CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science – Geography

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Question Bank – Set 1

Questions in this Booklet

Ch.	Chapter	MCQs	A-R	VSA	SA	LA	CS	All
1	Resources and Development	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
2	Forest and Wildlife Resources	7	1	2	2	2	1	**15**
3	Water Resources	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
4	Agriculture	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
5	Minerals and Energy Resources	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
6	Manufacturing Industries	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
7	Lifelines of National Economy	1	0	8	0	0	0	**9**
	Total	**43**	**6**	**30**	**12**	**12**	**6**	**109**

MCQs = Multiple Choice; A-R = Assertion–Reason; VSA = Very Short Answer; SA = Short Answer; LA = Long Answer; CS = Case Study / Source-based.

Notes: Questions follow the CBSE 2026-27 syllabus (Contemporary India–II). VSA = 2 marks; map-work items (1 mark each, from the CBSE 2026-27 map list) are included under VSA. SA = 3 marks, LA = 5 marks, Case Study = 4 marks. Chapter 7 (Lifelines of National Economy) is assessed in the Board examination through map pointing only. Tags in grey give the source of past CBSE questions; untagged items are new CBSE-pattern questions.

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1. Resources and Development

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Match Column 1 (Resources) with Column 2 (Example): (I) Biological; (II) Renewable; (III) Non-renewable. Against 1. Coal; 2. Wildlife; 3. Solar Energy. Select the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) I-1, II-3, III-2 (b) I-3, II-2, III-1 (c) I-2, II-3, III-1 (d) I-1, II-2, III-3

Q2. Identify the soil with the following features: (1) sandy in texture, red to brown in colour; (2) saline in nature in places; (3) lacks humus and moisture because of the dry climate. **[1]**

[SQP 2020-21; CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Laterite soil (b) Forest soil (c) Arid soil (d) Black soil

Q3. Identify the soil from its characteristics: (1) it develops in areas with high temperature; (2) it is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain; (3) humus content is low. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Arid soil (b) Yellow soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Black soil

Q4. Match Column 1 (Land use categories) with Column 2 (Purpose): A. Forests; B. Land put to non-agricultural uses; C. Permanent Pastures; D. Net Sown Area. I. Used for roads, railways, industry etc.; II. Land for feeding the cattle population; III. Land for cultivation of crops; IV. Essential for maintenance of ecological balance. Select the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Compartment]

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q5. Match the following: a. Renewable Resources; b. Non-Renewable Resources; c. National Resources; d. International Resources. With: I. Forests and wildlife; II. The oceanic resources; III. Roads, canals and railway; IV. Minerals and fossil fuels. Select the correct option. **[1]**

[SQP 2022-23]

(a) a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II (b) a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
(c) a-IV, b-I, c-IV, d-II (d) a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III

Q6. Land left without cultivation for one or two agricultural years is classified as: **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Current fallow land (b) Other than current fallow land
(c) Barren and wasteland (d) Net sown area

Q7. Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujarat has not so far been utilised and developed to the maximum. In which category of resources does it fall? **[1]**

[SQP 2017-18]

(a) Actual resources (b) Potential resources
(c) Reserve resources (d) Stock resources

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
Reason (R): Conservation of resources is essential so that they remain available for future generations. **[1]**
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2025 Ma]

Q10. Explain the statement: 'Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.' **[2]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q11. A is the most widely spread soil of India, deposited by rivers, made of sand, silt and clay, and found in the Northern Plains and the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is a soil formed from lava flows of the Deccan trap, found in the Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh) and along the Godavari and Krishna valleys, which is ideal for cotton. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Suggest and explain any three ways to protect land from degradation in various states of India. **[3]**

[SQP 2020-21; CBSE 2024 Compa]

Q14. Explain any three effects of soil erosion on agriculture and the environment. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces. **[5]**

[SQP 2024-25]

Q16. Explain the major categories of land use in India and why the net sown area and forests must be protected. **[5]**

Case Study

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2024 Ma]

(i) Explain the meaning of sustainable development. [1]

(ii) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? [1]

(iii) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. [2]

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) 1972 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 1985

Q2. Which one of the following forest types sheds its leaves in the dry season and covers the largest forest area in India? **[1]**

(a) Tropical evergreen (b) Tropical deciduous (c) Mangrove (d) Montane

Q3. Which movement, launched in 1973 in Uttarakhand, involved villagers hugging trees to prevent their felling? **[1]**

(a) Chipko Movement (b) Bishnoi Movement
(c) Silent Valley Movement (d) Narmada Bachao Andolan

