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Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of goods services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) The coming in of the new and contemporary models after liberalisation has led to
- Quick transport of good services and passengers.
 - Growth of industry.
 - Adequate domestic demand of vehicles.
 - Global development in industry.
- (ii) Automobile industry has experienced a quantum jump in
- 10 years
 - Less than 5 years
 - Less than 15 years
 - Less than 2 years
- (iii) Number of manufacturers of different vehicles are given. Identify the correct option :

Vehicles			Number of Manufacturers (at present)
A.	Passenger cars	1	15
B.	Commercial vehicles	2	14
C.	Multi-utility vehicles	3	15
D.	Two and three wheelers	4	9

- A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4
 - A – 2, B – 3, C – 4, D – 2
 - A – 1, B – 4, C – 3, D – 2
 - A – 4, B – 2, C – 3, D – 1
- (iv) After liberalisation and opening of foreign direct investment, there is increase in demand for
- Motor cycles
 - Passenger cars
 - Multi-utility vehicles
 - Commercial vehicles

8

Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generation too. Ninety five percent of our basic needs of food, shelters and clothing are obtained from land.

Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly and land degradation.

Mining sites are abandoned, after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, M.P. and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for

land degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from
 - (a) land
 - (b) human activities
 - (c) mining
 - (d) land degradation
- (ii) Deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in the state of :
 - (a) Jharkhand
 - (b) U.P.
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Haryana
- (iii) Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reasons.
 - (a) deforestation and overgrazing.
 - (b) increase in alkalinity of the soil.
 - (c) water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.
 - (d) None of these.
- (iv) Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because
 - (a) of his excavation work at mining sites.
 - (b) of his significant contribution to deforestation.
 - (c) he has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to land.
 - (d) All of these.

9

Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place. In the pre-Independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centres surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) What do you understand by agglomeration economies?
 - (a) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.
 - (b) making of a cooperatives
 - (c) small and cottage industries
 - (d) setting up of industries by an individual
- (ii) Which facilities are provided by the cities?
 - (a) Banking
 - (b) Insurance
 - (c) Transport
 - (d) All of these
- (iii) Name the places where most of the manufacturing units were located from the point of view of overseas trade.
 - (a) Kanpur and Gorakhpur
 - (b) Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai
 - (c) Trivandrum
 - (d) Kochi

- (iv) Which factors influence the setting up of industrial locations?
- (a) Infrastructure
 - (b) Technological Park
 - (c) Shopping complexes and malls
 - (d) Availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc.

10

Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to : (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal (b) Lower productivity of labour (c) Irregular supply of energy and (d) Poor infrastructure.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) In which region maximum iron and steel industries concentrated?
- (a) Chotanagpur plateau (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand
- (ii) Why cheap labour is available in this region?
- (a) Large population and poverty in this area. (b) Big infrastructure
- (c) Rich People (d) Availability of natural resources
- (iii) Why are we not able to perform our full potential largely?
- (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal
- (b) Lower productivity of labour
- (c) Irregular supply of energy and poor infrastructure.
- (d) All of these
- (iv) Why most of iron and steel industries are located in this region?
- (a) Maximum resources (b) Minimum wages
- (c) More transportation (d) Maximum concentration of iron and steel

11

Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 percent of GDP – out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry which includes 10 per cent for mining, quarrying, electricity and gas. This is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economies, where it is 25 to 35 percent. The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around 7 percent per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 per cent. Since 2003, manufacturing is once again growing at the rate of 9 to 10 per cent per annum. With appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity, economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up with this objective.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) The share of manufacturing sector stagnated at _____ percent of GDP out of a total of _____ percent.
- (a) 27,17 (b) 17,20 (c) 17,27 (d) 20,35

- (ii) If we classify the industries based on a particular criterion then we would be able to understand their manufacturing better. Identify the industries on the basis of sources.

On the basis of sources

Industries

(A) Agro-based

1. Bajaj Auto

(B) Capital investment

2. Electrical Goods

(C) Ownership

3. Cotton

(D) Bulk Weight of raw material

4. Small Scale

(a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 (c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (d) A-4, B-1, C-4, D-3

- (iii) What is the full form of NMCC?

(a) National Manufacturing Company Corporation (b) National Mini Company Corporation
(c) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (d) None of the above

- (iv) Which of the following statement is correct about NMCC?

(a) It was set up for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
(b) It was established as an autonomous organization.
(c) Its objective is to improve manufacturing productivity.
(d) All of these

12

Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs.1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) The passage given above relates to which of the following options?
(a) Increased employment (b) Foreign investment
(c) Foreign collaboration (d) International competition
- (ii) According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options?
(a) Production of different types of automobiles. (b) Largest automobile manufacturer in the world.
(c) Because of large scale export of cars across globe. (d) Industrial and commercial ventures across globe.
- (iii) By setting up their production plants in India, Ford Motors wanted to
(a) collaborate with a leading Indian Automobile company
(b) satisfy the demands of American, African, and Indian markets
(c) tap the benefits of low-cost production and a large market
(d) take over small automobile manufacturing units in India
- (iv) 'Ford Motors' wish to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe is an evidence of
(a) promoting local industries of India (b) merging trade from different countries
(c) supplying jobs to factory workers in India (d) interlinking of production across countries