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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: Geography	CH-4
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INDUSTRIES

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. The Industrial revolution first began in **England**.
2. Maruti Suzuki India limited is an example of **Joint** sector industry.
3. **China** is the biggest producer of steel in the world
4. **The textile industry** began as a cottage industry but now is a leading industry.
5. Which of the following is part of the process in the textile industry? **Cotton**.

B. Fill in the blanks

1. **The manufacturing industry** involves conversion of raw materials into final products.
2. **Small scale** industries employ workers and use power machinery.
3. **Bajaj Auto Ltd.** and **Reliance Industries Ltd.** are the two types of power of private companies.
4. The finished product after the processing is called **output**.
5. The first successful mechanised textile mill was established in **Mumbai** in 1854.

C. Write “T” for true or “F” for false statements

1. An industry with an investment of one crore or more is called a large scale industry . **T**
2. Bajaj Auto limited is a joint sector industry. **F**
3. Mineral based industries use mineral ores as raw materials. **T**
4. The Hoogli region is an industrial belt in India. **T**
5. TISCO was started in 1907 in Salem, Tamil Nadu. **F**

D. Short Answer Questions

1. Define the term 'Industry' .

An economic activity involving buying and selling of goods and services , collection of raw materials and minerals and changing them into finished products is called an industry.

2. What is the cottage industry?

It is a manufacturing activity that is carried out in people's homes. Most of the manufacturing is done at small workshops or at homes to make things like brass ware, leather goods, pottery , handloom products etc.

3. Name the types of industries based on 'ownership'.

- Public sector industries
- Private sector industries
- Joint sector industries
- Co-operative sector industries

4. Why is steel important as a raw material?

Steel can be easily shaped , cut or drawn into a wire but at the same time, it retains its toughness. A small amount of aluminium , nickel and copper are added to steel which give unusual hardness, toughness and ability to resist rust.

5. What was Sakchi chosen for setting up the steel plant ?

Sakchi was chosen at the location for setting up the steel plant for various reasons such as :

- Kalimati station on the Bengal -Nagpur railway line was only 32 km away from this location.
- There were iron ore, coal and manganese deposits nearby.
- Kolkata, which provides a large market, was also near this location.
- The kharkhai and subarnarekha rivers ensure sufficient water supply.

E. Long Answer Questions

1. What are the factors that affect the location of an industry?

These are the factors that affect the location of an industry :

- Availability of raw materials.
- Presence of skilled and unskilled labour and suitable administrative staff.
- Easy access to market an uninterrupted power supply at an affordable price.
- Good connectivity to roads, railways or seaport for accessing transport facilities.

- subsidy on water and electricity.
- Favourable climate, a suitable drainage system and provision for the disposal of wastes.
- Availability of capital investment for purchase of machines, powers and payment for transport and labour.
- Cheap and suitable land for the construction of factories.

2. **Classify the industries on the basis of raw material used.**

Industries are classified on the basis of raw materials used. they are :

- **Forest - based industries** take raw materials from the forest, for example: In making furniture and paper ,raw materials are taken from the forest.
- **Mineral – Based industries** take mineral ores as raw materials , they provide important raw material for other industries as well . For example, the iron and steel industry .
- **Marine – Based industries** get their raw materials from seas and oceans, industries which process seafood or other products using them as raw materials .
- **Agro – Based industries** , Plant based raw materials are processed to make final products for use for example sugar, cotton, oil etc. Raw materials provided by animals are also used for example, dairy farming and woollen industries.

3. **Differentiate between public ,private and joint sector industries.**

Industries in the economy are broadly classified based on ownership:

- **Public Sector industries** are entirely owned, managed, and controlled by the Government (central or state). Their main aim is social welfare and providing essential services to citizens at affordable rates, such as the Indian Railways and BHEL.
- **Private Sector industries** are owned and controlled by individuals or private firms. Their primary objective is to maximise profit for the owners, with examples including Reliance Industries and Tata Steel.
- **Joint Sector industries** represent a partnership where ownership and control are shared between the Government and private entities. These industries aim to combine the efficiency and resources of the private sector with the social objectives of the public sector, with Oil India Limited (OIL) being a classic example.

4. **Write a short note on the development of the textile industry in Ahmedabad.**

Ahmedabad earned the nickname “**Manchester of India**” due to the rapid and successful growth of its cotton textile industry.

The development began in 1861 with the establishment of the first mill. Its success was fueled by several favorable geographical factors:

- **Proximity to Raw Material:** Ahmedabad is located in the heart of a major cotton-growing region, ensuring an easy and cheap supply of high-quality raw cotton.
- **Favourable Climate:** The moist and humid climate is ideal for spinning and weaving, as it prevents the cotton thread from breaking.
- **Skilled Labour and Capital:** The densely populated states of Gujarat and Maharashtra provided both skilled and semi-skilled labour. Furthermore, the presence of successful local businessmen provided the necessary capital to invest in mills.
- **Market and Transport:** A well-developed road and railway network allowed for easy distribution of finished cloth to the large domestic market, and the nearby Mumbai port facilitated the import of machinery and the export of textiles.

5. **Give a brief account of the iron and steel industry.**

The iron and steel industry is a mineral-based industry that is known as the “**backbone of modern industry**” as :

- It is considered the backbone of modern industry because steel is used to make the machinery, tools, and infrastructure for almost every other industry (heavy, medium, and light).
- It is a Heavy Industry because all the raw materials (iron ore, coking coal, limestone) and the finished product (steel) are bulky and heavy, leading to high transportation costs.
- The primary raw materials are Iron Ore, Coking Coal, and Limestone, which are melted together in a blast furnace to produce steel.
- Most steel plants are concentrated in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region (parts of Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal).
- This region offers the best advantage due to the easy availability of raw materials (iron ore, coal), cheap labour, and well-developed transport networks.
- TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company), established in Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) in 1907, is a famous example.