

CBSE Test Paper - 03

Chapter - 14 Manufacturing Industries

1. Which of the following industries has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years? **(1)**
 - a. Tourism Industry
 - b. Information Technology Industry
 - c. Engineering Industry
 - d. Electronics Industry
2. Manufacturing Industries are placed in : **(1)**
 - a. Primary sector
 - b. Tertiary sector
 - c. Service sector
 - d. Secondary sector
3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material? **(1)**
 - a. Jute
 - b. Cement
 - c. Aluminium
 - d. Steel
4. Which of the following techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century? **(1)**
 - a. Power looms
 - b. Hand-spinning
 - c. Zari embroidery
 - d. Handloom weaving
5. Which city in India has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India? **(1)**
 - a. Bengaluru

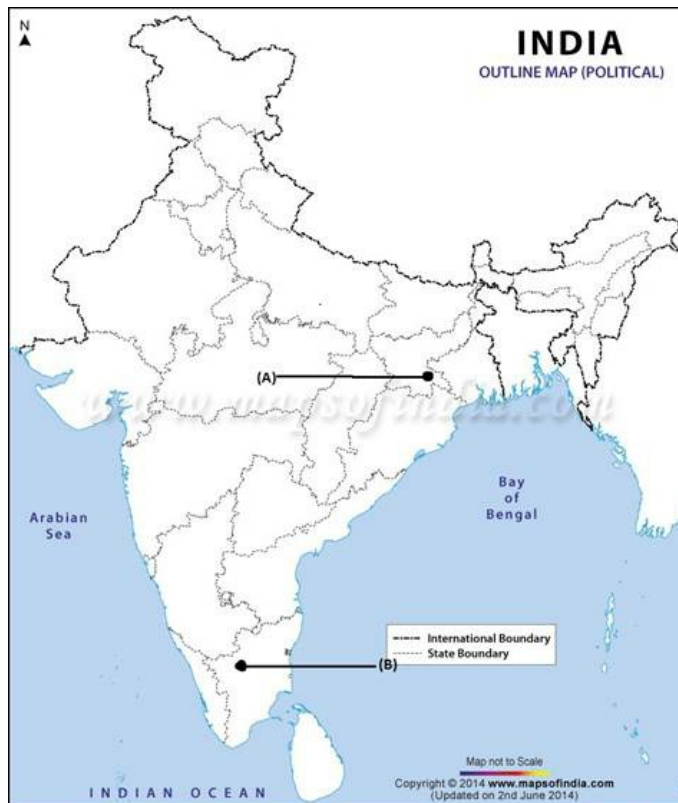
- b. Mumbai
- c. Chennai
- d. Delhi

6. On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors? **(1)**
7. What are heavy industries? **(1)**
8. In which industry will automobile industry be placed and why? **(1)**
9. Name any two industrial cities of pre-independent India. **(1)**
10. Briefly describe any four major types of industrial pollution. **(3)**
11. On the following political map of India, locate, mark and label the following with appropriate symbols.
 - i. Indore- Software Technology Park
 - ii. Kanpur-Cotton Textile Industry
 - iii. Bhilai-Iron and Steel Plant **(3)**



12. Which factors are responsible for shifting of sugar mills to southern and western states? **(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 Kanpur woolen textile with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification. **(3)**



14. What facts interpret that cotton and textile industry of India occupies a unique position? **(5)**
15. How will you elaborate the importance of manufacturing? Explain. **(5)**

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Answers

1. b. Information Technology Industry

Explanation: The Information Technology Industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

2. d. Secondary sector

Explanation: Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. The secondary sector includes secondary processing of raw materials, food manufacturing, textile manufacturing and industry.

3. c. Aluminium

Explanation: Aluminium Smelting industry uses bauxite as the raw material in the smelters.

Bauxite is very bulky, dark reddish coloured rock.

4. a. Power looms

Explanation: In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a set back during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill made cloth from England.

