

Manufacturing Industries

Question 1.

India occupies the first place in the production of:

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Jute
- (c) Gur and khandsari
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Gur and khandsari

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari.

Question 2.

The number of sugar mills in the country are:

- (a) 400
- (b) 420
- (c) 440
- (d) 460

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 460

There are 460.

Question 3.

Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called:

- (a) Agro based industries
- (b) Metal based industries
- (c) Mineral based industries
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Mineral based industries

They are called mineral based industries.

Question 4.

Which of the following is basic industry:

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute
- (d) Iron and steel

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Iron and steel

The basic industry is iron and steel industry.

Question 5.

Iron ore, coking coal and limestone are required to make steel in the ratio of approximately:

- (a) 1 : 2 : 4
- (b) 2 : 1 : 4

- (c) 4 : 2 : 1
(d) 4:1:2

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 4 : 2 : 1
They are required in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1.

Question 6.

India ranks among the world crude steel producers.

- (a) First
(b) Second
(c) Ninth
(d) Tenth

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Ninth
India ranks ninth among the world crude steel producers.

Question 7.

In spite of large quantity of production of steel, per capita consumption per annum is only:

- (a) 20 kg
(b) 32 kg
(c) 40 kg
(d) 52 kg

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 32 kg
It is only 32 kg per annum.

Question 8.

In the 1950s China and India produced almost the same quantity of:

- (a) Iron
(b) Manganese
(c) Copper
(d) Steel

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Steel
Both these countries produced the same amount of steel.

Question 9.

The number of aluminium smelting plants in India are:

- (a) 8
(b) 10
(c) 12
(d) 14

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 8
There are eight aluminium smelting plants in India.

Question 10.

In 2004, India produced over 600 million tonnes of:

- (a) Steel
- (b) Aluminium
- (c) Copper
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Aluminium

In 2004, India produced over 600 million tonnes of aluminium.

Question 11.

The chemical industry in India contributes approximately:

- (a) 3 percent of the GDP
- (b) 4 percent of the GDP
- (c) 5 percent of the GDP
- (d) 6 percent of the GDP

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 3 percent of the GDP

It contributes about 3 per cent of the GDP.

Question 12.

The fertilizer industry is centred around the production of:

- (a) organic fertilizers
- (b) inorganic fertilizers
- (c) nitrogenous fertilizers
- (d) phosphate fertilizers

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Nitrogenous fertilizers

The fertilizer industry produces mostly nitrogenous fertilizer.

Question 13.

The industry which requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum is:

- (a) Iron and steel industry
- (b) Aluminium industry
- (c) Cement industry
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cement industry

The cement industry requires all the above raw materials.

Question 14.

The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in:

- (a) 1804
- (b) 1904
- (c) 1814
- (d) 1914

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1904
It was set up in 1904.

Question 15.

At present the number of manufactures of passenger cars and multi-utility vehicles are:

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 20

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 15
There are 15.

Question 16.

The full form of BPO is:

- (a) Business Progress Outstanding
- (b) Business Processes Outstanding
- (c) Business Processes Outsourcing
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Business Processes Outsourcing
The full form of BPO is Business Processes Outsourcing.

Question 17.

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to valuable products is called:

- (a) Finishing
- (b) Completing
- (c) Manufacturing
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Manufacturing
Manufacturing is production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to valuable goods.

Question 18.

People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into.

- (a) Raw materials
- (b) Complete goods
- (c) Usable goods
- (d) Finished goods

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Finished goods
People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods.

Question 19.

Export of manufactured goods expands:

- (a) Only trade and commerce
- (b) Brings in much needed foreign exchange
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

Question 20.

Agriculture and industry are:

- (a) Exclusive to each other
- (b) Not-exclusive to each other
- (c) Not inter-related to each other
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Not-exclusive to each other

Agriculture and industry are not exclusive to each other.

Question 21.

The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around:

- (a) 7 percent per annum
- (b) 8 percent per annum
- (c) 9 percent per annum
- (d) 10 percent per annum

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 7 percent per annum

It has been 7 percent per annum.

Question 22.

Industrial locations are influenced by:

- (a) Availability of raw materials
- (b) Labour and capital
- (c) Power and market
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Industrial locations are influenced by all the above factors.

Question 23.

The full form of NMCC is:

- (a) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council
- (b) National Manufacturing Country Council
- (c) National Mass Counting Council
- (d) No Manufacturing Competitive Council

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council
It refers to National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council.

Question 24.

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

- (a) Textile industries
- (b) Heavy industries
- (c) Agro based industries
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Agro based industries

All are produced from agricultural products and therefore known as agro-based industries.

Question 25.

The only industry in the country which is self reliant and complete in the value chain is:

- (a) Agro based industry
- (b) Heavy industry
- (c) Textile industry
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Textile industry

Textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self reliant and complete is the value chain.

Question 26.

The power-looms came into use after the:

- (a) Sixteenth century
- (b) Seventeenth century
- (c) Eighteenth century
- (d) Nineteenth century

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Eighteenth century

After the eighteenth century power-looms came into use.

Question 27.

Today there are nearly cotton and human made fibre textile mills in the country:

- (a) 1600
- (b) 1700
- (c) 1800
- (d) 1900

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 1600

Today, there are nearly 1600 cotton and human made fibre textile mills in the country.

