

Humanities/Arts : Important Question & Answer - Secondary activities

Q-1 Which is the most important industrial complex of Europe?

Ans. Rhine valley region is the most important industrial complex of Europe.

Q-2 Why did manufacturing decline in advance economies?

Ans. The emergence of tertiary and quaternary occupation has declined the importance of manufacturing in advance economies.

Q-3 Give two example each of basic & consumer goods industries.

Ans. A. (i) Basic industries – Iron and steel and machine tools

B. (ii) Consumer industries – Soap and tea.

Q-4 What is meant by deindustrialization?

Ans. Decline of manufacturing industries is called deindustrialization.

Q-5 What is meant by petrochemical industries?

Ans. Petro chemical industries are based on coal, natural gas and petroleum.

Q-6 Distinguish between heavy chemical and petro chemical Industries.

Ans - Heavy chemical industries – Chemical Substance Which are dependent on minerals and industrial by products are known as heavy chemical industries i.e sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric Acid.

Petro Chemical Industries - The substances/Extracts which are dependent on coal, Natural Gas and Petroleum included in Petro Chemical Industries i.e Fertilizers, Plastic Polymers etc.

Q-7 Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?

Ans. The iron and steel industry forms the base of all other industries and there fore ,it is called basic industry. It is basic because it provides raw material for other industries such as machine tools used for further production .

Q-8 Why are developing countries less industrialised?

Ans. Manufacturing industries need more capital and the products in such industries require huge markets for the consumption of their products. In developing countries the scarcity of capital some where reduces the demand and purchasing power of people .Hence we find less industrial progress in developing countries.

Q-9 Distinguish between metallic industries & non-metallic industries.

Ans. In metallic industries & non-metallic industries different minerals are used as raw material metallic minerals are of two type –

(i)- Ferrous, (ii).- non Ferrous. Nonmetallic industries – these industries are based on non-metallic minerals i.e. coal, petroleum Sulfur etc.

Q-10 Distinguish between public sector and private sector industries.

Ans. Public sector industries:-

- (I) Public sector industries are owned either by govt. or govt. undertaking.
- (II) The production and trade are controlled by govt.
- (III) Govt. invests capital in these industries and these are large scale industries i.e. Bhilai iron and steel plant.

Private sector industries:-

- (i) These industries are owned either by a person or persons or by a company .
- (ii) The concerned person or company holds the control of the industry.
- (iii) These industries invest personal capital and these are all type small and medium to big industries.,i.e. Tata ,Bata etc.

Q-11 Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centres.

Ans - Following are the reasons to attract the high tech industries or technological park to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan cities

- Light industries, which do not use raw materials but component parts.
- More prospective for future development because extance land available,in peripheral area.
- Coast of land is generally limited in the peripheral area.
- Transport facilites are accesable through link and ring road to the peripheral area.
- Polution free environment are additional benefits in peripheral areas
- Cheap and abundant labour supply from the neighbouring residential areas.

Humanities/Arts : Short Questions with Answers - Secondary Activities

Q. 1. Why are the large integrated steel industries located close to the source of raw material? Give one reason.

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. How does transport and communication play an important role in the development of industries?

Ans. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. Communication is also an important need for industries for the exchange and management of information.

Q. 3. What are the characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing?

Ans. The characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing

- (i) Mechanization
- (ii) Technological innovations
- (iii) Organisational structure and stratification
- (iv) Uneven geographical distribution

Q. 4. 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 has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.
- (ii) The same is true of most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea.
- (iii) Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

Q. 5. "Major concentrations of manufacturing industries have flourished in few places in the world". Justify the statement with arguments

Ans. Major concentrations of manufacturing industries have flourished in less than 10 per cent of the world's land area such as USA, Canada , UK , etc. Industries also flourish where the production cost are minimum. Some of the factors influencing the location of industries are as follows :

(i) Access to market : The existence of market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries. The densely populated regions of South and Southeast Asia provide large markets. Some industries, such as aircraft manufacturing, have a global market.

(ii) Access to raw material : 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.

(iii) Access to source of energy : Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.

