

4. INDIA - RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

I. Choose the Correct Answer

1. Manganese is used in..... (MAY-2022, SEP - 2021)
 a) Storage batteries b) Steel Making c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining
2. The Anthracite coal has
 a) 80 to 95 % Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon
 c) 60 to 70% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and (PTA – 3)
 a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon d) Nitrogen
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is.....
 a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai d) Coimbatore
5. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in..... (PTA – 2)
 a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan c) Maharashtra d) Tamil Nadu
6. The most abundant source of energy is (MAY-2022)
 a) Bio mass b) Sun c) Coal d) Oil
7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in.....
 a) Jharkhand b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam
8. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is
 a) Transport b) Mineral Deposits c) Large demand d) Power Availability

II. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | - a) Cement |
| 2. Gypsum | - b) Aircraft |
| 3. Black Gold (MDL-19) | - c) Electrical goods |
| 4. Iron ore | - d) Coal |
| 5. Mica | - e) Magnetite |

Answer : 1 – b 2 – a 3 – d 4 – e 5 – c

III. Answer the following Questions briefly

1. Define the resource and state its types.

- ♣ Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource.

1. Renewable Resources 2. Non- Renewable resources

2. What are the minerals and state its type?

- ♣ On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories.

i) Metallic minerals ii) non-metallic minerals

3. State the uses of Magnesium.

(PTA – 3)

- ♣ Manganese is an important mineral used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.

♣ Bleaching powder ♣ Insecticides ♣ Paints ♣ Batteries.

4. What is natural gas?

- ♣ Natural gas is formed when layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years. It is naturally occurring hydrocarbon gas mixture.

5. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content. (PTA – 1)

- ♣ *Anthracite*: contains 80 to 90% carbon ♣ *Bituminous*: contains 60 to 80% carbon
- ♣ *Lignite*: contains 40 to 60% carbon ♣ *Peat*: contains less than 40% carbon

6. Mention the major areas of jute production in India.

- ♣ In West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are the jute goods producing areas.

7. Name the important oil producing regions of India. (PTA – 2)

- ♣ Mumbai high oil fields ♣ Brahmaputra valley ♣ Gujarat coast ♣ Digboi oil fields

IV. Distinguish Between the following.

1. Renewable and Non-renewable resources

	RENEWABLE RESOURCES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
a)	Have natural regeneration after their utilization.	Cannot be replaced again after utilization.
b)	Do not pollute the environment	Pollute the environment
c)	Ex : Water, sun light, wind, bio gas	Ex : Coal, petroleum, natural gas

2. Metallic and Non-metallic minerals (PTA – 3)

	METALLIC MINERALS	NON-METALLIC MINERALS
a)	Metallic minerals contain one or more metallic elements in them.	Non-metallic minerals do not contain metal in them.
b)	Ex : iron, manganese, copper, bauxite, gold	Ex : Mica, limestone, gypsum, petroleum

3. Agro based industry and Mineral based industry (SEP – 2020, PTA – 2, MDL – 19)

	AGRO BASED INDUSTRY	MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY
a)	These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	They use both metals and non-metallic minerals as their raw materials.
b)	Ex: Cotton textile industry, Jute Industry, Sugar Industry	Ex: Iron and Steel, Engineering Industry, Ship building Industry.

4. Jute industry and Sugar industry

	JUTE INDUSTRY	SUGAR INDUSTRY
a)	India ranks second in the world in the export of Jute products.	India ranks second in the world productions of Sugar.
b)	West Bengal is the largest producer of jute.	Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar.

5. Conventional energy and Non- conventional energy

	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	NON- CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
a)	Thermal power and nuclear power are the conventional energies.	Hydro power, Solar energy, Wind energy, biomass, Tidal and wave energy are the non-conventional energies.
b)	Not able to regenerate	Able to regenerate
c)	They pollute the environment	They do not pollute the environment.

V. Answer the following in a paragraph**1. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.**

- ♣ The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil nadu.
- ♣ The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai makes it as “Manchester of India”.
- ♣ Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil nadu and called as “Manchester of South India”.
- ♣ Coimbatore has the most textile mills with 200 mills out of its 435 in Tamil nadu.
- ♣ Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textiles centres in the state.

2. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

- ♣ Shortage and fluctuation in Power Supply.
- ♣ Non- availability of large blocks of land.
- ♣ Poor access to credit.
- ♣ High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
- ♣ Non- availability of cheap labourers.