

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



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Class : 12th

Subject : Geography

Chapter : 6

Chapter Name : Secondary Activities

Q1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) Which one of the following statements is wrong?

(a) Cheap water transport has facilitated the jute mill industry along the Hugli.

(b) Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries.

(c) The development of hydro-electricity and petroleum reduced, to a great extent, the importance of coal energy as a locational factor for industry.

(d) Port towns in India have attracted industries.

(ii) In which one of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually ?

(a) Capitalist

(b) Mixed

(c) Socialist

(d) None

(iii) Which one of the following types of industries produces raw materials for other industries?

(a) Cottage Industries

(b) Small-scale Industries

(c) Basic Industries

(d) Footloose Industries

(iv) Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

(a) Automobile industry ... Los Angeles

(b) Shipbuilding industry ... Lusaka

(c) Aircraft industry ... Florence

(d) Iron and Steel industry ... Pittsburgh

Answer.

(i) (b) Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries.

(ii) (a) Capitalist

(iii) (c) Basic Industries

(iv) (d) Iron and Steel industry ... Pittsburgh

Page : 54 , Block Name : Multiple Choice Questions

Q2 Write a short note on the following in about 30 words.

(i) High-Tech industry

(ii) Manufacturing

(iii) Footloose industries

Answer.

(i) High-Tech industries are the latest development in the manufacturing industries of our current generation. It combines the application of development and massive research into product

manufacturing which are of advanced engineering and scientific character. The large share of total workforce comprises of professional (white collar) workers.

(ii) It transforms raw materials into finished goods of high value for its sale in different markets. In this way, it adds value to natural resources. It involves production on full scale such as moulding iron, handicrafts, stamping out plastic toys, assemble computer components or space vehicles that are delicate.

(iii) We can locate footloose industries in various places. They do not depend on specific weight losing, raw materials or anything as such. Mostly, they depend on component parts which one can obtain from anywhere.

Page : 54 , Block Name : Short Answer Question

Q3 Answer the following in not more than 150 words.

- (i) Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.
- (ii) Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world.
- (iii) Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centres.
- (iv) Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. Comment.

Answer.

(i)

Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
Such activities are directly dependent on the environment.	With the help of such activities, values are provided to natural resources. Here raw materials are transformed into raw products.
People work outdoors mostly.	People work with machines and latest technologies.
They are called 'red collar' workers since they work outdoors.	They are called 'Blue Collar workers.
It involves processes such as agriculture, mining, building things, fisheries, quarrying,	It involves industry sectors such as processing, manufacturing, construction, etc.

etc.	
These activities are common in poor and developing countries.	Such activities are mostly found in developed countries.

(ii) In the Modern times manufacturing industries have flourished in major concentrations in many places. They cover around 10% of total global area. These countries are centre of political and economic power. In terms of total area covered, sites of manufacturing are less concentrated on small areas of agriculture due to higher intensity of processes. For example an American corn belt whose size is 2.5 sq km has four farms and employs around 15 workers and support almost 100 persons. However, if the same area had some integrated factories it could have employed thousands of workers.

Few characteristics of modern industries in the modern world are:

- Mechanisation: It involves gadget use to accomplish certain tasks. Advanced stage of mechanisation is automation.
- Technological Innovation: They are done through development and research strategy and are required aspect for eliminating inefficiency and waste, quality control and to combat pollution.
- Organisational structure and Stratification: Following factors characterise modern manufacturing:
 - large organisation
 - executive bureaucracy
 - a complex machine technology with extreme specialization and labour division in order to produce goods at less effort and low costs
 - capital in vast amount

(iii) High tech industries are the latest generation of manufacturing industries. Professional workers make a large percentage of total workforce in this space. These workers are primarily based in urban areas. Since central areas of cities have high rents they have situated themselves in a periphery.

Another reason why this industry is situated in the periphery is because of low rent and its closeness to the urban centres which can provide them with workers availability whenever required. Dispersed, modern, neatly spaced, office lab buildings instead of massive storage areas, factories, assembly structures completes an industrial space which is high-tech.

For massive setups, large areas are needed which is not available in major metropolitan cities since they have high population. Therefore, these industries are set up near the urban centres where adequate space is easily available. Since such industries are situated near urban space, one can get easy access to the urban markets. Example Hinjewadi IT park near Pune is a major tech hub.

(iv) Africa has natural resources in abundant amount in terms of its water, forest and land resources apart from the mineral and energy resources. Its human resources are also not properly developed. It lacks all those characteristics that marks an industrially developed nation. Following are few reasons which explains why Africa is not developed industrially:

- Mechanization and Technological Innovation: Industries in Africa are not connected with competing industries across the globe. Here sharing of technologies doesn't takes place on a large scale due to which innovation doesn't take place. Since the mechanization level is low, production also faces a cut.
- Specialization of skills and methods of production: The industries in Africa still use primitive methods of production. Due to which, their yield is low. Workers have a lack of training and opportunities. Due to this their human capital is still low-skilled.
- Government Policies: Several African countries are facing or have faced political turmoil in the past where millions of people were killed. Due to this a long term and healthy government policies towards industries is absent in such countries. Due to this, even foreign MNCs hesitate to invest here.
- Access to Labour Supply: Since Africa is populous, there are plenty of Blue collar workers available. There is a shortage of skilled labour. Due to this industries suffer on technological and managerial fronts.

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