

**CBSE Test Paper 02**  
**Ch-18 India Manufacturing Industries**

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1. Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.
2. When and with whose collaboration was Rourkela Steel Plant established?
3. Cotton is a pure raw material. Why?
4. Name the important industrial regions of India.
5. Give reasons for the development of cotton textile industries in India.
6. Name the new steel plants that were set up in fourth plan period. How are they different from earlier ones?
7. Why are most of sugar mills established in sugarcane producing areas?
8. Explain the objectives and measures initiated under new industrial policy announced in 1991.
9. Explain different phases of development of petrochemical industry in India.
10. Label and locate the following on physical map of India.
  - i. Iron and steel plants - Bhadravati, Bhilai, Rourkela, Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Aasansol.
  - ii. Cotton textiles centres - Ahmedabad, Surat, Madurai, Kanpur, Murshidabad.
  - iii. Software technology park - Bangalore, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Pune, Dehradun.
  - iv. Important industrial regions - Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region, Chhotanagpur region, Mumbai-Pune Region and Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region.



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**Answer**

1. Iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh is Bhilai.
2. Establishment: The Rourkela Steel plant was set up in 1959.  
Region: In the Sundargarh district of Orissa  
Collaboration: In collaboration with Germany
3. Cotton is a “pure” raw material as it does not lose weight in the manufacturing process.
4. Industrial Regions: There are eight major and important industrial regions in India. These regions are located at :
  - i. Mumbai-Pune Region.
  - ii. Hugli Region.
  - iii. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region.
  - iv. Gujarat Region.
  - v. Chotanagpur Region.
  - vi. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region.
  - vii. Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region.
  - viii. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region.
5. The reasons for the development of cotton textile industries in India are as follow :
  - i. In a tropical country, cotton is the most comfortable fabric for a hot and humid climate.
  - ii. Large quantity of cotton was grown in India.
  - iii. Availability of abundant skilled people for this industry in India.
  - iv. In some areas people were producing cotton textiles for generation and transferred the skill from one generation to the other and in the process perfected their skills.
6. The new steel plants that were set up in fourth plan period are : Vizag Steel Plant, Vijaynagar Steel Plant & Salem Steel Plant.  
They are different from the main raw material sources. All the three plants are located in South India. Paradip is the latest and new steel plant under construction in