Q. 6. Define the term "technopolies".

Ans. Highest industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies.

Q. 7. "Agri-business farms are mechanised and large in size". Explain the statement.

Ans. Agri-business farms: Since agri-business farms are commercial in nature that is why they are large.

Q. 8. How has the 'New Ruhr' landscape emerged?

Ans. New Ruhr landscape :

In Ruhr region the demand for coal declined and iron-ore was exhausted, industries used imported iron-ore leading to the shrinking of the region.

Q. 9. Mention any two problems of Ruhr Industrial Region.

Ans. Problems of Ruhr Industrial Region are :

- (i) Industrial waste
- (ii) Pollution
- (iii) Iron ore exhausted.

Q. 10. 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. 11. Which is the leading steel producing region of Germany?

Ans. Ruhr Region.

Q. 12. Classify the industries on the basis of raw materials.

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

- (a) agro-based
- (b) mineral-based
- (c) chemical-based
- (d) forest-based
- (e) animal -based.

Q. 13. What are the three sub-sectors of cotton textile industry?

Ans. The three sub-sectors are :

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

Q. 14. Discuss any three characteristics of agro-based industries in the world?

Ans. Characteristics of agro-based industries :

- (i) It involves the processing of raw materials from the field and farm into finished products.
- (ii) Major agro-processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruit juice, beverages, spices, and oils.
- (iii) Textiles (cotton, jute, silk) rubber etc. are agro-based industries.

Q. 15. Explain the concept of 'High Technology Industry' with examples.

OR

Write a short note on High-Tech Industry.

Ans. The term high-tech refers to technology that is at the cutting edge: the most advanced technology.

- (i) It is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. 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) This term is often used in reference to microelectronic, rather than other technologies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of Technopolies.

Q. 16. How are technological innovations an important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain three aspects in this regards.

Ans. Technological Innovations :

- (i) Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste, inefficiency and combating pollution. A complex machine technology.
- (ii) Extreme specialization and division of labour for producing goods with less effort and low costs.
- (iii) Vast capital.
- (iv) Large organisation.
- (v) Executive bureaucracy.

Q. 17. What are the traditional large scale industrial regions? Give any two characteristics of them.

Ans. Traditional large scale industries are based on heavy industries. These are often located near coal fields and engaged in metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacturing and textile production. Some characteristics of them are :

- (i) High proportion of employment.
- (ii) Unattractive environment.

Q. 18. Explain the meaning of 'technopolies'. Give two examples of technopolies.

OR

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

Ans. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. Technopolies are neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures and factories. Planned business parks for high-tech start ups are also a part of technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Q. 19. Explain any three characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world.

- Ans.**
- (i) Mechanization
 - (ii) Specialization of different skills
 - (iii) Innovation in technology
 - (iv) Organisational structure and stratification
 - (v) Uneven geographic distribution.

Q. 20. Explain any three characteristics of 'Foot Loose Industries'

OR

Write a short note on foot loose industries.

- Ans.** (i) Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.
(ii) They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight loosing or otherwise.
(iii) They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained from anywhere.
(iv) They produce in small quantity.
(v) They also employ small labour force.
(vi) These are generally non-polluting industries.
(vii) The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.

Detailed Answer :

- (i) Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places. These industries do not have strong location preference because the resources, production skills and consumers on which it depends can be found in numerous places.
(ii) They produce in small quantity. These industries usually requires a very small production space and are usually less polluting but require highly skilled workers.
(iii) The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network. These products are having very high value addition and smaller in size and so transportation cost is only a small fraction of total cost.

Q. 21. Explain any three characteristics of organisational structure and stratification of modern large-scale manufacturing industry.

Ans. The characteristics of organisational structure and stratification of modern large-scale manufacturing industry are :

- (i) Extreme specialization is required
(ii) Huge capital requirement
(iii) More manpower at low cost.

