CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science – Geography

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Question Bank – Set 4

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.

Contents

1. Resources and Development **4**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 4
Assertion–Reason . . . 4
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 4
Short Answer (SA) . . . 5
Long Answer (LA) . . . 5
Case Study . . . 5

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources **6**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 6
Assertion–Reason . . . 6
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 6
Short Answer (SA) . . . 6
Long Answer (LA) . . . 7
Case Study . . . 7

3. Water Resources **8**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 8
Assertion–Reason . . . 8
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 8
Short Answer (SA) . . . 8
Long Answer (LA) . . . 9
Case Study . . . 9

4. Agriculture **10**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 10
Assertion–Reason . . . 10
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 10
Short Answer (SA) . . . 11
Long Answer (LA) . . . 11
Case Study . . . 11

5. Minerals and Energy Resources **12**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 12
Assertion–Reason . . . 12
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 12
Short Answer (SA) . . . 12
Long Answer (LA) . . . 13
Case Study . . . 13

6. Manufacturing Industries **14**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 14
Assertion–Reason . . . 14
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 14
Short Answer (SA) . . . 14
Long Answer (LA) . . . 15
Case Study . . . 15

7. Lifelines of National Economy **16**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 16
Very Short Answer (VSA) 16

Answer Key (MCQs and Assertion–Reason) **17**

1. Resources and Development

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. A farmer is planning to grow cotton in a high temperature area with light rainfall and frost-free days. Which of the following soils is suitable for it? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment]

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

Q2. Which is the main reason for land degradation in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Over-grazing (b) Mining (c) Over irrigation (d) Mineral processing

Q3. Which one of the following conferences was convened in 1992 to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Kyoto Protocol (b) Montreal Protocol
(c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (d) World Summit on Sustainable Development

Q4. Which one of the following human activities has contributed significantly to land degradation? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Deforestation (b) Crop rotation (c) Shelter belts (d) Ploughing

Q5. 'M' gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits growing cotton. Which of the following clues would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? Clues: i. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture. ii. It turns yellow when it is hydrated. iii. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules. iv. It is a well-drained loamy soil. **[1]**

[SQP 2023-24]

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

Q6. A researcher is examining a soil type formed by the weathering of volcanic rock that is rich in minerals. Which one of the following soils is it? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Laterite soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Black soil (d) Desert soil

Q7. Identify the soil from its characteristics: (1) it is widely spread and important; (2) northern plains are made of it; (3) it consists of sand, silt and clay. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Planting shelter belts of trees helps to check land degradation in desert areas.
Reason (R): Shelter belts break the force of the wind and stabilise sand dunes. **[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 two important characteristics of black soil. **[2]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q10. Mention any two reasons why resource planning is necessary in India. **[2]**

Q11. A is a soil found in western Rajasthan, sandy in texture and red to brown in colour, low in humus and moisture, and saline in many places. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is a soil developed on crystalline and metamorphic rocks in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan Plateau, which appears red due to iron diffusion and yellow when hydrated. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

Q14. 'Sustainable Development is a crucial step for the development of a country.' Explain with three suitable examples. **[3]**

[SQP 2018-19]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain how sustainable development can be achieved in India, with suitable examples. **[5]**

Q16. Explain the classification of resources based on origin, exhaustibility, ownership and status of development, with one example for each basis. **[5]**

Case Study

The land records of a state are classified into several categories. Forests maintain the ecological balance of the region and must be protected. Land put to non-agricultural uses includes land for roads, railways, industries and human settlements. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands are used to feed the cattle population. The net sown area is the land on which crops are cultivated, and it is the main source of food grains for the people. Officials note that the net sown area is shrinking as land is diverted to industries and housing, which raises concern about food security.

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

(i) Which land category is essential for maintaining ecological balance? [1]

(ii) Which land category is used to feed the cattle population? [1]

(iii) Explain why the shrinking net sown area is a concern for the country. [2]

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Match Column I (i. Kaziranga, ii. Jim Corbett, iii. Sunderbans, iv. Bandhavgarh) with Column II (a. Madhya Pradesh, b. Assam, c. Uttarakhand, d. West Bengal) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

Q2. Match Column I (a. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary, b. Manas Tiger Reserve, c. Periyar Tiger Reserve, d. Corbett National Park) with Column II (i. Uttarakhand, ii. Rajasthan, iii. Assam, iv. Kerala) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

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

Q3. Match Column-I (a. Sariska, b. Sunderban, c. Corbett, d. Bandhavgarh) with Column-II (i. Madhya Pradesh, ii. Uttarakhand, iii. West Bengal, iv. Rajasthan) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

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

Q4. Match Column I (a. Corbett, b. Sunderban, c. Sariska, d. Periyar) with Column II (i. Rajasthan, ii. Uttarakhand, iii. Kerala, iv. West Bengal) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

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

Q5. The Bishnoi community of Rajasthan is well known for protecting which tree? **[1]**

(a) Khejri (b) Sal (c) Deodar (d) Teak

Q6. Pine, deodar and fir are the typical trees of which type of forest? **[1]**

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

Q7. Arrange the following categories of forests in India from the largest to the smallest in terms of area: I. Reserved II. Protected III. Unclassed. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

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

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Reserved forests cover more than half of the total forest area in India.
Reason (R): Unclassed forests are under the control of the government and private individuals. **[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. Mention any two causes of the decline of wildlife in India. **[2]**

Q10. What was the Chipko Movement? **[2]**

Short Answer (SA)

Q11. Distinguish between a national park and a wildlife sanctuary. **[3]**

Q12. Explain the main characteristics of tropical evergreen forests in India. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q13. Explain the role of local communities in the conservation of forests and wildlife in India, with examples. **[5]**

Q14. Explain the strategies for tiger conservation in India, including Project Tiger and tiger reserves. **[5]**

Case Study

Joint Forest Management (JFM) is a partnership between the forest department and village communities for the protection and management of degraded forests. Under JFM, village committees take up protection, plantation and regeneration work, and in return they receive a share of non-timber forest produce such as fruits, honey and grass, and sometimes a share of timber proceeds. The programme has spread across many states and gives local people a stake in the survival of forests. Critics note that benefits are not always shared equally, and that the success of JFM depends on the rights and voice given to village communities in decision-making.

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

(i) Who are the two partners in Joint Forest Management? [1]

(ii) What benefits do village communities get under JFM? [1]

(iii) Explain how JFM helps in forest conservation. [2]

3. Water Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Match Column I (Dams) with Column II (Rivers): i. Sardar Sarovar, ii. Hirakud, iii. Bhakra Nangal, iv. Nagarjuna Sagar; a. Sutlej, b. Krishna, c. Narmada, d. Mahanadi. Choose the correct pairing. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

Q2. Match Column I (Dams) with Column II (Rivers): a. Hirakud, b. Gandhi Sagar, c. Nagarjuna Sagar, d. Mettur; i. Chambal, ii. Krishna, iii. