

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI
(Academic Session: 2025-26)

Date: _____ **Class:** 4 **Div:** A / B / C **Roll No:** _____ **Sub:** S.S
Name: _____ **Worksheet:** SA-2

Ch -12 Indian Industries:

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- i. The mixture of two or more metals to produce a harder material is called an _____
- ii. _____ is the essential factor required to bring raw materials to the factories.
- iii. _____ is an important resource for setting up an industry.
- iv. We need _____ for running machines and lighting factories.
- v. _____ are the basic commodities that are required in the process of manufacturing products.
- vi. Write full form of C.N.G _____
- vii. An _____ converts the raw materials into finished goods.
- viii. The first cotton mill was established on _____
- ix. Industries can be classified as _____, _____ and _____
- x. An Industry set up by the people in their homes is called a _____
- xi. The first cotton mill was established by _____

Q2. Identify the pictures and write their names below:



i)



ii)

Q1. Describe briefly any two major industries of India.

Ans: Major industries of India are as follows:

- i) India is one of the largest producers of sugarcane in the world. Sugar mills are located in the sugarcane producing states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.
- ii) Textile industry is the oldest industry in India. It produces cotton, silk, woollen and synthetic cloth. Cotton mills are located in Ahmedabad and Mumbai. Major silk textile mills are located in Bengaluru, Mysuru, Varanasi and Murshidabad. Jute textile is located in Kolkata. Woollen textile mills are located in Ludhiana.

Q2. Name the states where iron and steel plants are situated.

Ans: The iron and steel industries are located in Bokaro, Durgapur, Asansol, Rourkela and Salem.

Q3. List the factors required for setting up the industry.

Ans: The factors required for setting up an industry are: humans, raw materials, money, place and machines.

Q4. Distinguish between small scale and large-scale industry.

Ans: **Small scale industry:**

- i) A small scale industry uses small machines and employs more people than a cottage industry.
- ii) Small scale industry makes hosiery items, electric and electronic parts and automobile parts. They also make furniture, clothes on power looms and utensils.

Large scale industry:

- i) A large scale industry is a very big manufacturing industry. It employs thousands of workers to produce goods in very large quantities.
- ii) Huge machines are used for this purpose. Some examples of large-scale industries are textile industry, oil refinery, alloy manufacturing, ship building and iron and steel industry. They play a vital role in the economic development of a nation.

Q5. Explain the growth of the textile industry in India.

Ans: Textile industry is the oldest industry in India. It produces cotton, silk, woollen and synthetic cloth. Cotton mills are located in Ahmedabad and Mumbai. Major silk textile mills are located in Bengaluru, Mysuru, Varanasi and Murshidabad. Jute textile is located in Kolkata. Woollen textile mills are located in Ludhiana.

Q6. How do industries aid the development of any nation? Explain.

Ans: Industries play an important role in the development of a nation. India is rapidly developing to become one of the most industrialised nations in the world. The growth of industries is crucial for the overall progress of our country. Industries help us as they make our lives comfortable. The industries in India are making efforts to keep pace with the latest technology. India has emerged as one of the global leaders in the field of software development and space exploration.