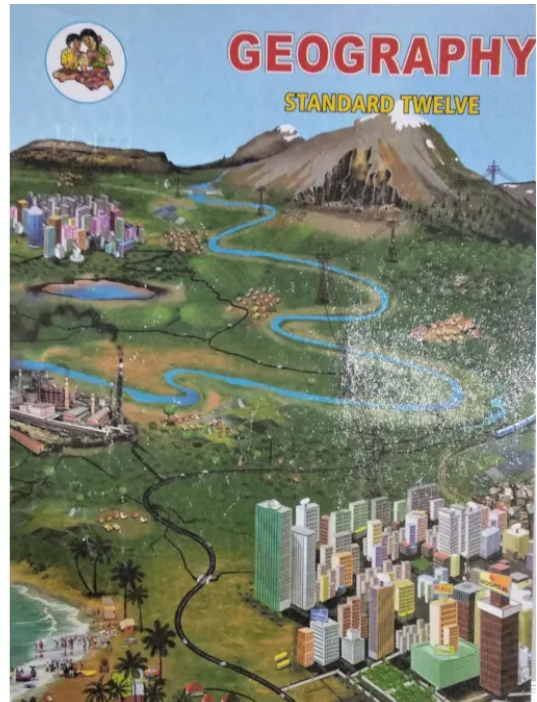


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 12-Geography: Chapter 5- Secondary Economic Activities

Class 12 - Chapter 5 Secondary Economic Activities



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 12-Geography: Chapter 5- Secondary Economic Activities

Class 12: Geography Chapter 5 solutions. Complete Class 12 Geography Chapter 5 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 12-Geography: Chapter 5- Secondary Economic Activities

Maharashtra Board 12th Geography Chapter 5, Class 12 Geography Chapter 5 solutions

1. Complete the Chain

Question 1.

A	B	C
(1) Small scale industries	(1) Manual manufacturing	(1) Ceramics
(2) Cottage industries	(2) Skilled crafts person	(2) Tata Iron and Steel company
(3) Consumer goods	(3) Individual	(3) Potters
(4) Private	(4) Ready for direct consumption	(4) Pharmaceutical

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Answer:

A	B	C
(1) Small scale industries	(1) Ready for direct consumption	(1) Potters
(2) Cottage industries	(2) Manual manufacturing	(2) Ceramics
(3) Consumer goods	(3) Skilled crafts person	(3) Pharmaceutical
(4) Private	(4) Individual	(4) Tata Iron and Steel company

2. Identify the correct correlation.

A : Assertion, R : Reasoning

Question 1.

A – The humid climate of Mumbai offered great scope for the development of cotton textile industries.

R – Industries require ample amount of water.

- (a) Only A is correct.
- (b) Only R is correct.
- (c) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A.
- (d) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Answer:

- (d) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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Question 2.

A – In India, industries are found concentrated in few areas are available.

R – India is predominantly agrarian country.

- (a) Only A is correct.
- (b) Only R is correct.
- (c) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A.
- (d) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Answer:

- (c) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

3. Give geographical reasons.

Question 1.

Distribution of industries is uneven.

Answer:

- Distribution of industries depend upon various physical factors like climate, raw material, water and power supply, labour, transportation, land, etc., and economic factors like capital, market and government policies.
- Physical and economic factors vary from region to region and political factors vary from country to country.
- Industries are developed where physical and economic factors are favourable for their development.
- Thus, distribution of industries is uneven.
- For example, in India industries are concentrated in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chota Nagpur region and in the rest of India, agriculture is the only major economic activity.

Question 2.

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Iron and steel industries are found in mineral rich area of Dhanbad.

Answer:

- Important raw materials used in iron and steel industry are iron-ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese and coal.
- All these raw materials are heavy, bulky and weight-losing.
- The cost of transportation of these materials are very high.
- Dhanbad and its surrounding areas are the major iron-ore and coal producing areas.
- • Since this industry is using weight-losing raw materials which are available around Dhanbad, iron and steel industry is found at Dhanbad.

Question 3.

Fruit-processing industries are found in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan region.

Answer:

- Fruit processing industries use fruits as raw material.
- Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts are known for horticulture. They are major mango, jackfruit, cashew and kokum producing districts of Maharashtra.
- All these fruits are raw materials in fruit processing industry.
- These raw materials are bulky, weight-losing and perishable and hence the industry is located in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts where fruits are grown in plenty.

