

BHAVAN'S VIDYALAYA-OTTAPALAM

PALAKKAD-KERALA

NAME OF THE TEACHER; SUMI S

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

Q1. MATCH THE COLUMN

Core Concept: Industrial Cities

Learning outcome: Identifies various various industries and their location

Typology of question: Match The Column

COLUMN A COLUMN B

Leading centre of Automobile  
industry

Mumbai

A software Technology Park Gurgaon

A leading centre of Cotton

Textile industry

Chhattisgarh

Software Technology Park in

Kerala

Bhubaneswar

Bhilai steel Plant Thiruvananthapuram

- a. i,ii,iv,v,iii
- b. ii,iii,iv,v,i
- c. li,iv,v,i,iii
- d. Iv,iii,i,ii,v

**Ans. c. ii,iv,v,i,iii**

Q2. READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Core Concept: Sugar Industry

Learning outcome: Analyses the relation between the availability of raw material and location of the Industry

Typology of question: Case Based question

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. The raw material used in this industry is bulky, and in haulage its sucrose content reduces. The mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Sixty per cent mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Can you explain why this is so?

In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra; this is because the cane produced here has higher sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.

Major challenges include the seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production, transport delay in reaching cane to factories and the need to maximise the use of bagasse.

(i) Fill in the blank from the given options:

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. Sugar industry comes under ..... group of industries.

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Cooperative sector
- (c) Private sector
- (d) Joint sector venture

Ans. (b) Sugar industry comes under cooperative sector of industries.

(ii) Read the following statements about cooperative sector and find the incorrect from the given options.

I. Cooperative Sector is owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

II. This sector pools in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately.

III. This sector is jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Both I and III

Ans. (c) Statement III is incorrect regarding the Cooperative Sector. It is the Joint Sector Venture which is run by the state and the individuals or a group of individuals, e.g. Oil India Limited.

(iii) Why sugar mills are perfectly convenient for the sector in which industries owned by suppliers or producers of raw materials, workers or both? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.

- (a) Because this industry is seasonal in nature.
- (b) Due to its efficient methods of production.
- (c) Due to better transport system.
- (d) Because raw material are bulky.

**Ans. (a) Sugar mills are perfectly convenient for the sector in which industries owned by suppliers or producers of raw materials, workers or both because this industry is seasonal in nature.**

(iv) Why there is a high concentration of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- (a) Because Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane.
- (b) Because labour is easily available in Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Due to high consumption in Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (a) There is a high concentration of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh because it is the largest producer of sugarcane.**

Q3. There are two statements marked as Assertion ( A ) and Reason ( R ) . Read the statements and choose the correct option

Core Concept: Non-Conventional Sources of energy

Learning outcome: Examines the impact of manufacturing industries on the environment.

Typology of question: Assertion and Reasoning

Assertion (A): Wastes from nuclear power plants cause cancers , birth defects and miscarriages .

Reason (R): Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and ground water also get contaminated.

I. Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct

II. Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion

III. Assertion is true but Reason is false

IV. Both Assertion and Reason are False

**Answer- (B) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion**

Q4. There are two statements marked as Assertion ( A) and Reason ( R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option

Core Concept: Non-Conventional Sources of energy

Learning outcome: develop strategies for sustainable development of the manufacturing sector.

Typology of question: Assertion and Reasoning

Assertion (A): Almost all machinery can be redesigned and generators should be fitted with silencers.

Reason (R): Old machinery produced noise and consumes high energy

I. Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion

II. Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion

III. Assertion is true but Reason is false

IV. Both Assertion and Reason are False

**Answer- (A) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion**

Q5. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Core Concept: Importance of Industrial Setors.

Learning outcome: Distinguishes between various types of manufacturing industries based on their input materials, processes, and end products

Typology of question: MCQ

What is the correct meaning of agglomeration economies?

(a) Many industries set up in rural centres

(b) Industries are basically agro-based.

(c) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres

(d) Industries set up produce raw material for secondary sector.

**Answer: (c) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres**