Time : 1 hour 30 Minute	STD 10 Social Studies Chapter Based Test	Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A

*   Multiple choice questions.   **[7]**

1.   What are the factors responsible for the location of Jute mills in the Hugli basin?

   (A) Abundant water for processing raw jute.

   (B) Good power supply.

   (C) High market.

   (D) High end machinery.

2.   India exports yarn to:

   (A) Germany.   (B) China.   (C) Pakistan.   (D) Japan.

3.   Cotton, jute, silk, sugar, etc. are examples of:

   (A) Textile industries.   (B) Heavy industries.

   (C) Agro based industries.   (D) None of the above.

4.   Industrial development is a precondition for ....

   (A) Mass produce Export of manufactured goods expands eradication of unemployment and poverty.

   (B) Quality production.

   (C) Eradication of unemployment and poverty.

   (D) Provides modernised equipments.

5.   .... is the raw material used in the smelters?

   (A) Nickel.   (B) Pyrite.   (C) Bauxite.   (D) Iron ore.

6.   Leading centre of woollen textile industry in Punjab:

   (A) Kanpur.   (B) Ludhiana.   (C) Murshidabad.   (D) Panipat.

7.   TISCO is:

   (A) Joint Sector Industry.   (B) Private Sector Industry.

   (C) Co-operative Sector Industry.   (D) Public Sector Industry.

*   Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]   **[7]**

8.   Name the mineral which is used to harden steel during manufacturing.

9.   Classify industries on the basis of capital investment.

10.   Which ingredients are used in the production of cement?

11.   What is the position of India in the production of sugar in the world?

12.   Which region in India has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?

13.   Define manufacturing.

14. What is the contribution of industries to national economy?

*   **Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each]**   **[18]**

1. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy". Justify.

                                          OR

     Explain the contribution of textile industry in the Indian economy.

2. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential in the production of iron and steel in India? Explain any three reasons.

3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi?

4. Name the aluminium smelting plants of India.

5. Classify industries according to their main role. How are they different from each other?

6. Describe any **four** major problems faced by cotton textile industry in India.

*   **Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each]**   **[10]**

1. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples.

2. How are integrated steel plant different from mini steel plants? What problem does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in the productions capacity?

*   **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**   **[8]**

1. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

    Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place. In the pre-Independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centres surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.

    Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

    i.   What do you understand by agglomeration economies?
         a.   Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.
         b.   Making of a cooperatives.
         c.   Small and cottage industries.

           d.   Setting up of industries by an individual.

    ii.   Which facilities are provided by the cities?

           a.   Banking.

           b.   Insurance.

           c.   Transport.

           d.   All of these.

    iii.   Name the places where most of the manufacturing units were located from the point of view of overseas trade.

           a.   Kanpur and Gorakhpur.

           b.   Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

           c.   Trivandrum.

           d.   Kochi.

    iv.   Which factors influence the setting up of industrial locations?

           a.   Infrastructure.

           b.   Technological Park.

           c.   Shopping complexes and malls.

           d.   Availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc.

2.   Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs.1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

    i.   The passage given above relates to which of the following options?

           a.   Increased employment.

           b.   Foreign investment.

           c.   Foreign collaboration.

           d.   International competition.

    ii.   According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options?

           a.   Production of different types of automobiles.

           b.   Largest automobile manufacturer in the world.

           c.   Because of large scale export of cars across globe.

           d.   Industrial and commercial ventures across globe.

    iii.   By setting up their production plants in India, Ford Motors wanted to:

           a.   Collaborate with a leading Indian Automobile company.

           b.   Satisfy the demands of American, African, and Indian markets.

           c.   Tap the benefits of low-cost production and a large market.

           d.   Take over small automobile manufacturing units in India.

    iv.   'Ford Motors' wish to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe is an evidence of:

           a.   Promoting local industries of India.

           b.   Merging trade from different countries.

           c.   Supplying jobs to factory workers in India.

           d.   Interlinking of production across countries.

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