Q. 22. Explain the process of mechanization in modern large-scale manufacturing industry in three points.

Ans. Mechanization is the process of doing work with machinery. Mechanization is comparatively a new concept in modern large-scale manufacturing industry. This process includes :

- (i) Replacement of manual implements of labour in sectors of material production.
(ii) Mechanization of industry promotes rational and economical use of raw and processed materials and power, reduction of prime cost and improvement of product quality.
(iii) In addition to improvement and replacement of equipment and production processes, mechanization of production is closely linked to a rise in the level of worker's skills and production organisation and to the use of methods of scientific organisation of labour.
(iv) When we compare the costs of using an internal combustion engine to a worker to perform the same task, we realise that the engine can perform the given task at a much faster rate and comparative cost.

Q. 23. Why has technological innovation become essential in modern manufacturing industry? Explain any three points.

Ans. Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and combating pollution.

(i) Quality control technology entails the testing, assembling and improvement of products, so that they are safe for the general public to use. Quality control technologies keep consumers safe from flawed and potentially dangerous products.

(ii) Technology has also helped in the development of new techniques that have made recycling and reuse of materials possible. Thus it limits wastage and inefficiency, e.g., Iron scraps instead of being wasted is being reused in mini steel plants for making various products.

(iii) Technological innovation has also popularized the use of alternative sources of energy like solar energy, tidal energy, etc., which are inexhaustible resources and do not result in pollution.

Q. 24. Differentiate between small scale manufacturing and large scale manufacturing.

Ans. Points of distinction between small scale manufacturing and large scale manufacturing :

(i) Small scale industries use local raw material, whereas large scale industries use variety of raw materials brought from far and near.

(ii) Small scale industries use simple power driven machines, whereas large scale industries use advanced technology and work on assembly line production.

(iii) Small scale industries use skilled and semi-skilled labour, whereas large scale industries use skilled labour.

(iv) Small scale industries provide large scale employment and raise local purchasing power, whereas large scale industries provide employment with mass production and huge capital.

(v) Any other relevant point.

Q. 25. Describe any three characteristics of 'Household Industries'.

Ans. Characteristics of household industries are :

(i) It is the smallest manufacturing unit.

(ii) They use simple hand tools to produce goods.

(iii) Final products are locally marketed.

Humanities/Arts : Long Questions with Answers- Secondary Activities

Q. 1. Define the term 'manufacturing'. What are the characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing?

Ans. Manufacturing : Manufacturing adds value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing:

- (i) Specialization of skills/ technology
- (ii) Mechanization
- (iii) Technological innovation
- (iv) Organisational structure of stratification
- (v) Uneven distribution

Q. 2. Why do large scale industries choose different locations? Mention the factors that influence industrial location.

OR

Explain the five factors that influence the industrial location in the world.

Ans. Large scale industries choose different locations due to : Industries maximize profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where cost of production is lowest.

Factors influencing industrial location:

- (i) Supply of raw materials
- (ii) Access to market
- (iii) Availability of labour
- (iv) Sources of energy
- (v) Access to transportation and communication

Detailed Answer :

(i) Supply of raw materials : 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.

(ii) Access to market : The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries. The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high.

(iii) Availability of labour : Increasing mechanization, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours.

(iv) Sources of energy : Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.

(v) Access to transportation and communication : The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Communication is also an important need for industries for the exchange and management of information.

Q. 3. Explain the major factors influencing the location of industries.

Ans. Various factors influencing the location of industries are :

(i) Physical factors : Land, climate, power resources, natural vegetation. The most important factor influencing the location of an industry is the availability of cheap power. Water, wind, coal, gas, oil, electricity are the main source of power. The extensive use of these sources of power has led to the flexibility leading to dispersal and centralisation of industries. It is easier to set up industries in plain areas situated near the river banks rather than on the hilly terrains. In modern times, strategic considerations are playing a vital role in determining industrial location. Access to market is an important factor which the entrepreneur should take into consideration. Industries located near the markets could be able to reduce the costs of transport in distributing the finished produced such as bread and bakery, etc. Natural and climatic considerations include level of ground, topography of a region, water facilities, drainage facilities, disposal of waste products, etc. These factors influence the location of industries.

