

T J Education Society's

SHETH NKTT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SHETH JTT COLLEGE OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Class: TYBA-SEM-V (2020-21)

Subject & Paper name: Economics-IX (INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR ECONOMICS)

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Module-II Industrial Location and Regional Imbalances

A. State whether following statements are True or False

1. Centralisation of different industries in different localities which can be called as territorial division of labour. - True
2. Availability of labour is one of the natural factors which determines localization of industries. – False.
3. Place and security determine the localization of industries. - True
4. Weber's theory is based on inductive approach. - False
5. Agglomerative and deglomerative factors are same. - False
6. Split in location implies that there can be more than one location of an industry. - True
7. Locational Coupling leads to decentralization of various types of industrial units at different places. - False
8. Ubiquitous raw materials are those materials which are found everywhere. - True
9. Higher the MI, lower will be the tendency to go towards centres of raw materials. -False
10. Lower is the MI, the localization of industry will be towards the market. - True
11. Location factor index = % of workers in the industry / % of workers in the country
12. If the location factor index value is greater than unity, then it can be said that the region has a high share of that industry. True
13. If the location factor index is below one, then the region has high share of that industry.- False
14. Dispersion is the act or result of dispersing especially, the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to another.- True
15. Regional imbalance implies similar levels of economic growth and development in different regions of a country.- False

B. Multiple choice questions:

i. Which among the following is not the natural factor to determine localization of industries?

- a. Availability of raw material- Pure (gold, silver etc.) and gross raw material (coal, sugarcane etc.)
- b. Power Resources
- c. Natural & Climatic conditions
- d. Means of Transport and Communication.**

- ii. **Which among the following is not the economic factor to determine localization of industries?**
- Financial facilities
 - Proximity of Market
 - Security forces**
 - Availability of Place and other services
- iii. **Which among the following is not the political factor to determine localization of industries?**
- Financial resources**
 - Government protection
 - Government Encouragement
 - Place and security
- iv. **Which among the following is not the factor to determine localization of industries?**
- Natural resources
 - Financial resources
 - Religious factors
 - Gross income**
- v. **Which among the following is not the feature of Weber's theory of industrial location?**
- Pull of industry towards a particular geographical region
 - Deductive approach
 - Inductive approach**
 - Material Index
- vi. Which among the following is not the feature of Florence's theory of industrial location?
- Inductive approach
 - Occupational distribution of population determines location of industry
 - Index of the degree of concentration of an industry in a particular region
 - Deductive approach**
- vii. **Which among the following is not the criticism of the Weber's theory?**
- Based on Inductive approach**
 - Based on Deductive Methods
 - No importance to other factors of Localisation
 - Incomplete analysis of Transportation
- viii. **Which among the following is not the criticism of the Florence's theory?**
- Investigation of Status-quo
 - Localization is based on Labour only
 - It is based on deductive approach**
 - Partial Explanation
- ix. **Which among the following is not the problem of Dispersal of industries?**
- Unbalanced Industrial Development
 - Inequalities on income and wealth**

- c. Regionalism
- d. Industrial Pollution
- x. **Which among the following is not the cause of Regional Imbalances?**
 - a. Disparities in PCI
 - b. Incidence of Poverty
 - c. Population growth**
 - d. Disparities in Human Development
- xi. **Which among the following is the cause of Regional Imbalances?**
 - a. Growth of population
 - b. Inflation
 - c. Disparities in Agricultural Growth**
 - d. Deficit budget
- xii. Which among the following is not the provision for regional planning as per Third Five-year Planning?
 - a. Increasing agricultural production
 - b. Increase in employment and income
 - c. Developing of social services, such as, elementary education, water supply, sanitation and health services in rural areas
 - d. Increase in Prices**
- xiii. **Which among the following is not the step to reduce regional imbalances?**
 - a. Legal enactment**
 - b. Improving the irrigation and power supply in backward areas
 - c. Improving the availability of education and health services
 - d. Expansion in means of transport and communication
- xiv. **Which among the following are the schemes introduced for the reduction of regional imbalances in backward areas?**
 - a. Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)
 - b. Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Laborers' Development Agency (MFAL)
 - c. Drought Prone Areas Program (DPAP)
 - d. Monopoly Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) act**
- xv. **Which among the following is the step to reduce the regional imbalances?**
 - a. Raising the standard of living of the people**
 - b. Reduction of taxes
 - c. Price control
 - d. Family planning program