Q4. Match List I (1. Reserved Forests, 2. Protected Forests, 3. Unclassed Forests) with List II (a. North Eastern States, b. Andhra Pradesh, c. Haryana) and select the correct answer. **[1]**

[SQP 2024-25]

(a) 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c) (b) 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (a)
(c) 1 (a), 2 (c), 3 (b) (d) 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a)

Q5. Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct? **[1]**

[SQP 2022-23]

(a) Reserved Forest - Reservation of more than half of forests
(b) Protected Forest - Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
(c) Unclassed Forest - Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals
(d) Permanent Forest - Reserved and unclassed forest for the production of timber

Q6. Which one of the following is a non-timber forest produce? **[1]**

(a) Teak timber (b) Sal wood (c) Deodar wood (d) Lac

Q7. In which year was Project Elephant launched? **[1]**

(a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1980 (d) 1992

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** We need to protect forests and wildlife.
Reason (R): Conservation maintains ecological diversity. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; CBSE 2024 Ma]

Q10. Why are mangrove forests important for coastal areas? **[2]**

Short Answer (SA)

Q11. Explain any three measures taken by the government for the conservation of forests in India. **[3]**

Q12. Explain how over-exploitation of forests affects the livelihood of tribal communities. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q13. Explain the major types of forests found in India with their distribution. **[5]**

Q14. Explain the significance of mangrove forests and suggest measures for their conservation. **[5]**

Case Study

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests called Sacred Groves, the forests of Gods and Goddesses. These patches of forest have been left untouched by local people, and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere particular trees: the Mundas and Santhal of Chota Nagpur worship mahua and kadamba, and tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship tamarind and mango trees during weddings. Peepal and banyan trees are also considered sacred by many. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals, which are closely protected. Troops of macaques and langurs around temples are fed daily and treated as part of the devotees, and in Bishnoi villages of Rajasthan herds of blackbuck, chinkara, nilgai and peacocks are never harmed.

Q15. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2025 Ma]

(i) How do sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship? [1]

(ii) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices? Explain with example. [1]

(iii) Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature. [2]

3. Water Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in which one of the following states? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Meghalaya (d) Odisha

Q2. Match Column I (Rivers): a. Chambal, b. Ganga, c. Chenab, d. Satluj; with Column II (Dams): i. Salal, ii. Bhakra Nangal, iii. Gandhi Sagar, iv. Tehri. Choose the correct pairing. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(b) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(d) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

Q3. Which one of the following options correctly lists the states majorly benefitted by the Sardar Sarovar Dam? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana
(b) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan
(c) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
(d) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

Q4. Inundation channels to irrigate fields were developed by people in which one of the following regions? **[1]**

(a) Western Himalayas
(b) Flood plains of Bengal
(c) Rajasthan deserts
(d) Hills of Meghalaya

Q5. Sedimentation in reservoirs deprived the flood plains of which natural fertiliser? **[1]**

(a) Silt (b) Urea (c) Gypsum (d) Phosphate rock

Q6. On which river is the Sardar Sarovar Dam built? **[1]**

(a) Chambal (b) Narmada (c) Tapti (d) Mahi

Q7. The johad, an earthen check-dam that stores rainwater, is a traditional water harvesting structure mainly associated with which state? **[1]**

(a) Kerala (b) Rajasthan (c) Assam (d) Gujarat

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Large dams have completely eliminated floods in the downstream areas.
Reason (R): Reservoirs can store excess monsoon water during heavy rainfall. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. Explain the function of the spillway of a dam. **[2]**

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Salal Dam. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Tungabhadra Dam. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Explain any three reasons for which multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. **[3]**

[SQP 2017-18; SQP 2018-19]

Q14. How does the Sardar Sarovar Project contribute to sustainable development? Give three points. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. "Recent evidence suggests that overuse of groundwater is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country." Evaluate the statement in the context of sustainability of development. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q16. Discuss the role of community participation in the success of water conservation projects in India, with examples. **[5]**

Case Study

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. It is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. It will provide irrigation to 18.45 lakh hectares of land covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectares in the desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectares in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought-prone, while the entire command in Rajasthan is drought-prone. Assured water supply will make this area drought-proof.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2025 Comptt; CBSE 2026]

(i) Explain the importance of Sardar Sarovar Dam. [1]

(ii) How does Sardar Sarovar Dam align with sustainable development? [1]

(iii) Examine the role of community participation in the success of the Sardar Sarovar Project. [2]

4. Agriculture

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: it is the staple food crop of the majority of people in India; India is the second largest producer of this crop; it is a Kharif crop; it requires high temperature and high humidity with more than 100 cm of annual rainfall. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; CBSE 2024 Ma]