(ii) Economic factors : Labour, capital, means of transport Adequate supply of cheap and skilled labour is necessary for the industry. The attraction of an industry towards labour centres depends on the ratio of labour cost to the total cost of production. Nearness to the sources of raw materials also influences the location of the industry. Nearness to the sources of raw materials would reduce the cost of production of the industry. Capital is required for the setting up of an industry, for its running and also at the time of its expansion. The availability of capital at cheap rates of interest and in adequate amount is a dominating factor influencing industrial location.

(iii) Social factors : Conditions prevailing in the area. Various social factors prevailing in a certain area also influence the location of the industries.

(iv) Political factors : Government policies. It is easy to establish industries in areas where the government policies are in favour of encouraging the entrepreneurs to spread their wings. Government adopts 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development hence set up industries in particular areas.

(v) Other : Facilities available. Historical incidents also play a dominating role in determining the location of industries in certain areas. The development of cotton-textile industry in Lancashire provides an interesting example of this.

Q. 4. How is the high technology industry latest generation in manufacturing activities? Explain with examples.

Ans. High technology or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

(i) 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.

(ii) Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, officeplant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape.(iii) High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies.

(iv) 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. (v) The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Q. 5. Define the term 'manufacturing'. Explain any four features of 'small-scale manufacturing'.

Ans. Manufacturing is the production of merchandise for use or sale using labour and machines, tools, chemical and biological processing or formulation. The term may refer to a range of human activities from handicrafts to high tech but is most commonly applied to industrial production. Features of small-scale manufacturing :

- (i) Small manufacturing size standards are based on industry-by-industry basis, but generally it specifies a small business as it has less number of employees.
- (ii) The manufacturing of products is based upon the raw material available in that area.
- (iii) Semi-skilled and unskilled labourers are used.
- (iv) It raises local purchasing power.

Q. 6. Define 'manufacturing'. Classify manufacturing industries on the basis of size into three categories. Explain an important characteristic of each category.

Ans. Manufacturing can be defined as the production of merchandise for use or sale using machines, labour, tools, chemical and biological processing, etc. The term may also refer to a range of human activities, from handicraft to high tech, but it is most commonly applied to industrial production, in which raw materials are transformed into finished goods on a large scale. Such finished goods may be used for manufacturing other more complex products, such as aircraft, household appliances or automobiles. Size of the industry can be determined by the amount of capital invested, number of workers employed and volume of production. Based on the size, industries can be classified into three types :

- (i) Cottage or household industries
- (ii) Small-scale industries
- (iii) Large-scale industries

(i) Cottage or household industries: It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The craftsmen or artisans 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 labour. 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.

(ii) Small-scale industries: This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.

(iii) Large-scale industries: This type of manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. Production of automobiles and heavy machinery are large-scale industries.

Q. 7. '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'. The following are the reasons:

- (i) Unfavourable climatic conditions.
- (ii) Low level of technological development.
- (iii) Lack of rapid network of transport and communication.
- (iv) Lack of developed energy resources.
- (v) Lack of market facilities.
- (vi) Lack of skilled labour.

Detailed Answer :

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.

Q. 8. Why are the high-tech industries located in the periphery of metropolitan areas?
(KVS)

OR

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

Ans. The high-tech industries are located in the periphery of metropolitan areas because : (i) Space is available for future expansion.

- (ii) Cheaper land values.
- (iii) Easy accessibility and well laid connectivity due to development of transport and communication.
- (iv) Favourable climate.
- (v) Easy availability of labour and manpower.

Detailed Answer :

(i) Space is available for future expansion : Abundance space is available in case of future expansion as well as availability of civil amenities.

(ii) Cheaper land value : The land cost in the periphery of metropolitan areas is affordable to purchase.

(iii) Easy accessibility and well laid connectivity due to development of transport and communication : The industries set up in the periphery of the metropolitan cities have the advantage of easy connectivity and well laid and advanced transportation facilities.

(iv) Favourable climate : The climate is also favourable which does not act as an hindrance in the working of the high-tech industries.

(v) Easy availability of labour and manpower : Manpower and labour is easily available as people flock to such places in search of employment and financial security