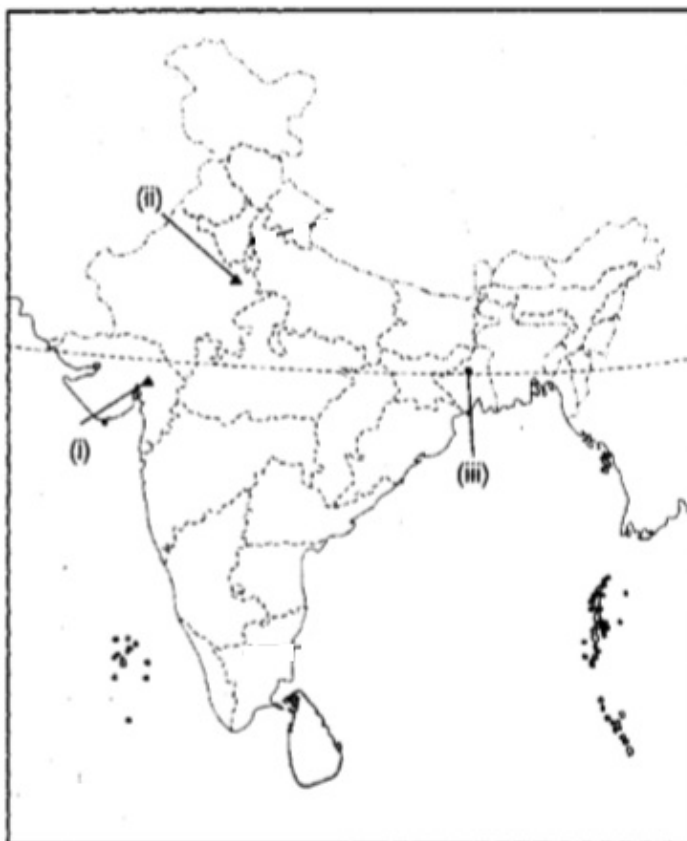


CBSE Test Paper - 02
Chapter - 14 Manufacturing Industries

1. Chemical industries usually are located near **(1)**
 - a. Thermal power plant
 - b. Iron and steel industries
 - c. Oil refineries
 - d. Automobile industry
2. When and where was the first cement plant set up in India? **(1)**
 - a. Dalmianagar in 1937
 - b. Kottayam in 1967
 - c. Chennai in 1904
 - d. Porbandar in 1924
3. Which one of the following industries uses silica as a raw material? **(1)**
 - a. Aluminium
 - b. Coal
 - c. Steel
 - d. Cement
4. Iron and steel are **(1)**
 - a. Tertiary industry
 - b. Agro based industry
 - c. Basic industry
 - d. Chemical industry
5. Which of the following is not a factor of production? **(1)**
 - a. Enterprise
 - b. Land
 - c. Capital
 - d. Raw materials

6. Which gas causes maximum amount of air pollution? **(1)**
7. How markets influence the location of industries? **(1)**
8. If an industry opens with an investment of 10 crores. What type of industry is it? **(1)**
9. What are the three main problems confronted by the cotton textile industries in India? **(1)**
10. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other? **(3)**
11. What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment? **(3)**
12. On the given political map of India, identify the locations marked on the map with the help of details given below. CBSE 2015
 - i. Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat
 - ii. A software park in Rajasthan
 - iii. A iron and steel plant **(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. Silk Textile centre
 - b. Iron and steel Plant
- ii. Locate and Label Coimbatore cotton textile centre with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification. **(3)**



14. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments. **(5)**
15. Analyze the advantages of the decentralization of industries in India. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. Oil refineries

Explanation: Oil refineries

2. c. Chennai in 1904

Explanation: The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904. After Independence the industry expanded. A small cement factory was established in Madras in 1904 by a company named South India Industrial Ltd. Later Cement Factory of India. India entered into the Cement Era in 1914, when the Indian Cement Company Ltd. started manufacturing Cement in Porbunder in Gujarat.

3. d. Cement

Explanation: Cement industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

4. c. Basic industry

Explanation: Basic industry

5. d. Raw materials

Explanation: Raw material is not a factor of production because factors of production include land labour, entrepreneurship and capital.

