

Ans Following are the different types of industries based on raw materials.

- Agro-based industries : This type of industries obtain their material from agriculture.
  Examples are cotton and jute textiles, sugar and food processing industries.
- Mineral-based industry : This type of industries obtain their material from rocks and minerals.
  Examples are iron and steel, aluminium and cement industries.
- Pastoral-based industry : This type of industries obtained raw materials from animals like sheep, goats and cows. Woollen textiles, leather goods and dairy products are pastoral-based industries

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- Marine-based industries : This type of industries obtain raw materials from seas and oceans. Examples are processing of sea food and manufacturing fish oil.
- Forest-based industries: This type of industries obtain raw materials from plants, tress and bushes.
  Examples are paper, cardboard, rayon and furniture.

Q3 Classify industries on the basis of size and ownership, giving one example for each.

Ans Classification of industrees -

On the basis of size: Based on size, industries can be classified into three types

- Cottage Industry : When an industry employs people in small farily set-ups, using hereditary craftsmanship, the industry is termed as cottage industry. It is usually a farily or a household unit where a special skill helps to create products for household use, and sometimes for use in some other industry.

ex: Products of cottage industrees include pottery, baskets, textiles and jewellery.

- Small-scale Industries : They are generally owed by an individual, and employ a small number of labourers. Small-scale industries play and important role in the developing countries.

ex: They produce paper goods, toys, furniture

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and machine parts.

- Large-scale Industries : This type of industries use heavy, power-driven machines, huge capital investment, thousands of labourer and a complex management system. They bring in raw materials from far-off places and send the finished products to distant markets.

ex: Iron and steel industry, textile mills, transport equipment and petrochemicals.

On the basis of ownership: on the basis of nature of ownership, industries can be classified as:

- Public sector industries : This type of industries are owned and managed by the central or state governments, or their agencies.

ex: Bhilai Steel Plant and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

- Private sector industries : This type of industries are owned and managed by an individual, or a group of individuals.

ex : Tata Steel and Hindustan Motors

- Joint sector : This type of industries are owned and managed jointly by private firm and government agencies.

ex: Oil India Limited and Gujarat Alkalies.

- Cooperative sector : This type of industries are owned and managed by a group of people who form their own co-operative society. They are generally producers of raw materials.

ex: Dairy Cooperatives (AMUL), Sugar mills etc.

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Q4. How are industries classified on the basis of their size?

Ans Same as question 3

Points of On the basis of size