Question 4.

What are the major factors which have hindered the growth of industries in South America?

Answer:

- Industries in the continent of South America are developed only in coastal areas of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

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- The hindrances in the growth of industries in South America are due to unfavourable physical factors such as dense forests in Brazil, deserts in interior parts of Argentina, Andes mountain range running along the west coast.
- The economic factors like limited capital, lack of modern technology and lack of transportation facilities etc., create hindrance in development of industries.
- Comparatively low density of population and lack of markets are the other factors responsible to have hindered the growth of industries in South America.

4. Write short notes on.

Question 1.

Footloose industries.

Answer:

- Footloose industry is a general term for an industry that can be placed and located at any location without effect of factors of location such as land, labour, climate and capital.
- The raw material used as well as finished products of these industries are very light so their location near the source of raw material or transport is not important.
- These industries often have spatially fixed cost, which means that costs of the product do not change despite where the product is assembled.
- Diamond cutting, computer chips and mobiles manufacturing are some of the examples of footloose industries.
- Advance technology like internet, email are used for raw material as well as marketing.
- These are generally non-polluted industries.

Question 2.

Public sector industries.

Answer:

- Public sector industries are owned by the state.
- The investments in public sector industries is done by the government. Also, marketing of goods is done through government agencies.

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- Public sectors include public goods and governmental services such as military, law enforcement infrastructure (public roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply electrical grids, health, etc.).
- Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL) is one of the largest engineering and manufacturing companies of its kind in India engaged in designing engineering construction.

Question 3.

Economics of scale.

Answer:

1. Economics of scale are the cost advantages that enterprises obtain because of various facilities

established due to basic industries in certain region.

2. Sometimes due to advantage of many favourable factors for industrial development in certain areas, there is concentration of industries in that area, which is called agglomeration of industries.

3. In these regions industries develop not due to any locational factors but due to economies of scale enjoyed because agglomeration of industries.

4. Due to the development of basic industries other ancillary industries which are complementary to each other also develop. For example, once cotton textile industry develops in any region, readymade garment making industries, industries supplying dyes and chemicals, industries producing materials like thread, buttons, laces, etc., also develop.

5. Due to such agglomeration, the industries in that region get more profit compared to their investment due to economies of scale such as cheap transport, labour, financial facilities etc. For example, transport companies give concession, hence, the cost of transportation decreases.

6. Since industries in this region are complementary, it is easier to collect or supply goods from other industries of nearby areas. For example, dye making industries supply

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dyes to cotton textile industry and cotton textile industry supplies cloth to ready-made garment industries.

Question 4.

Role of transportation in industries.

Answer:

- Transportation facilities are important for the collection of raw materials and distribution of finished products.
- Low cost of transportation is the key factor in the location of industries.
- Transport network is crucial for sustained economic growth and development of a nation.
- Transport system helps to send raw material, fuel and machinery to different industries at the right time and runs the industry.
- Thus, transport plays a crucial role in the development of industries.

5. Differentiate between.

Question 1.

Weight-losing and Weight-gaining Industries.

Answer:

Weight-losing

(i) Weight-losing industries are those industries in which raw material are relatively bulky but finished products are relatively light.

(ii) Weight-losing industries are located near raw materials.

Weight-gaining

(i) Weight-gaining industries are those industries in which raw materials are relatively lighter than finished products.

(ii) Weight-gaining industries are located near markets.

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(iii) For example, sugar industries locate near sugarcane producing areas. 10 tons of sugarcane is required to produce 1 ton of sugar.

(iii) For example, cotton textile industries locate near the market because finished product cotton cloth is heavier than the raw material cotton.

Question 2.

Primary and Secondary Activities.

Answer:

Primary Activities

(i) Primary activities include activities, such as hunting, fishing, mining, agriculture.

(ii) These activities are concerned with obtaining materials directly from nature. For example, fish from water or wood from trees.

(iii) Primary activities produce raw materials.

(iv) Production of goods in primary activities depends upon natural factors.

Secondary Activities

(i) Secondary activities include manufacturing and constructions.

(ii) These activities add value to the already existing products by changing their form, making them more suitable to satisfy our needs and wants.

(iii) Secondary activities produce finished products.

(iv) Production of goods in secondary activities depends on technology, skill of labours and capital.

Question 3.

Basic Industries and Consumer Industries.