6. Carbon monoxide causes maximum amount of air pollution.

7. Industries required markets where they can sell their finished products, therefore, they want to be located near the markets.

8. It is a large scale industry as it requires a huge investment.

9. The cotton textile industry is reeling under manifold problems. Three main problems confronted by the cotton textile industries are as under:

- i. Erratic power supply.

-
- ii. Low output of labour.
 - iii. Stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.

10. On the basis of sources of raw material, industries are classified as:

- i. Agro Based Industries
- ii. Mineral Based Industries.

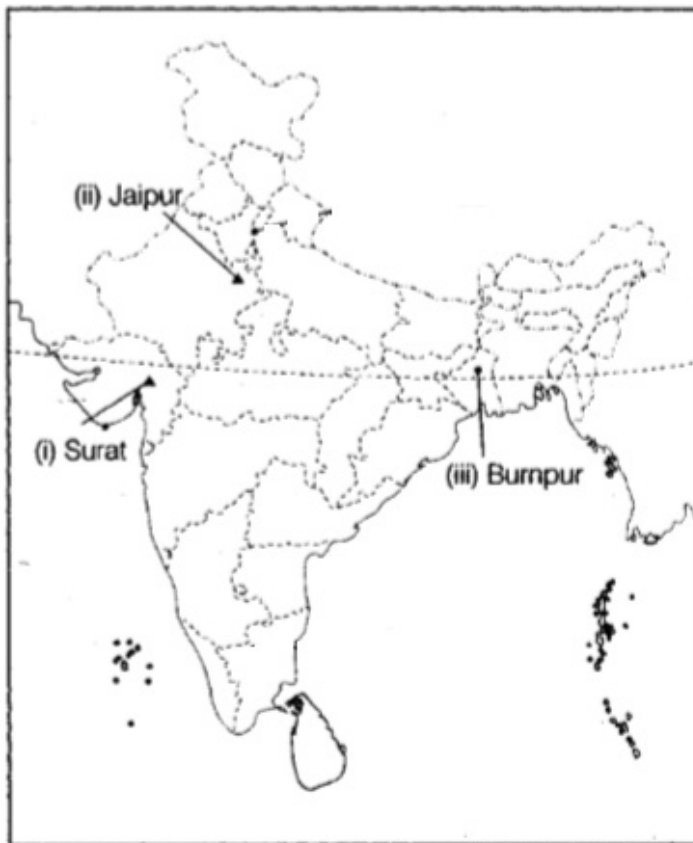
These industries are different from each other.

- i. Agro-based industries: These industries depend on agriculture for their raw material e.g. cotton, woollen, silk textile, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee and edible oils industry. etc.
- ii. Mineral-based industries: Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries, e.g. iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals, etc. These industries support many other industries.

11. Mining impacts on the health of the miners and the environment in the following ways:

- i. Mining causes air pollution. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- ii. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to the life of miners.
- iii. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.

12.



13.



14. Yes, the economic strength of the country is measured by the development of the manufacturing industries in that country because :

-
- i. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, which is the backbone of our economy.
 - ii. It also reduces the heavy dependency of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors so it reduces unemployment and poverty.
 - iii. It also helps in reducing regional disparities.
 - iv. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce as well as brings foreign exchange.
 - v. The prosperity of our country depends on transforming raw materials into furnished goods of higher value and diversifying our industries.
 - vi. Manufacturing contributes 17% of GDP and industrial sector shares 27% of GDP.

15. There has been many advantages of the decentralization of industries in India, like:

- i. Mitigates regional disparities: Decentralization of industries reduces the regional disparities of development. Citizens of a nation living in different parts of a country should get the equal opportunities of development.
- ii. Generates employment: Decentralization of industries solves the problem of unemployment. People are able to get employment.
- iii. Maintains flow of goods and services: Decentralization of industries assures an uninterrupted flow of goods and services in the market.
- iv. Eases the burden of cities: Decentralization solves the problem of centralization of population. Due to industrialization, some cities are densely populated, but due to decentralization of industries the problems of over crowded cities that are solved. It makes people to get work at their homelands.
- v. Enhances fair use of resources: Decentralization of industries is helpful for the fair use of resources in underdeveloped areas.