(a) Ragi (b) Bajra (c) Wheat (d) Rice

Q2. Swapna is a small farmer who wants to cultivate cotton. Which geographical conditions will be suitable for this? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Laterite soil, moderate rainfall, low temperature and bright sunshine
(b) Black soil, light rainfall, high temperature and bright sunshine
(c) Laterite soil, light rainfall, high temperature and moderate sunshine
(d) Black soil, high rainfall, low temperature and moderate sunshine

Q3. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: it is the second most important cereal crop of India; it is a Rabi crop; it needs a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening; it needs 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Rice (d) Sugarcane

Q4. Which one of the following crops grows well in hot and humid climate? **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Sugarcane (b) Peas (c) Wheat (d) Gram

Q5. Identify the correct option related to major crops grown in the Kharif cropping season in India. **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Paddy, Peas, Mustard (b) Paddy, Mustard, Gram
(c) Paddy, Jowar, Maize (d) Paddy, Maize, Gram

Q6. ”M” gave clues about a soil that suits cotton: i. it is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture; ii. it turns yellow when hydrated; iii. it is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules; iv. it is a well-drained loamy soil. Which clue is most useful for identifying the ideal soil? **[1]**

[SQP 2023-24]

(a) Clue i (b) Clue i and iii (c) Clue i and ii (d) Clue iv

Q7. Which state is the leading producer of natural rubber in India? **[1]**

(a) Assam (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Odisha

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Crop rotation helps in maintaining the fertility of soil.
Reason (R): Leguminous crops such as gram and peas fix nitrogen in the soil. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; CBSE 2026 Ma]

Q10. Differentiate between Kharif and Zaid cropping seasons. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the leading coffee-producing state. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Gujarat, the leading cotton-producing state of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Describe the main features of commercial farming in India. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Comptt; CBSE 2024]

Q14. Describe any three features of the Rabi crop season of Indian agriculture. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain the features of primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming in India. **[5]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; CBSE 2024 Ma]

Q16. Describe the features of cropping patterns in India. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Case Study

India has three main cropping seasons. The Kharif crop is sown with the onset of the south-west monsoon in June to July and harvested in September to October; paddy, jowar, bajra, maize and cotton are important Kharif crops. The Rabi crop is sown in October to December after the monsoon and harvested in April to June; wheat, barley, gram and mustard are important Rabi crops. Between the Rabi and Kharif seasons, a short summer crop called Zaid is grown from March to June with irrigation; watermelon, muskmelon and cucumber are typical Zaid crops.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

(i) Name the season in which paddy is sown. [1]

(ii) Name any one Zaid crop mentioned in the case. [1]

(iii) Mention any two features of the Rabi season as described in the case. [2]

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following is a non-conventional source of energy? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

(a) Natural gas (b) Petroleum (c) Coal (d) Geothermal energy

Q2. Which one of the following is a ferrous mineral? **[1]**

(a) Copper (b) Bauxite (c) Manganese (d) Mica

Q3. Mumbai High, a major offshore oil field, lies in which sea? **[1]**

(a) Bay of Bengal (b) Arabian Sea (c) Red Sea (d) Andaman Sea

Q4. Which one of the following is a non-ferrous metal? **[1]**

(a) Manganese (b) Cobalt (c) Chromite (d) Bauxite

Q5. Which type of coal has the highest carbon content and calorific value? **[1]**

(a) Peat (b) Lignite (c) Bituminous (d) Anthracite

Q6. Gobar gas, produced by the anaerobic decomposition of cattle dung, is an example of which type of energy? **[1]**

(a) Geothermal energy (b) Bio-energy (c) Tidal energy (d) Solar energy

Q7. Silicosis, a lung disease of miners, is caused by inhaling which of the following? **[1]**

(a) Coal dust (b) Silica dust (c) Carbon monoxide (d) Mercury vapour

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.
Reason (R): All living things need minerals. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Support the statement: "Energy saved is energy produced." **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Support the statement with examples. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Tarapur Atomic Power Station. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is a major thermal power station in the Singrauli coalfield on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Identify it and locate it on the outline political map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. 'Natural gas is an important source of clean energy.' Support the statement with examples. **[3]**

[SQP 2016-17]

Q14. Why are minerals unevenly distributed in India? Explain with examples. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain the importance of non-conventional sources of energy with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment]

Q16. How do minerals occur? Explain with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Case Study

Iron Ore. Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore, and it is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore, with a very high iron content of up to 70 per cent, and it has excellent magnetic qualities that are especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, though its iron content is slightly lower, at 50 to 60 per cent. In 2018-19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) came from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand, and the remaining 3 per cent came from other states.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(i) In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? [1]

