

CBSE Test Paper - 04

Chapter - 14 Manufacturing Industries

1. There are 57 fertiliser units manufacturing nitrogenous and _____. **(1)**
 - a. potash
 - b. phosphatic fertilisers
 - c. complex nitrogenous fertilisers
 - d. ammonium phosphate
2. Sixty percent of sugar mills are concentrated in which of the following states? **(1)**
 - a. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - b. Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat
 - c. Punjab and Haryana
 - d. West Bengal and Orissa
3. Atomic power plant causes **(1)**
 - a. Noise Pollution
 - b. Air Pollution
 - c. Water Pollution
 - d. Heat Pollution
4. Which is the only self-reliant industry in India? **(1)**
 - a. Electrical
 - b. Textile industry
 - c. Iron and Steel
 - d. Sugar
5. Which one of the following industries, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the cooperative sector? **(1)**
 - a. Automobile
 - b. Sugar
 - c. Cotton textile
 - d. Jute textile
6. Which metal is added in the making of steel to harden it? **(1)**
7. Oil India Ltd is which type of Industry on the basis of ownership? **(1)**

8. In which year was the National Jute Policy formulated? **(1)**
9. Which industry, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the cooperative sector? **(1)**
10. "Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand." Justify the statement by giving any three arguments. **(3)**
11. Describe any three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in cotton textile industry. **(3)**
12. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment How are they different from one another? Explain with examples. **(3)**
13.
 - i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
 - a. Iron and steel Plant
 - b. Iron and steel Plant
 - ii. Locate and Label Ludhiana cotton textile with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification. **(3)**



14. Describe the various physical and human factors responsible for the location of industries. **(5)**
15. What is the contribution of industry to national economy in India? Compare it with the East Asian Countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP? **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. complex nitrogenous fertilisers

Explanation: There are 57 fertiliser units manufacturing nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous fertilisers, 29 for urea and 9 for producing ammonium sulphate.

2. a. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Explanation: Sixty per cent mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector.

3. d. Heat Pollution

Explanation: Heat Pollution

4. b. Textile industry

Explanation: Textile industry is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production.

It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP.

5. b. Sugar

Explanation: Sugar industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. For the entire year the farmers are engaged in producing sugarcane as it is an annual crop. The seasonal nature of the sugar industry is combated by setting up cooperative where farmers share the profit and losses.

6. Manganese is added to make steel hard.

7. Oil India Ltd is a joint sector industry on the basis of ownership.

8. The National Jute Policy was formulated in 2005.

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9. Due to its seasonal nature **sugar** industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector.
10. The given statement is justified because
- i. Industrialization causes growth in available factory jobs. Thus, people from various places migrate towards the places where industries are located.
 - ii. Movement of people towards cities for jobs gradually develop cities into urban centres. Sometimes industries are located in or near cities.
 - iii. Cities provide not only markets for the industries but services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour and financial advice, etc also.

Thus, we can say that industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand.

11. Problems of cotton textile industry are :
- i. Power supply is erratic. Regular power supply without breaks is mandatory for this industry.
 - ii. Output of labour is low because of no upgrading in machines. Particularly in the weaving & processing sectors, the machinery needs to be upgraded.
 - iii. In terms of cost and convenience of use synthetic fibre industry is proved much better option to the consumers.

12. On the basis of capital investment industries are classified as:

- i. a. Small Scale Industry
- b. Large Scale Industry

ii. **Difference:**

Industry with an investment of more than one crore is considered as a large-scale industry. For example, Iron and Steel Industry/Cement Industry. While industry with investment less than one crore is considered as a small scale industry e.g. Plastic industry, toy industry etc.

13.



14. Location of the industry is affected by physical as well as human factors

Physic Factors:

- i. Availability of raw materials - a place near the sources of raw materials is an ideal location for any industry.
- ii. Power resources-Power resources like coal and electricity must be available for the industry.
- iii. Water availability and favourable climate are also considered while setting up an industry.

Human Factors:

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- i. Cheap and efficient labour
 - ii. Capital and bank facilities
 - iii. Good market
 - iv. Transport facility

15. The contribution of industry to the national economy has not been satisfactory for the last two decades. It has stagnated at 17 percent for mining quarrying, electricity and gas. In comparison to India's 17 percent share in GDP, the East Asian countries have contributed 25 to 35 per cent to their GDP. The desired growth over the next decade is 12 percent. At present growth rate is about 9 to 10 percent and it is expected that we can achieve the growth rate of 12 per cent by some efforts like setting up of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC).