INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Worksheet No: 13	Topic: Industries	Year: 2025-26

1	**Choose the correct option: -**
1	Which one of the following is a secondary activity? a) Coal mining industry b) **Steel industry** c) Fishing d) Agriculture
2	Major Industrial Regions are located near a) Mountains b) Deserts c) **Sea Ports** d) Hill Station
3	Which one of the following is the major steel-producing center in India? a) **Bhilai** b) Jammu c) Chandigarh d) Delhi
4	Jamshedpur lies on the bank of the river_____. a) **Subarnarekha** b) Ganga c) Jhelum d) Mahi
II	**Fill in the blanks: -**
5	Agro-based industries use products obtained from **agriculture.**
6	Small scale industries use **lesser** amount of capital and technology.
7	The smelting process of iron ore can be carried out in a **furnace.**
8	**Osaka** is known as the 'Manchester of Japan'.
9	**Pittsburgh** is a famous steel city in the USA.
III	**Short Answer Questions: -**
10	**What is meant by industrial system?** An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs. Inputs include raw materials and labour, processes include activities that convert materials, and outputs are the finished products.
11	**What are marine-based industries?** Industries that use products from the sea and oceans as raw material, such as fish processing and seafood industries.
12	**What is meant by manufacturing?** Manufacturing refers to the process of converting raw materials into finished goods using machines, tools and labour.

13	**Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic or feeder industry?** Because the products of the iron and steel industry are used as raw materials by many other industries. It supports construction, manufacturing and infrastructure development.
IV	**Answer in detail:-**
14	**Why was Sakchi chosen to set up the steel plant by TISCO?** Sakchi was chosen to set up the steel plant for several reasons. • This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line. • It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which provided a large market. • TISCO gets coal from Jharia coalfields, and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhattisgarh. • The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply. • Government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development.
15	**Describe briefly the classification of industries on the basis of size.** • Based on size, industries can be classified into small scale and large-scale industries. • Cottage or household industries are a type of small-scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are examples of cottage industry. • Small scale industries use lesser amount of capital and technology as compared to large scale industries that produce large volumes of products. Investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior in large scale industries. • Silk weaving and food processing industries are small scale industries. Production of automobiles and heavy machinery are large scale industries.
16	**Describe briefly the classification of industries on the basis of ownership.** Industries can be classified into private sector, state owned or public sector, joint sector and cooperative sector. • **Private sector industries** are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. • **Public sector industries** are owned and operated by the government, such as Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited. • **Joint sector industries** are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Maruti Udyog Limited is an example of joint sector industry. • **Co-operative sector** industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. Examples include- Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy.
17	**Give examples of industrial regions in India and the world.** Eastern North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Eastern Asia are the world's largest industrial regions. The Mumbai-Pune cluster, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu area, Hugli region, Ahmedabad-Baroda region, Chota Nagpur industrial belt, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Belt, Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region, and the Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster are the important industrial regions in India.