Answer:

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Basic Industries

- (i) The finished products of these industries are used by other industries.
- (ii) For example, iron and steel industry provides steel as raw material to machine tool making or agricultural implements making industry.
- (iii) These industries supply their products to others. Hence, they are called linkage products.

Consumer Industries

- (i) The finished products of these are used as raw material which are directly consumed by consumers.
- (ii) For example, the medicines made in pharmaceutical industries are directly consumed by consumers.
- (iii) These industries supply their products to consumers. Hence, they are called as consumer goods industries.

6. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1.

Explain the physical factors affecting location of industries.

Answer:

Climate, raw material, water, power, labour, land and transport are important physical factors deciding the location of industry.

Extreme climate like too hot, too cold, dry and very humid climate are not suitable for industries. Generally, industries develop in areas of moderate climate.

Availability of raw material is essential for the development of industries. Industries using perishable, heavy, bulky and weight-losing raw materials are located in the areas of source of raw materials. For example, sugar mills near sugarcane growing areas.

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Most of the industries require lot of water for processing, like cooling, washing etc. Such industries are located near lakes, rivers or other water bodies. For example, many industries are located around Great Lakes in USA.

Labour is another important factor deciding location of industries. Availability of skilled, semi-skilled and cheap labour is very important to work in industries. Hence, we generally find labour colonies are located where skilled and cheap labour is available.

Transport facilities are essential for transport of raw materials and finished products. Low cost transport is the key factor in the development of industries. Industries develop in the areas, where transportation network is well developed. For example, many industries are developed along Trans-Siberian railway line in Russia.

Industrial development need huge land for the construction of industrial units. Industries develop where cheap, plain and extensive land is available.

Industries need power supply, main sources of power supply are coal, oil, electricity and now a days wind energy, solar energy etc. Industries locate near coal mines, or availability of electricity. For example, industries concentrated around coal mining area of Ruhr region of Germany or industries concentrated near Khopoli hydro power station.

Question 2.

Explain the factors affecting location of sugar industries.

Answer:

The following are the factors affecting the location of sugar industries.

- Sugar industry is an agro-based industry.
- Sugarcane is the raw material in sugar industry.
- Sugarcane is perishable and weight-losing raw material.
- It is also heavy and bulky raw material.
- Taking into consideration all above characteristics of raw material used in sugar industry, it is always located in the areas of sugarcane production.
- In Maharashtra, Satara, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Sangli etc., are the sugarcane producing districts and the same districts have concentration of sugar industry.

Question 3.

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Explain the economic and political factors affecting location of industries.

Answer:

The following are the economic factors affecting the location of industries.

1. Neatness to market : Transport cost is one of the important costs included in production cost of goods. If industries locate near the market there is saving on transport cost and goods reach to the consumers as early as possible. Some industries whose finished products are perishable or bulky or heavy, locate near the market. For example, ice cream making, furniture making or air craft making industries.

2. Availability of capital : Capital is required for land, construction, equipment, labour, transport etc. Therefore, industries are located in areas where banking and financial facilities are available. Generally, these facilities are available in big cities, therefore in India many industries are located in big cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Kolkata etc.

The following are the political factors affecting the location of industries.

Government policies : The government policy of encouragement or discouragement directly affects location of industry.

- Sometimes government gives encouragement for development of industries in economically backward areas or to reduce the overcrowding in nearby cities by providing land, water, power at cheaper rate. For example, to reduce the overcrowding in Mumbai city, the government provided land, water, electricity at a cheaper rate in Navi Mumbai.
- The government policy regarding import, export, taxes, subsidies, etc., also affect location of industries. For example, liberal policy for industries in the State of Gujarat attracted many industrialists to set up industries.
- Development of SEZ : Due to the development of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) many industries are attracted in SEZ area. SEZ are developed to set up public sector or private sector industries, specially to increase export quality production in the country.