(ii) Which is the most important industrial iron ore? [1]

(iii) Justify the statement: "Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development." [2]

6. Manufacturing Industries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following classifications of industries is based on raw materials? **[1]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

(a) Public sector, private sector, joint sector
(b) Agro-based, mineral-based, marine-based, forest-based
(c) Large-scale, small-scale
(d) Basic, consumer, intermediate goods industries

Q2. Which one of the following statements is NOT a reason for the location of the jute industry in the Hugli basin? **[1]**

(a) Proximity to the jute-growing areas of West Bengal and the delta region
(b) Inexpensive water transport and a good network of roads, railways and waterways
(c) Abundant water for processing raw jute
(d) Availability of large deposits of iron ore

Q3. Which one of the following sugar-mill centres is matched INCORRECTLY with its state? **[1]**

(a) Uttar Pradesh — Gola Gokaran Nath (b) Maharashtra — Kolhapur, Sangli
(c) Bihar — Samastipur (d) Tamil Nadu — Bhilai

Q4. Which one of the following statements about India's cotton textile industry is correct? **[1]**

(a) India has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world.
(b) Spinning is highly decentralised while weaving is centralised.
(c) The industry contributes only 1 per cent of industrial production.
(d) It employs fewer people than the jute industry.

Q5. Which one of the following is a major challenge faced by the jute textile industry in India? **[1]**

(a) Excess demand for jute products in the domestic market
(b) Stiff competition from synthetic substitutes and high production costs
(c) Too many jute mills concentrated in South India
(d) Absence of any export market

Q6. The Bhilai iron and steel plant was set up with the collaboration of which country? **[1]**

(a) Germany (b) United Kingdom
(c) Russia (former Soviet Union) (d) Japan

Q7. Which one of the following iron and steel plants is located in Karnataka? **[1]**

(a) Vijayanagar (b) Bhilai (c) Bokaro (d) Durgapur

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Most of the jute industry in India is located in a narrow belt along the banks of the Hugli river.
Reason (R): India is the second largest exporter of jute. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Classify industries on the basis of raw materials. **[2]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

Q10. Explain the major concerns of the jute textile industry. **[2]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the Pune Software Technology Park. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is an iron and steel plant located in Tamil Nadu. Identify it and write its name on the line marked near it on the outline political map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. How has information technology affected the electronic industry? Explain. **[3]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q14. Explain any three reasons why the sugar industry is shifting from northern India to southern and western India. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain the importance of manufacturing industries for the Indian economy. **[5]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; CBSE 2024 Ma]

Q16. Explain the measures taken by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to prevent environmental degradation. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Case Study

NTPC shows the way. NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment; minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation; providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation; reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management; and ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2022 Comptt; CBSE 2022]

(i) Which is the major power providing corporation in India? [1]

(ii) Name the institution which issues ISO certification for Environment Management System. [1]

(iii) Explain the proactive approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment. [2]

7. Lifelines of National Economy

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following major sea ports is located on the Gulf of Kutch? **[1]**

(a) Kandla (b) Marmagao (c) Paradip (d) Haldia

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q2. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the major sea port Kandla. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q3. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the major sea port Visakhapatnam. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q4. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the major sea port Paradip. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q5. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the international airport at Hyderabad. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q6. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Gujarat (Gulf of Kutch), west coast. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q7. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Andhra Pradesh, east coast. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q8. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Odisha, east coast. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q9. Identify the international airport marked on the map: Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. **[1]**

[Map work]

Answer Key (MCQs and Assertion–Reason)

Ch. 1: Q1-(c), Q2-(c), Q3-(c), Q4-(d), Q5-(a), Q6-(a), Q7-(b), Q8-(a)

Ch. 2: Q1-(a), Q2-(b), Q3-(a), Q4-(d), Q5-(d), Q6-(d), Q7-(d), Q8-(a)

Ch. 3: Q1-(c), Q2-(c), Q3-(b), Q4-(b), Q5-(a), Q6-(b), Q7-(b), Q8-(d)

Ch. 4: Q1-(d), Q2-(b), Q3-(a), Q4-(a), Q5-(c), Q6-(a), Q7-(b), Q8-(a)

Ch. 5: Q1-(d), Q2-(c), Q3-(b), Q4-(d), Q5-(d), Q6-(b), Q7-(b), Q8-(a)

Ch. 6: Q1-(b), Q2-(d), Q3-(d), Q4-(a), Q5-(b), Q6-(c), Q7-(a), Q8-(b)

Ch. 7: Q1-(a)