CBSE TEST PAPER-01
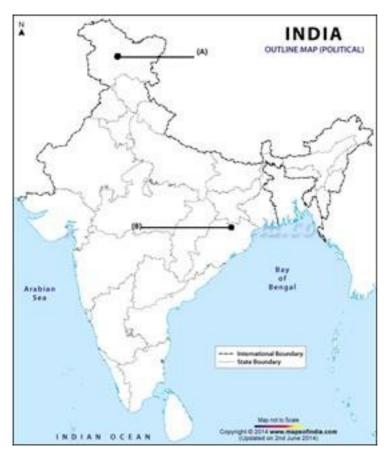## CLASS – X Social Science (Manufacturing Industries)

General Instruction: -

- All Question are Compulsory.
- Question No.1 to 4 Carry one marks each.
- Question No. 5 to 10 carry three marks each.
- Question No. 11 to 12 carry five marks each.

1. Name the any two public sector industries.
2. What are small scale industries?
3. Oil India Ltd is which type of Industry on the basis of ownership?
4. When and where was the first successful textile mill established?
5. How would you classify industries on the bases of their main role?
6. What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment?
7. Why has there been a decline in the Jute Industry? Give three reasons.
8. Can you write brief outline about the position of Indian cotton industry at international level?
9. How would you classify industries on the bases of raw materials used?
10.
    A. 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.
        i. Silk Textile centre
        ii. Iron and steel Plant
    B. Locate and Label **Coimbatore cotton textile centre** with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.

INDIA
OUTLINE MAP (POLITICAL)

11. Why are industries located in or near the cities? What were its results in pre-independence period?

12. Analyze the advantages of the decentralization of industries in India.

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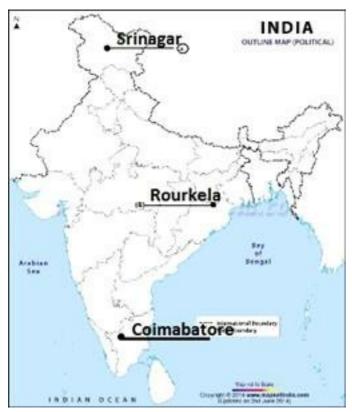## CLASS –X Social Science (Manufacturing Industries)
[ANSWERS]

1. TISCO and Bajaj Auto Ltd are two public sector industries.

2. An industry where the investment on the assets of a unit is less than one crore is known as small scale industries.

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

4. The first successful textile mill was established in 1854 in Mumbai.

5. Industries can be classified under the following categories on the basis of their main role:
    i. <u>Basic and Key Industries</u>: Basic and key industries are the industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other products. Example: Iron and steel industry, copper smelting and aluminum smelting.
    ii. <u>Consumer Industries</u>: Consumer Industries are the industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers. Example: Sugar, Toothpaste, paper, sewing machines and fans etc.

6. 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.

7. There been a decline in the jute Industry because of the following reasons:
    i. The cost of jute products are high due to which there has been a great the decline in its the demand.
    ii. The invention of synthetic as a substitute for jute has greatly led to the decline of the jute industry.
    iii. International competition especially from Bangladesh (afterpartition in 1947, three-fourth of the jute producing area went to Bangladesh) has also led to decline of the

jute industry.

8. Indian cotton industry has a fair position at the international level. As India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, next to china at around 34 million. We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for one fourth of total trade. Our trade in garments is only four percent of the world's total. Our spinning mills are competitive at global level and capable of using all the fiber products.

9. Industries can be classified into two section on the basis of raw materials used. They are:

   a. Agro based industries: Industries which get its raw material from agriculture are known as Agro based industries. Cotton, woolen, jute, silk textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee and edible oil are examples of agro based industries.

   b. Mineral based Industries: Industries which are dependent on minerals for their industrial use are known as mineral based industries. Iron and steel industries, cement industries, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals are examples of Mineral based industries.

10.

11. There are reasons why industries are located in or near the cities:

   i. As an industrial activity starts, urbanization follows.

   ii. Industries need different types of services such as banking, transport, insurance labour, hotels and educational institute which are easily available in the cities only.

iii. Cites are markets for many finished industrial products.

iv. Many industries lead to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as agglomeration economies.

In the pre-independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places with a viewpoint of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centers surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.

12. 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.