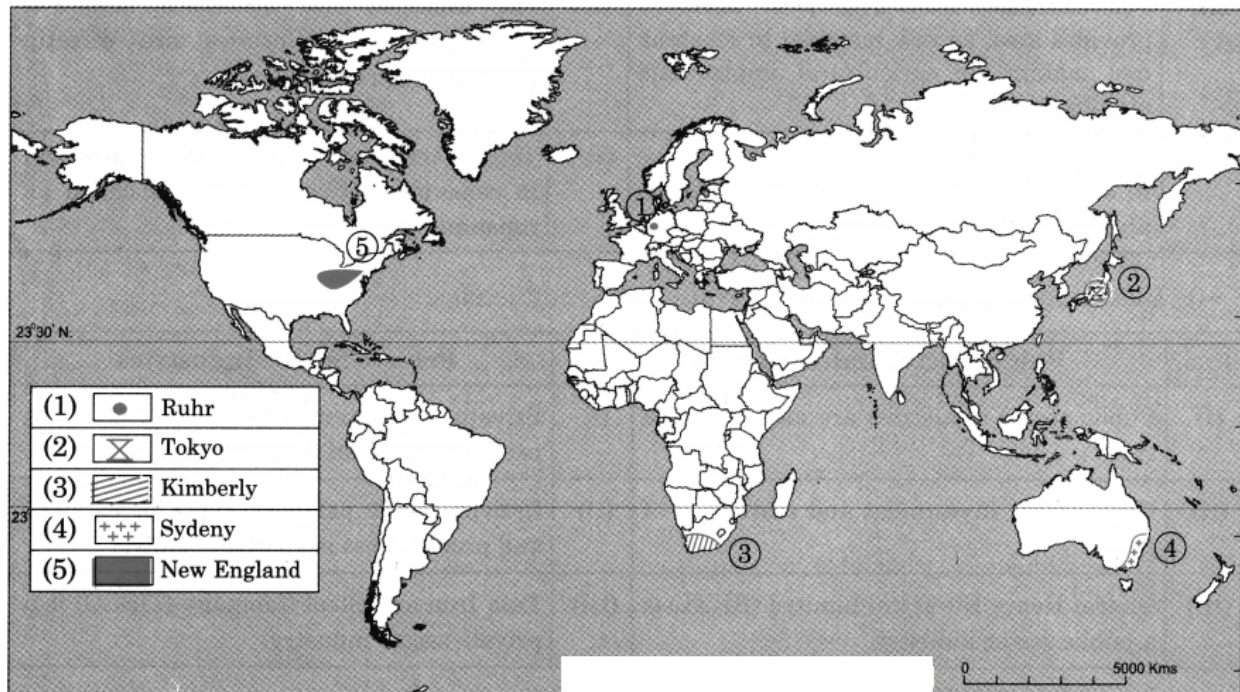
7. Show the following on a map of the world with suitable index

(1) Ruhr industrial region

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- (2) An industrial region in Japan
- (3) An industrial region in South Africa
- (4) An industrial region in Australia
- (5) Industrial region near Great Lakes

Answer:



Observe the pictures given in the textbook figure. Identify the activities with which these figures are associated and complete the table.

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Figure	Name of the activity	Raw materials required	Finished products obtained	Characteristics of raw material (weight, durability, procurement, cost price)	Characteristics of finished products (weight, durability, production, selling price)
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					
F					
G					
H					

Answer:

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Figure	Name of activity	Raw materials required	Finished products obtained	Characteristics of raw material (weight, durability, procurement, cost price)	Characteristic of finished product (weight durability, production, selling price)
A	Canning	Fruits	Jam	Perishable, weight-losing	Durability increases Better selling price
B	Gold smith	Raw Diamonds	Jewellery	Light weight, procurement cost high, durable	Almost same weight Selling cost high
C	Atomic power station	Uranium	Electricity	Light weight, durable, high cost	High selling price Production cost high
D	Ship building industry	Iron and steel	Ship	Heavy weight, high production cost	High production and selling cost
E	Construction	Steel cement	Building, Bridges, Roads	Heavy weight, high production cost	Heavy weight High production and selling cost
F	Textile goods production	Cotton Wool	Cloth, shawl	Pure raw material Durable	Light weight Durable High selling cost
G	Machine and Tools Industry	Steel	Machinery	Heavy weight durable, High production cost	Heavy weight, durable high selling cost
I	Milk processing	Milk	Butter, cheese, sweets	Perishable raw material, low procurement cost	Perishable, high production and selling costs.

Try These

Question 1.

Look at the map of Solapur district. It shows the location of some sugar industries. Shamrao is a farmer at location A. He has just harvested his sugarcane crop. Study the map and tell where should he send his crop? What factors will Shamrao consider for this? (Textbook Page No. 43)

Answer:

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(i) Shamrao has two options, he can sell his sugarcane to Pimpalner Sugar Factory or Virag Sugar Factory, since both the factories almost at equal distance from A.