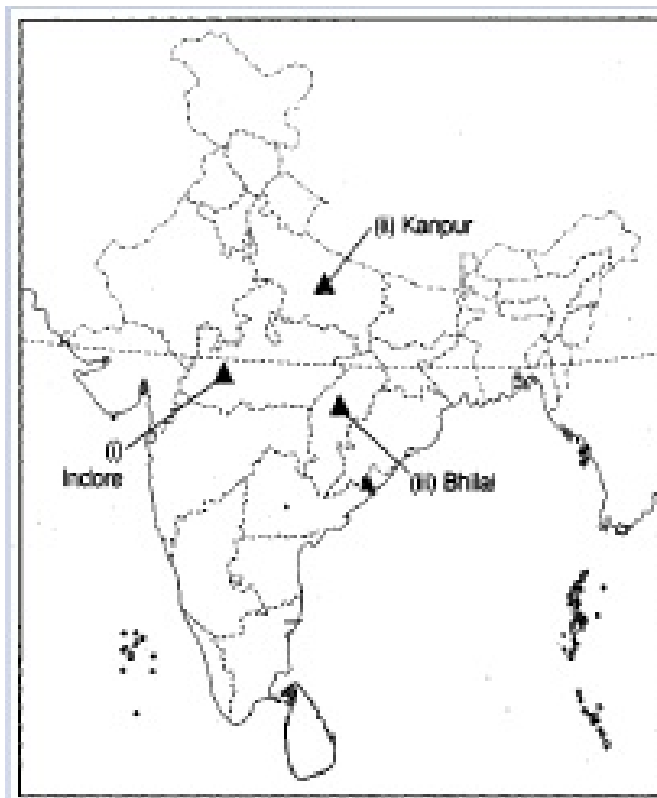
5. a. Bengaluru

Explanation: Bengaluru has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India.

6. On the basis of ownership of enterprises, the industrial sector is classified into public and private sectors. The public sector includes all the public services and enterprises. Private sector includes enterprises that are owned by private people.

7. Industries where bulky and heavy weight of raw material is used and heavy finished goods are produced are called heavy industries. Example: Iron and steel industry.
8. Automobile industry requires huge investment and the weight of raw materials and finished goods are bulky so it will be placed in heavy industry.
9. Bombay and Kolkata are the two industrial cities of pre-independent India.
10. Industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development but the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise are resulting in degradation of environment. The four major types of industrial pollution are:
 - i. Air pollution: This is caused due to presence of high proportion of gases which are undesirable, e.g., Sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
 - ii. Water pollution: Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste and effluents discharged in to rivers.
 - iii. Noise pollution: Not only results irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other psychological effects.
 - iv. Thermal pollution: Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into river and ponds before cooling.

11.

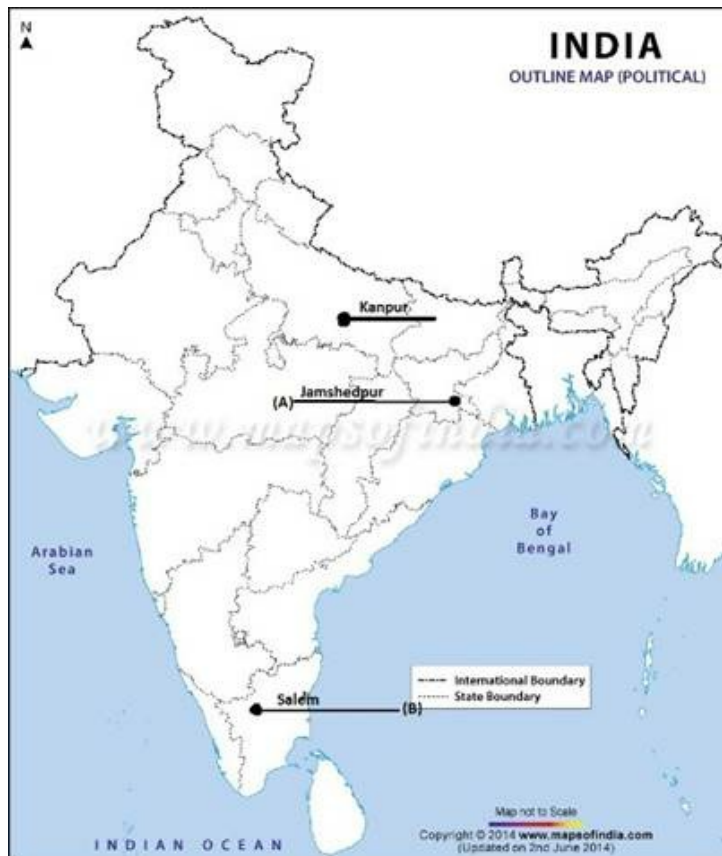


12. Recently sugar mills have migrated to the southern and western states of India

especially Maharashtra. The reasons for the shift are-

- i. The cooler climate in those states which lengthens the crushing season.
- ii. Increase in the sucrose contents of the cane.
- iii. Another factor is the success of co-operatives of these western and southern states of India.

13.



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

- 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.

15. The manufacturing industry is of great importance for a country's economy. It helps in following ways:

- i. Uplifts agriculture sector: Manufacturing industry not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sector. Therefore it is of great importance to the country's economy.
- ii. Eradicates poverty and unemployment: Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
- iii. Boosts trade and commerce: Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- iv. Makes country prosperous: Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.