CHAPTER 2.6
Manufacturing Industries

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Processing of jute and rubber falls under which of the following industries?
   (a) Agro based  (b) Mineral based  (c) Business based  (d) None of these
   Ans: (a) Agro based

2. Which of the following is a mineral based product?
   (a) Woollen  (b) Tea  (c) Cotton  (d) Cement
   Ans: (d) Cement

3. Iron and steel industry is an example of which industry?
   (a) Basic industry  (b) Mineral based industry  (c) Both of the above  (d) None of these
   Ans: (c) Both of the above

4. Which of the following is produced for direct use of consumers?
   (a) Copper  (b) Petrochemicals  (c) Aluminium  (d) Sugar
   Ans: (d) Sugar

5. Which of the following country is the largest producer of jute in the world?
   (a) India  (b) Pakistan  (c) Bangladesh  (d) Nepal
   Ans: (c) Bangladesh

6. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?
   (a) Japan  (b) Philippines  (c) China  (d) India
   Ans: (c) China

7. Which of the following activities employees people in the manufacturing of primary materials into finished goods?
   (a) Secondary activities  (b) Primary activities  (c) Tertiary activities  (d) None of these
   Ans: (a) Secondary activities

8. Industries cause .......... pollution.
   (a) land  (b) water  (c) air  (d) noise
   Ans: (c) air

9. Tools, implements, fertilisers, tractors, etc. are supplied by:
   (a) government  (b) industry  (c) people  (d) none of these
   Ans: (b) industry

10. Which sector is considered as the backbone in the overall economic development of a country?
    (a) Manufacturing sector  (b) Service sector  (c) Agriculture sector  (d) None of these
    Ans: (b) Service sector

11. The industries which have heavy types of raw material are called:
    (a) light industries  (b) market  (c) both (a) and (b)  (d) none of these
    Ans: (d) none of these

12. Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value?
    (a) Manufactured goods  (b) Raw material  (c) Industrial goods  (d) All of these
    Ans: (b) Raw material

13. Molasses are used to make:
    (a) rum  (b) rubber  (c) ethanol  (d) none of these
    Ans: (a) rum

14. What is the contribution of industry to GDP?
    (a) 17%  (b) 19% in total of 29%  (c) 21% in total of 31%  (d) 23% in total of 33%
    Ans: (a) 17%

15. Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?
    (a) Sugar  (b) Tea  (c) Coffee  (d) Petrochemicals
    Ans: (d) Petrochemicals

16. Which of following occurs after the increase in
17. .......... is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
   (a) Air pollution  (b) Water pollution  (c) Noise pollution  (d) All of these
   Ans : (a) Air pollution

18. Which of the following is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants?
   (a) Fog  (b) Smoke  (c) Water vapour  (d) All of these
   Ans : (b) All of these

19. Which one of the following is manufactured at Salem?
   (a) Steel  (b) Cotton  (c) Aluminium  (d) Copper
   Ans : (a) Steel

20. Which of the following adversely affects human health, animals, plants, building and the atmosphere as whole?
   (a) Noise pollution  (b) Thermal pollution  (c) Air pollution  (d) Water pollution
   Ans : (c) Air pollution

21. Which of the following is caused by the discharge of organic and inorganic industrial waste and effluents?
   (a) Air pollution  (b) Water pollution  (c) Noise pollution  (d) Thermal pollution
   Ans : (b) Water pollution

22. Which one of the following organizations is responsible for the marketing of steel of the Public Sector Undertaking?
   (a) TISCO  (b) IISCO  (c) BHEL  (d) SAIL
   Ans : (d) SAIL

23. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries and tanneries are agents of causing which type of pollution?
   (a) Air pollution  (b) Water pollution  (c) Noise pollution  (d) None of these
   Ans : (b) Water pollution

24. Which is the only industry in India which is self-reliant?
   (a) Textile industry  (b) Iron and steel  (c) Electrical  (d) Sugar
   Ans : (a) Textile industry

25. Which one of the following iron and steel plants is located in Odisha?
   (a) Durgapur  (b) Bokaro  (c) Rourkela  (d) Jamshedpur
   Ans : (c) Rourkela

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Raw material is the prime consideration of .......... .
   Ans : industries

2. .......... industry provides employment to weavers at home as a cottage industry.
   Ans : Handspun khadi

3. India, is the largest exporter of Jute after .......... .
   Ans : Bangladesh

4. The .......... strength of a country in measured by the development of an industry.
   Ans : economic strength

5. The first textile mill was established in .......... .
   Ans : Gujarat

6. .......... is an agro-based raw material. (Jute/Cement)
   Ans : Jute

7. In India, most of the jute mills are located in .......... .
   Ans : West Bengal

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. The jute industry supports one lakh workers directly.
   Ans : False

2. Mineral-based industries use metals and minerals as raw material.
   Ans : True

3. Iron and steel is considered heavy industry.
   Ans : (T)

4. India occupies second place in the production of Gur and Khandsari.
   Ans : False

5. The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.
   Ans : True

6. The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their home as a cottage industry.
   Ans : True
**DIRECTION**: In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as:

(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion**: Consumer industries produces goods for direct use by consumers.
   **Reason**: Consumer industries are Agro based.
   **Ans**: (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
   Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers like sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans are Agro-based. The reason does not explain the Assertion.

2. **Assertion**: Industrial development cannot minimize environmental degradation.
   **Reason**: Environmental degradation depends on the raw material used.
   **Ans**: (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
   Proper fuel selection and utilization, smoke can be prevented by the use of oil instead of coal in industries and equipment’s to control emissions can minimize environmental degradation.

3. **Assertion**: Industries gives boost to the agricultural sector.
   **Reason**: Competitiveness of manufacturing industry has helped in increasing their production and also made production process efficient.
   **Ans**: (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
   The reason justifies the assertion.

4. **Assertion**: Textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy.
   **Reason**: It contributes significantly to industrial production employment generation directly.
   **Ans**: (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
   It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value Chain, from raw material to the highest value added products. The reason justifies the assertion.

5. **Assertion**: Aluminum is a universally accepted metal for a large number of industries.
   **Reason**: Aluminum is flexible and a good conductor of heat and electricity.
   **Ans**: (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
   In India, Aluminum smelting is the second largest industry. It is flexible, good conductor of heat and electricity and hence is a universally accepted metal for a large number of industries. It is widely used as a substitute of copper, zinc, lead and steel.

6. **Assertion**: Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases.
   **Reason**: Air pollution does not affect human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.
   **Ans**: (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
   Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke and adversely affect human health, plants & animals.

7. **Assertion**: Chemical industries are lagging behind in India.
   **Reason**: Only small scale industries are present and growth of this industry is very less comparatively.
   **Ans**: (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
   Chemical industries in India are fast growing and diversifying. There is a rapid growth in the manufacture of organic and inorganic chemicals.

8. **Assertion**: Most of the Jute mills of India located in West Bengal.
   **Reason**: Bus facility is available to export the manufactured goods.
   **Ans**: (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
   Most of the Jute mills are located in West Bengal due to:
   a. Jute producing area is close to the jute mill.
   b. Water is available in plenty.
   c. Labour is cheap.
   d. Water transport is cheap. The reason is right but does not explain the assertion.

9. **Assertion**: Harvesting of rainwater reduces Industrial pollution of fresh water.
   **Reason**: Rainwater helps industry to meet water requirements.
   **Ans**: (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
   Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of Freshwater, harvesting of rainwater replenishes the water table and thus helps industry to meet its water requirements.

10. **Assertion**: The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
    **Reason**: India’s prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.
    **Ans**: (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
    Industries creates a variety of good and thus reduce the dependence of the people on agriculture. Exports of manufactured goods add value to the economy.