(ii) The most important factor of consideration is the distance and perishability of sugarcane as a raw material.

(iii) Third factor he should take into consideration is from A, the road condition. The factory to which he should send sugarcane must be in good condition; so that sugarcane can be transported to industry as early as possible.

Question 2.

Firoz's son has done an advanced course in Bakery Management from the nearby city. He wants his son to start a bakery in their village but his son says it should be in the city, which is around 20 kms from their village. Who is correct? Firoz or his son? Why? (Textbook Page No. 44)

Answer:

The decision of Firoz's son is correct. He should start a bakery in the city. First thing is that bakery products are perishable and secondly there is loss of weight of raw materials in the production of bakery products.

Question 3.

Shantaram is a young boy from a tribal area in Maharashtra. He wants to start a honey processing unit as he has access to good honeycombs in the forest. The city is around 35 kms away. He has his own land in the village and is also getting land in the city. Where should he establish the honey factory? In the village or in the city? Why? (Textbook Page No. 44)

Answer:

(i) Shantaram should start his honey factory in the city. Raw material in his factory will be honeycombs.

(ii) From honeycombs he will get two finished products – honey and wax. The weight of honeycombs after extracting honey and wax will be the same and therefore ideal location is city.

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Can you tell?

Question 1.

Find example of market-oriented industries. (Textbook Page No. 45)

Answer:

(i) All textile industries are market-oriented industries Cotton Textile, Silk Textile, Woollen Textile.

(ii) All assembly industries are market-oriented industries Automobile, Air-craft, shipbuilding industries.

Use your brain power!

Question 1.

Following is a list of few industries. Think about the factors of location of these industries and tell whether they are footloose industries or not. Complete the table accordingly. (Textbook Page No. 47)

(i) Cotton textile industries

(ii) Cement industries

(iii) Diamond industries

(iv) Mobile manufacturing units

(v) Paper industry

(vi) Sugar industry

(vii) Food processing industry

(viii) IT (Hardware) industry

(ix) Oil refinery

(x) Hairpins industry

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Answer:

Name of Industry	Raw materials required	Finished products	Factors Affecting location
Cotton Textile	Raw Cotton	Cloth	Market, climate labour
Cement	Limestone	Cement	Technology, capital market, Government Policy
Diamond	Raw diamonds	Jewellery	Skilled labour capital market
Mobile manufacturing	Electronic parts	Mobile	Skilled labour, capital market
Paper	Wood and pulp	Paper	Technology, Capital Market Government Policy
Sugar	Sugarcane	Sugar	Raw material, Transport Labour, market.
Food processing	Fruits, vegetables milk, fish etc.	Conned food	Raw material, market. Technology, capital
IT	Electricity (Power) Buildings	IT programs	Technology, Capital Government policy
Oil Refinery	Crude-oil	Petrol Diesel Perfumes chemicals	Technology, Transport Market, Government Policy.

Question 2.

(i) Refer to the lumbering map of the world in fig. 4.1 and 5.1, tell which industries will be located in the northernmost island of Japan?

(ii) How have the Great Lakes been instrumented in development of industrial regions in the USA?

(iii) How has the Trans-Siberian Railway contributed to the development of industries in Russia? (Textbook Page No. 51)

Answer:

(i) Paper and pulp industry.

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(ii) The Great Lakes have been instrumented in the development of industrial regions in the USA through concentration of minerals and coal producing areas, local market, capital and technological development.

(iii) The Trans-Siberian Railway contributed to the development of industries in Russia is

- Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway system connecting Petersburg in Western Russia to Vladivostok on the pacific coast.
- This railway connects all major cities in Russia.
- It passes through major iron-ore and coal producing areas, which has helped to the development of iron and steel industry in Russia.
- This railway line helped for the movement of raw material and finished goods.
- Therefore, many industries have been developed along this railway route.
- It has also helped the movement of passenger and goods traffic in East-West direction.

Make friends with maps!

Question 1.

Study the given map in fig 5.3 and answer the following questions. (Textbook Pages 47 & 48)

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(i) In which hemisphere do you find more concentration of industries?

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- (ii) In which part of North America has the industrial region been mainly developed?
- (iii) In which part of Europe is concentration of industries mainly found?
- (iv) Why is less industrial development found in other parts of African continent except coastal areas?
- (v) In which part of India do you find concentration of industries?
- (vi) Why do you think coastal areas have higher concentration industries?
- (vii) Write a concluding paragraph on latitudinal distribution of industries in the world.

Answer:

- (i) Northern Hemisphere.
- (ii) North eastern Region.
- (iii) North western, South and Central part
- (iv) Dense forest, deserts, mountains, grasslands in other parts of African continent are responsible for less development of industries.
- (v) Portal cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and other areas like Delhi, Bangalore, Chota Nagpur etc.
- (vi) Coastal areas have better ports and inland water transport facilities. Even road and rail transport are well developed.
- Extensive level land.
 - Industries which depend on imported raw material like oil prefer to develop on coastal areas.
 - Industries which need humid climate develop in coastal areas for example textile industry.
- (vii) Major industrial regions are concentrated in Northern Hemisphere in the latitudinal belt of 30° North to 50° North latitudes. However, there is an exception of Siberian industrial region in Russia.

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- North America, major European countries, Japan, China and parts of Russia falls in this latitudinal belt.
- Major cause of the development of industries in this latitudinal belt is the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
- In this region both mineral based and agro-based industries have developed.
- Development of science and technology, skilled labour, well developed transportation facilities, high standard of living and extensive local market in this latitudinal belt are the other factors responsible for the development of industries.
- However, outside this major industrial belt in Northern Hemisphere* only exception is India, industries have developed in latitudinal belt 8° North to 20° North.
- Even in Southern Hemisphere industries have developed in the same latitudinal belt i.e. 30° South to 50° South latitudinal belt in South Africa, South America and South Australia.

Give it a try

Question 1.

Look at the given logo. Find out more information about it and write a short note on it. (Textbook Page No. 53)

Answer:

Digital India.

(i) Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India in order to ensure the government's services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity or making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.

(ii) The initiative includes plans to connect rural India with high speed internet networks.

(iii) Digital India consists of secure and stable digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally and universal digital literacy.

Make in India:

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On 25 September 2014, the Government of India launched a movement 'Make in India', like Swadeshi movement, for 25 sectors of Indian Economy. The main purpose to start this movement was to provide encouragement to businessmen in India to set up companies to manufacture their products in India and to investment more for the same.

In line with make in India, individual states too launched their own local initiative, such as 'Magnetic Maharashtra', 'Make in Odisha', Vibrant Gujarat, etc.

Startup India

(i) Startup India is an initiative of the government of India was first announce by Indian Prime minister, Narendra Modi during his 15 August 2015 address from the Red Fort in New Delhi.

(ii) The action plan of this initiative is focussing on three areas:

- Simplification and Handholding.
- Funding support and incentives.
- Industry-Academia partnership incubation.

(iii) An additional area relating to this initiative is to discard restrictive state Government Policies within this domain, such an 'License Raj', Land permissions, Foreign Investment Proposals, and Environmental clearance. It was organised by Department for promotion of industry and internal trade.

Question 2.

Find at least 2 examples of each of the types of industries from India.

Answer:

(i) Industries in Digital India are:

DigiLocker-

DigiLocker is an online service provided by the government wherein any Aadhar card holder can access a cloud with their authentic documents/certificates. For example, driving license, vehicle registration, academic mark sheet etc.

MyGov-

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MyGov is an initiative started by the Indian government to engage citizens in governance. The portal can be accessed via a website or a dedicated mobile app.

(ii) Industries in Startup India are:

Zomato:

Zomato is an Indian restaurant aggregator and food delivery startup that was launched in 2008. It is one of the most successful food tech startups.

Paytm:

It is an Indian e-commerce payment system based in Noida. It was founded in August 2010.

Ola Cabs:

It is founded in 2010 and giving tough competition to Uber.

(iii) Industries in Make in India:

Make in India focuses on the following industries viz. Automobiles, Aviation, Biotechnology, Chemicals, Defence manufacturing, etc.



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Class 12 Geography

- Chapter 1- Population Part 1
- Chapter 2- Population Part 2
- Chapter 3- Human Settlements and Land Use
- Chapter 4- Primary Economic Activities
- Chapter 5- Secondary Economic Activities
- Chapter 6- Tertiary Economic Activities
- Chapter 7- Region and Regional Development
- Chapter 8- Nature and Scope

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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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