

Unit-4

INDIA - Resources and Industries

I] Choose the correct answer.

1. manganese is used in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) storage batteries
- b) steel making
- c) copper smelting
- d) petroleum refining

Ans → **b) steel making**

2. The Anthracite coal has \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 80-95% carbon
- b) Above 70% carbon.
- c) 60-70% carbon
- d) Below 50% carbon

Ans → **a) 80-95% carbon**

3. The most important constituents of petroleum ~~and~~ <sup>are</sup> hydrogen ~~are~~ & \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Oxygen
- b) Water
- c) Carbon
- d) Nitrogen.

Ans → **c) carbon**

4. The city which is called as Manchester of South India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Chennai
- b) Salem
- c) Madurai
- d) Coimbatore

Ans → **d) Coimbatore**

5. The 1<sup>st</sup> Nuclear Power station was commissioned in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Tamil Nadu.

Ans → **c) Maharashtra**

6. The most abundant source of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Biomass
- b) Sun
- c) Coal
- d) Oil.

Ans → **b) sun**

7. The famous Sindri fertilizer plant is located in —  
a) Jharkhand b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam.

Ans → a) Jharkhand

8. The nucleus for development of Chhatta Nagpur plateau region is —.

a) Transport b) Mineral Deposits c) Large demand d) Power Availability.

Ans → b) mineral deposits.

II] match the following :

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bauxite    | a) Cement           |
| 2. Gypsum     | b) Aircraft         |
| 3. Black gold | c) Electrical goods |
| 4. Iron ore   | d) Coal             |
| 5. mica       | e) Magnetite        |

Ans → 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 & is used by living things including humans is termed as resource.

Based on availability Resource is classified into:

- Renewable resources.
- Non Renewable resources.

2. What are minerals and state its type.

- mineral is a natural substance of organic and inorganic origin with definite physical and chemical properties.
- Minerals are of 2 types
  - metallic
  - Nonmetallic minerals.

3. State the uses of magnesium.

- magnesium is an important mineral used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

4. What is natural gas.

- Natural gas is naturally occurring hydro-carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane.
- Usually accompanies petroleum accumulation.
- It is formed when layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years.

5. Name different types of coal with their carbon content.

→ Different types of coal are :

COAL	% of carbon content.
1. Anthracite	80 to 90%
2. Bituminous	60 to 80%
3. Lignite	40 to 60%
4. Peat	less than 40% carbon

6. Mention major areas of jute production in India.



Major jute producing areas are in West Bengal and concentrated along the Hoogly river within the radius of 6 km of Kolkatta.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh and Odisha are other jute good producing areas.

7. Name the important oil producing regions in India.



Oil in India is obtained from both on-shore & off-shore areas.

• Western coast off shore oil fields

1. Mumbai high oil fields

2. Gujarat coast

3. Bassein oil field, South of Mumbai High.

4. Ankleshwar

5. Cambay-Luni Region

6. Ahmedabad-Kabel region.

7. Aliabet oil field, south of Bhavnagar.

• Eastern coast off shore oil fields.

1. Brahmaputra valley

2. Digboi oil fields

3. Nahoratiya oil fields.

4. Moran-Hugreijan oil field.

5. Rudrasagar Lawa oil fields.

6. Surma valley

7. Offshore of Andaman & Nicobar, Gulf of Mannar, Baleshwar coast, Punjab, Haryana & UP.

## IV) Distinguish between:

### 1. Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources.

<u>Renewable</u>	<u>Non-Renewable</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These resources can be renewed in a short period of time.</li><li>• Time taken to renew the resources vary from one resource to another.</li><li>• Eg. Solar, wind, water, forest and wildlife.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These resources take millions of years in their formation.</li><li>• They are formed over a very long geological periods.</li><li>• Eg. Coal, Petroleum.</li></ul>

### 2. Metallic & Non-metallic minerals.

<u>Metallic minerals</u>	<u>Non-metallic minerals</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Metallic minerals are those which contain metal.</li><li>• Good conductors of heat &amp; electricity.</li><li>• Eg. Iron ore, copper, gold, silver, lead, aluminium, tin etc.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non-metallic minerals do not contain metal.</li><li>• Poor conductors of heat &amp; electricity.</li><li>• Eg. Coal, Petroleum, limestone, mica etc.</li></ul>

### 3. Agrobased industry & mineral based industry.

<u>Agrobased industry</u>	<u>mineral based industry.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use agricultural products as their raw materials.</li><li>• Major industries: cotton textile, jute, sugar industry etc.</li><li>• Industries located near area of cultivation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use both metallic &amp; non-metallic minerals as raw materials.</li><li>• Iron &amp; steel are major mineral based industry.</li><li>• Industries located either near the coalfields or iron ore mines.</li></ul>

#### 4. Jute industry and sugar industry.

##### Jute industry

- Concerned mainly with production of gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, jute web, carpets, twines etc.
- West Bengal, Titagarh, Jagatdud, Haldia & Bhadrakshwar are chief centres of jute industry.

##### Sugar industry

- Sugar can be produced from sugarcane, sugar beets or any other crop which have sugar content.
- Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana.

#### 5. Conventional & non-conventional energy.

##### Conventional energy

- energy been in use since past.
- They spread pollution
- Generally exhaustible
- Include firewood, cattle dung, cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas & electricity (both hydel & thermal)

##### Non-conventional energy

- energy been in use in recent times.
- These are eco-friendly.
- $\neq$  unexhaustible
- These include solar wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas & atomic energy.

v) Answer the following in paragraph.

1. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

- • The cotton textile industry is the largest organized modern industry of India.
- Major cotton textile industries are concentrated in states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh & Tamil Nadu.

- The location of cotton textile industries states are due to presence of black cotton soil, humid climate, cheap labour, availability of capital, transport facilities, port facilities, power supply and good market.
- Mumbai - Manchester of India.
- Coimbatore - Manchester of South India.
- Kanpur - Manchester of Uttar Pradesh.

2. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

- Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below;
- a) Shortage and fluctuation in Power supply.
  - b) Non-availability of large blocks of land.
  - c) Lack of technical & vocational training for employees.
  - d) Poor access to credit.
  - e) Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.
  - f) High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
  - g) Non-availability of cheap labourers.