

Lesson -04

Resources and Industries

I Choose the correct answer

- Manganese is used in _____.
 - Storage batteries
 - Steel Making**
 - Copper smelting
 - Petroleum Refining
- The Anthracite coal has _____.
 - 80 to 95% Carbon**
 - Above 70% Carbon
 - 60 to 70% Carbon
 - Below 50% Carbon
- The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and _____.
 - Oxygen
 - Water
 - Carbon**
 - Nitrogen
- The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is _____.
 - Chennai
 - Salem
 - Madurai
 - Coimbatore**
- The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in _____.
 - Gujarat
 - Rajasthan
 - Maharashtra**
 - Tamilnadu
- The most abundant source of energy is _____.
 - Bio mass
 - Sun**
 - Coal
 - Oil
- The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in _____.
 - Jharkhand**
 - Bihar
 - Rajasthan
 - Assam
- The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is _____.
 - Transport
 - Mineral Deposits
 - Large demand
 - Power Availability

II Match the following

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | - | Aircraft |
| 2. Gypsum | - | Cement |
| 3. Black Gold | - | Coal |
| 4. Iron ore | - | Magnetite |
| 5. Mica | - | Electrical goods |

II. Give Short Answers:

1. Define the resources and state its types:

Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called natural resources.

Types: Renewable resources: sun, wind etc.

Non-renewable resources: coal, petroleum etc.

2. What are the minerals and its types?

Minerals are natural substances of organic or non-organic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.

Types: Metallic (Iron, Gold, Copper)

Non-Metallic (Mica, Lime stone)

3. State the uses of manganese.

It is used for making iron and steel, serves as basic raw material for alloying and also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder. Insecticides, paints and batteries.

4. What is natural gas?

It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly includes varying amount of other higher alkenes and sometimes a small percentage of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphides.

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

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.

The major jute producing areas are in West Bengal and concentrated along the Hooghly river. Titagarh, Jagatdat, Budge-Budge, Haora and Bhadreswar are the chief centres of jute industry. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are the other jute goods producing areas.

7. Name the important oil producing regions of India.

Mumbai high, Gujarat Coast, Cambay, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar, Baleswar Coast, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

III. Distinguish between:

1. Renewable and Non-Renewable resources:

S.No	Renewable resources	Non-Renewable resources
1	It can be renewed easily	It cannot be renewed easily
2	They do not cause pollution	They cause pollution
3	Ex. Solar energy, Wind energy	Ex. Coal, Petroleum

2. Metallic and Non-Metallic minerals:

S.No	Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
1	Contains one or more metallic elements in them.	Do not contain metals in them
2	Occurs in rare.	Occurs abundantly.
3	Ex. Iron, copper	Ex. Coal, Petroleum

3. Agro based Industry and Mineral based Industry

S.No	Agro based Industry	Mineral based Industry
1	These Industries use agricultural products as their basic raw material	These Industries use both metallic and Non-metallic minerals as raw material
2	The major agro based industries are Cotton industry, Jute industry	The major agro based industries are Iron and steel industry

4. Jute Industry and Sugar Industry:

S.No	Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1	India is the largest producer of jute goods	India is the second largest producer of sugar industry
2	Major jute producing areas are in West Bengal	Major sugarcane producers are in Uttar Pradesh.

5. Conventional Energy and Conventional Energy:

S.No	Conventional Energy	Non- Conventional Energy
1	Causes pollution to the environment	It do not cause pollution to the environment
2	Non-renewable sources of energy	Renewable sources of energy
3	Ex. Coal, Petroleum	Ex. Solar energy, Wind energy

IV. Answer the following Paragraph:

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

The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai, makes it as "**Manchester of India**".

Presence of

1. black cotton soil in Maharastra,
2. humid climate,
3. presence of Mumbai port,
4. availability of hydro power,
5. good market and
6. well developed transport facility favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamilnadu with 200 mills out of its 435 and called as "**Manchester of South India**".

Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textiles centers in the state.

2. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below.

1. Shortage and fluctuation in Power Supply.
2. Non- availability of large blocks of land.
3. Poor access to credit.
4. High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
5. Non- availability of cheap labourers.
6. Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
7. Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