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Odisha

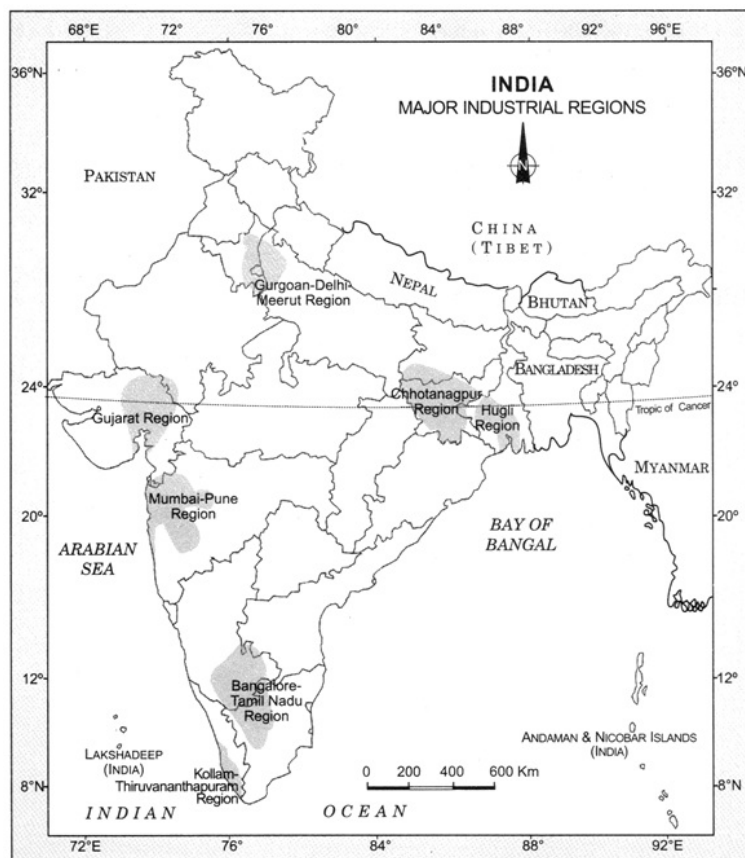
7. The establishment of most of the sugar mills in sugarcane producing areas is because of the following reason:
  - i. Sugarcane is a weight-losing crop. The ratio of sugar to sugarcane varies between 9 to 12 percent depending on its variety. Its sucrose content begins to dry during haulage after it has been harvested from the field.
  - ii. Better recovery of sugar is dependent upon its being crushed within 24 hours of its harvesting.
8. i. The main objectives of the new industrial policy announced in 1991 are given below:
  - To Build on the gains already made
  - To correct the distortions or weakness that have crept in.
  - To maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment.
  - Attainment of international competitiveness.ii. The following measures are initiated after the new industrial policy :
  - Abolition of industrial licensing.
  - Free entry to foreign technology is allowed.
  - Foreign investment policy were encouraged.
  - Free access to capital market is done.
  - Open trade is allowed.
  - Abolition of phased manufacturing was done.
  - Liberalised industry location programme.
9. **Meaning: Sub Groups:** This group of industries is divided into four sub-groups:  
**Major Centers: Controlling Bodies:** Three organisations are working in the petrochemical sector under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. These are: **Products/Items: Plants : Synthetic fibres :**
  - i. A variety of products come under Petrochemical industries. Demand for organic chemicals increased so fast in 1960s that it became difficult to meet this demand. Petroleum refining industry expanded rapidly at that time.
  - ii. Many items are derived from crude petroleum, which provide raw materials for many new industries, these are collectively known as petrochemical industries.
  - iii. Polymers
  - iv. Synthetic fibres

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- v. Elastomers
  - vi. Surfactant intermediate
  - vii. The hub of the petrochemical industries is Mumbai.
  - viii. In Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh), Jamnagar, Gandhinagar and Hajira (Gujarat), Nagothane, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Haldia (West Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) Crackers units are located.
  - ix. Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited (IPCL) : It is a public sector undertaking. It is responsible for the manufacture and distribution of various petrochemicals like polymers, chemicals, fibres and fibre intermediates.
  - x. Petrofils Cooperative Limited (PCL) : It is a joint venture of the Government of India and Weaver's Cooperative Societies.
  - xi. Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) : It is involved in imparting training in petrochemical industry.
  - xii. Polymers are made from ethylene and propylene. These materials are obtained in the process of refining crude oil. Polymers are used as raw materials in the plastic industry.
  - xiii. The National Organic Chemicals Industries Limited (NOCIL) was established in 1961 in private sector started the first naphtha based chemical industry in Mumbai. Later, several other companies were formed.
  - xiv. The plants located at Mumbai, Barauni, Mettur, Pimpri and Rishra are the major producers of plastic materials. About 75 per cent of these units are in small scale sector.
  - xv. The industry also uses recycled plastics, which constitutes about 30 per cent of the total production.
  - xvi. Synthetic fibres are widely used in the manufacturing of fabrics because of their inherent strength, durability, washability, and resistance to shrinkage.
  - xvii. Kota, Pimpri, Mumbai, Modinagar, Ujjain, Pune, Nagpur and Udhna. Acrylic staple fibre is manufactured at Kota and Vadodara are the centres of nylon and polyestered yarns
10. i. The location of Iron and steel plants in the given map is as below





iv. The location of Important industrial regions are as below



- Bhadrawati

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- Bhilai
  - Rourkela
  - Jamshedpur
  - Durgapur
  - Bokaro
  - Aasansol
  - Ahmedabad
  - Surat
  - Madurai
  - Kanpur
  - Murshidabad
  - Bangalore
  - Hyderabad
  - Gurgaon
  - Pune
  - Dehradun
  - Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region
  - Chhotanagpur region
  - Mumbai-Pune Region
  - Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region