

CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 14 Manufacturing Industries

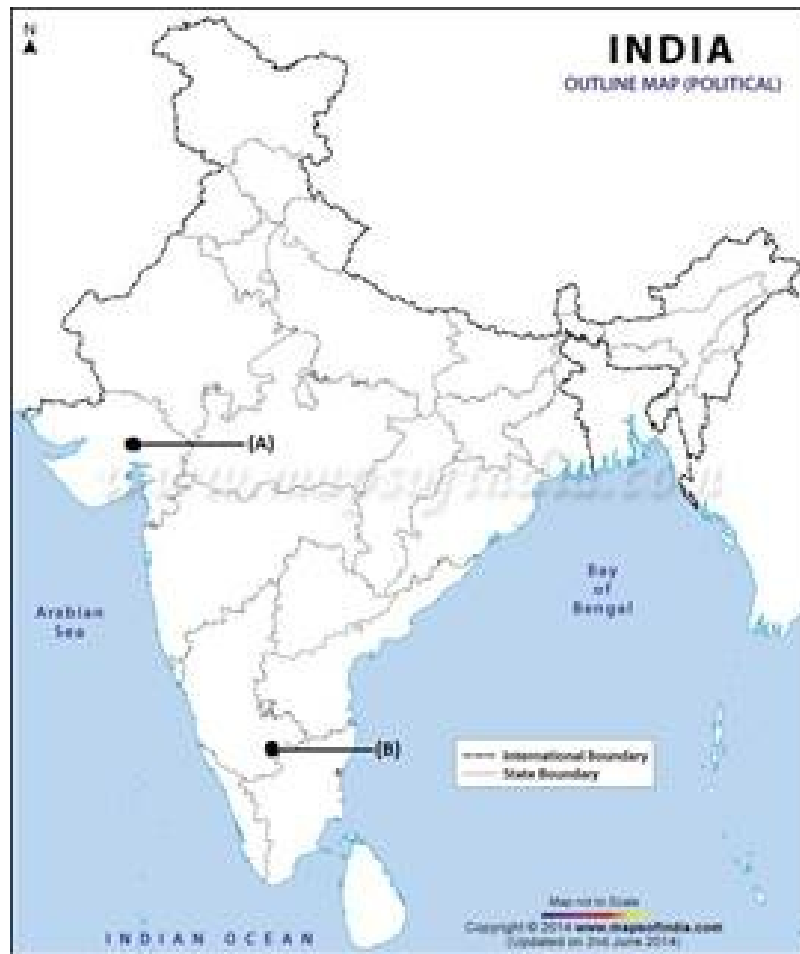
1. What is the full form of STPI? **(1)**
 - a. Software Transport Parks of India
 - b. Software Technology Production of India.
 - c. Steel Technology Parks of India
 - d. Software Technology Parks of India
2. Out of the following which industry helps in the manufacture of telephones computers, radars, etc.? **(1)**
 - a. Electronics
 - b. Information Technology
 - c. Steel
 - d. Aluminium
3. The National Jute Policy with an objective to improve the production for the Indian farmers was formulated in the year: **(1)**
 - a. 1999
 - b. 2000
 - c. 2001
 - d. 2005
4. There were about _____ jute mills in India in 2010-11. **(1)**
 - a. 90
 - b. 80
 - c. 100
 - d. 1000
5. Which one of the following countries is the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world? **(1)**

- a. Japan
- b. India
- c. China
- d. United States

6. What is the position of India in the production of Gur and Khandsari in the world? **(1)**
7. Name two most important sugar producing states of India. **(1)**
8. Name any two Asian countries which import cotton goods from India. **(1)**
9. Which countries provide stiff competition to Indian jute products? **(1)**
10. Study the given table carefully and answer the following questions:

Sector	Share of Production	Loomage
Mills	6.00 percent	1.33 lakhs
Power Loom	54.17 percent	14 lakhs
Handloom	23.000per cent	NA

- i. Name the sector which has the highest share in the production of fabric in India?
 - ii. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom? **(3)**
11. What are the three problems being faced by the Indian cotton industry? **(3)**
12. Bring out the importance of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India? **(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. Software Technology park
 - b. Electronic capital of India
- ii. Locate and Label Software technology park of Kerala with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. Why has the 'Chotanagpur Plateau region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. **(5)**
15. What facts interpret that cotton and textile industry of India occupies a unique position? **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. Software Technology Parks of India

Explanation: By 2010-11 (STPI) Software Technology Parks of India have come up across 46 locations at different centers of India. The major industry concentration is at Bengaluru.

2. a. Electronics

Explanation: The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, pagers, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments required by the telecommunication industry.

3. d. 2005

Explanation: In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government, recognizing the importance of jute to farmers and workers, and to the economy of jute growing states, and its special ecological importance world-wide, resolved that "the jute industry will receive a fresh impetus in all respects".

4. b. 80

Explanation: There were about 80 jute mills in India in 2010-11, 60 jute mills are located in West Bengal and 68 are in private sector.