Question 28.

The industry which has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers and other workers is:

- (a) Iron and steel industry
- (b) Mineral based industry
- (c) Fertilizers industry
- (d) cotton industry

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Cotton industry
It is cotton industry because it is a plant product.

Question 29.
India exports yarn to:
(a) Germany
(b) China
(c) Pakistan
(d) Japan

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Japan
India exports yarn to Japan.

Question 30.
India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, next to:
(a) Japan
(b) Germany
(c) China
(d) USA

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) China
China has the largest.

Question 31.
Which among the following countries is the largest exporter of raw jute and jute goods:
(a) India
(b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) Bangladesh

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Bangladesh
Bangladesh is the largest manufacturer of raw jute and jute goods.

Question 32.
Most of the jute mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of
the river:
(a) Yamuna
(b) Ganga
(c) Beas
(d) Hugh

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Hugh

The jute mills are located along the banks of the Hugh river.

Question 33.

National Jute policy was formulated with the objective of:

- (a) Increasing productivity
- (b) Improving quality
- (c) Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

It was formulated for all the above factors.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Export of manufactured goods does not bring in much needed foreign exchange.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. Agriculture and industry are exclusive of each other.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

4. In the present day world of globalisation our industry needs to be more efficient and competitive.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. Since 2003, manufacturing is again growing at the rate of 9 to 10 percent per annum.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Industrial locations are not complex in nature.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. After an industrial activity starts urbanization follows.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. The textile industry does not occupy a unique position in the Indian economy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. Today, there are nearly 1800 cotton and human made fibre textile mills in the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. Since the mid-eighties, the spinning sector has not received a lot of attention.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. There are about 70 jute mills in India and most of them are located in West Bengal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. The jute industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakhs small and marginal farmers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. The raw material used in the sugar industry is bulky and in haulage its sucrose content reduces.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Iron is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, medical, telephonic etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. India is the largest producer of sponge iron.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. In 2006, India was the largest exporter of steel which accounted for 2.25 percent of the global steel trade.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. There is a need to allocate resources for research and development to produce steel more competitively.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. Bauxite, the raw material used in the smelters is a very bulky, dark greyish coloured rock.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. The chemical industry in India is the third largest in Asia and occupies the twelfth place in the world in term of its size.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Inorganic chemicals include petro chemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibres, plastics, dye stuffs, etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. There are 57 fertilizer units manufacturing nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous fertilizers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. The cement industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

26. There are 138 large cement plants and 332 mini cement plants in the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

27. Automobiles provide vehicles for quick transport of good services and passengers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. Upto 31 March 2006, the IT industry employed over one Luillion people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Agriculture and industry move	(a) Private sector	A. hand
2. TISCO is an example of	(b) hand in	B. industry
3. BHEL is an example of	(c) light	C. industry
4. Electrical industry is an example of	(d) heavy	D. industry
5. Iron and steel industry is a	(e) Public sector	E. industry

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Agriculture and industry move	(b) hand in	A. hand
2. TISCO is an example of	(a) Private sector	E. industry
3. BHEL is an example of	(e) Public sector	B. industry
4. Electrical industry is an example of	(c) light	D. industry
5. Iron and steel industry is a	(d) heavy	C. industry

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Cotton textiles	(a) West-Bengal
2. Jute textiles	(b) Orissa
3. Sugar mills	(c) Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, etc.
4. Aluminium plants	(d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
5. Fertilizers	(e) hand looms, power looms, etc.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Cotton textiles	(e) hand looms, power looms, etc.
2. Jute textiles	(a) West-Bengal
3. Sugar mills	(d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
4. Aluminium plants	(b) Orissa
5. Fertilizers	(c) Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, etc.

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. A small scale industry	(a) operated by government agencies.
2. Public sector industry	(b) jointly run by the state and individuals
3. Private sector industry	(c) operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials
4. Joint sector industry	(d) operated by individuals
5. Cooperative sector industry	(e) The maximum investment is rupees one crore

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
----------	----------

1. A small scale industry	(e) The maximum investment is rupees one crore
2. Public sector industry	(a) operated by government agencies.
3. Private sector industry	(d) operated by individuals
4. Joint sector industry	(b) jointly run by the state and individuals
5. Cooperative sector industry	(c) operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials

Fill in the blanks

1. The first successful textile mill was established in in 1854.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Mumbai

2. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Gujarat

3. is done by handloom, powerloom and in mills.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Weaving

4. Since the mid-eighties, the sector has received a lot of attention.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: spinning

5. The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Rishra

6. India stands as a world producer of sugar.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: second

7. Production and consumption of is often regarded as the index of a country's development.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: steel

8. India is the largest producer of iron.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: sponge

9. Mini steel plants produce mild and steel of given specifications.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: alloy

10. The industry is its own largest consumer.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chemical

11. The first cement plant was set up in in 1904.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chennai

12. At present there are 15 manufactures of passenger cars and multiutility, of commercial vehicles, 14 of the two and three-wheelers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 9

13. A major impact of IT industry has been on generation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: employment

14. Primary treatment of pollutants by mechanical means involves screening, grinding, and sedimentation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: flocculation

15. can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Smoke.
