Multiple Choice Questions

1. **How can industrialization assist in bringing in foreign exchange?**

   (a) Removing dependence on agriculture by providing alternative employment

   (b) Export of manufactured goods

   (c) Modernization of agriculture

   (d) Import of manufactured goods

2. **Which one of the following countries are the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world?**

   (a) United States

   (b) China

   (c) India

   (d) Japan

3. **Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?**

   (a) Steel

   (b) Paper

   (c) Aluminium smelting

   (d) Cement

4. **Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which of the following types of industries?**

   (a) Joint sector

   (b) Private sector

   (c) Cooperative sector

   (d) Public sector

5. **Where was the first textile mill established?**

   (a) Mumbai

   (b) Kolkata

   (c) Gujarat

   (d) Lucknow

6. **Where was the first cement plant set up?**

   (a) Pondicherry

   (b) Chennai

   (c) Kolkata

   (d) Mumbai

7. **Manufacturing industries include:**

   (a) Converting raw material into ready good

   (b) Procuring raw material

   (c) Transporting raw material

   (d) Producing raw material

8. **What is the full form of STPI?**

   (a) Software Technology Production of India

   (b) Steel Technology Parks of India

   (c) Software Technology Parks of India

   (d) Software Transport Parks of India

9. **In 1854, where was the first cotton mill of India founded?**
   (a) Mysore   (b) Bombay
   (c) Madras   (d) Surat

10. **Which of the following is the effect of liberalization and foreign direct investment on the iron and steel industry of India?**
    (a) Boost to the industry   (b) Agricultural development
    (c) High costs and limited availability of coking coal
    (d) Irregular supply of energy

Fill in the blanks :

11. The largest producer of Jute and goods made of Jute is _____.

12. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's _____.

True / False

13. India's cotton textile industry is concentrated in the Gujarat and Maharashtra region.

14. Iron and steel industry is an example of a light industry.

Very Short Type Questions

15. Name any one agro-based industry.

16. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.
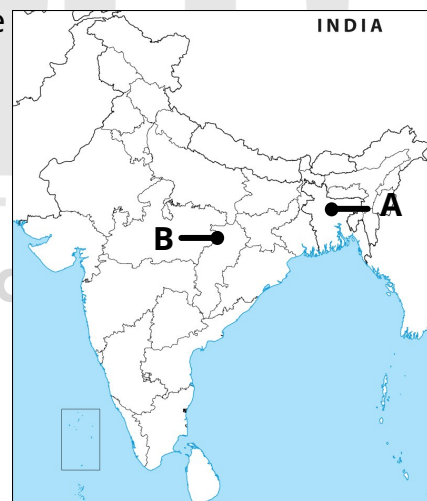
Short Type Questions

17. Why has there been a decline in the Jute Industry? Give three reasons

18. Distinguish between large scale and small scale industries. Give two examples each.

Essay Type Questions

19. Explain the different stages in the process of manufacturing of steel.

20. What ideas justify that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other?

HOTS

21. i. 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.
    a. Iron and steel Plant
    b. Iron and steel Plant
    ii. Locate and Label Ludhiana cotton textile with appropriate
    iii. symbols on the same map given for identification.

1. (b) The export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange. The receipt of export proceeds also represents an inflow of funds into the country, which stimulates consumer spending and contributes to economic growth.

2. (b) China is the largest producer of steel. China is also the world's largest consumer of steel.

3. (c) Aluminium Smelting industry uses bauxite as the raw material in the smelters. Bauxite is very bulky, dark reddish coloured rock.

4. (a) Joint sector industries which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is jointly owned by the public and private sector.

5. (a) The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

6. (b) The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904. After Independence, the industry expanded.

7. (a) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

8. (c) By 2010-11 (STPI) Software Technology Parks of India have come up across 46 locations at different centres of India. The major industry concentration is at Bengaluru.

9. (b) The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. The first Indian cotton mill, "The Bombay Spinning Mill", was opened in 1854 in Bombay by Cowasji Nanabhai Davar.

10. (a) Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment have given a boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs. The increased interest shown by such companies has led to a growth in the steel industry of India. India is expected to emerge as a strong force in the global steel market in the coming years.

11. **Fill in the blank :** India

12. **Fill in the blank :** development

13. **True and False :** True

14. **True and False :** False

15. Cotton textile industry.

16. Five ways to reduce industrial pollution are listed below:

i. Restructuring the manufacturing processes to reduce or eliminate pollutants, through a process called pollution prevention.

ii. Creating cooling ponds, which are man-made and are designed to cool the heated water from industries by evaporation, condensation and radiation.

iii. Filtration of sewage in water treatment plants attached to industries.

iv. Instructing industries to be set-up far from residential areas.

v. Backing the constitutional provisions by a number of laws acts, rules, and notifications.

17. 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.

18. Large Scale Industries:

i. Large scale industries are known for Manufacturing large quantities of finished goods.

ii. Requirements of raw material and capital investment are on large scale.

iii. Example : Iron and steel industry, cotton textile industry.

Small Scale Industries:

i. Small scale industries are known for the manufacturing of small goods in small quantity.

ii. Less quantity of raw material, as well as less, capital is required.

iii. Example : Garment industry, toys making industry

19. The different stages in manufacturing of steel are as follows:

i. Iron Ore : Transport of raw material to plant.

ii. Blast Furnace : Iron ore is then melted. Lime stone is fluxing material which is added. Slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.

iii. Pig Iron : Molten materials poured into moulds called pigs.

iv. Shaping Metal : Rolling, pressing, casting and forging.

v. Steel making : Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidizing the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium are added.

20. Agriculture and industry move hand and hand.The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers. Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculture in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. Meanwhiile, industrial labour and employers are dependent on agriculture for the food and other products. Thus it can be said that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other.

21.

INDIA

Ludhiana

Durgapur

Bhilai