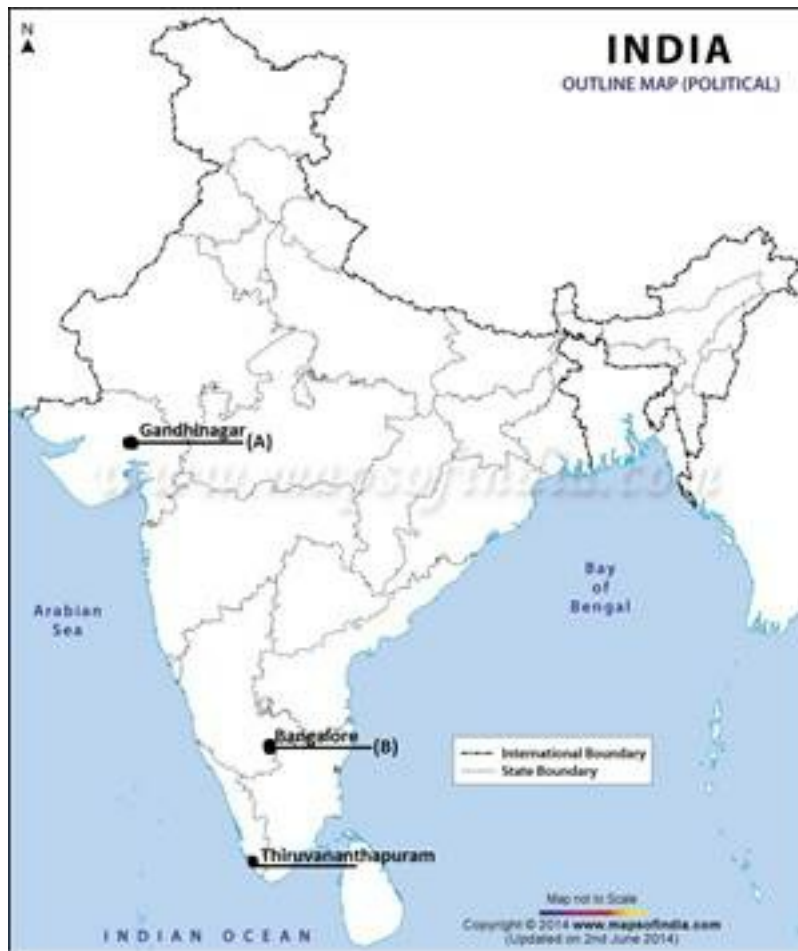
5. c. China

Explanation: China is the largest producer of steel.
China is also the world's largest consumer of steel.

6. India has the first position in the production of *Gur* and *Khandsari* in the world.

7. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are the two most important sugar producing states in India.

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8. Singapore and Sri Lanka are the two Asian countries which import cotton goods from India.
 9. The countries which provide stiff competition to Indian jute products are Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
 10.
 - i. Power loom sector has the highest share in the production of fabric in India.
 - ii. it important for our country to keep the mill sector looming lower than power loom and handloom because
 - a. The power loom and the handloom can provide more employment to the rural people.
 - b. Both of them promote decentralization and benefit a wider area of the country.
 - c. Both of them require less investment as compared to mill sector loomage.
 11. The three problems being faced by the Indian cotton industry are:
 - i. We had made a significant increase in the production of good quality long staple cotton but the need to import is still felt.
 - ii. Power supply is erratic and machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular.
 - iii. Other problems are the low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fiber industry.
 12. The importance of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India are:
 - i. Electronics industry produces a wide range of goods like televisions, telephone, radars, computers etc.
 - ii. It has provided employment to more than one million people. This number is expected to increase eight-fold in the next three to four years.
 - iii. It has contributed to a lot of foreign exchange in the last few years.
 - iv. Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India.
 - v. As much as 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.



13.

14. The iron and steel industries are mostly concentrated in and around the Chotanagpur Plateau region because of the following reasons :

- a. **Low cost of iron ore:** Proximity to iron mines helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.
- b. **Availability of high-grade raw materials in the adjoining area:** Other bulky raw materials like coking coal, limestone is also available in proximity.
- c. **Availability of cheap labour:** Abundant and cheap labour from the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha.
- d. **Dense transport network** This region is well connected with roadways and railways that help in the quick movement of raw materials and finished goods to the industry and market areas.
- e. **Port facilities** Kolkata, a well-developed port, is near to this area.

15. The following features prove that the cotton and textile industry of India occupies a unique position:

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- i. India shares one fourth in the world trade of cotton yarn.
 - ii. India shares four percent in garments.
 - iii. Spinning mills are competitive at the global level and capable of using all the fibers produced in India.
 - iv. It contributes 14 percent to total industrial production.
 - v. It generates employment for 35 million person.
 - vi. It earns foreign exchange which is 24.6 percent of total earning.
 - vii. It contributes four percent in the GDP of the country.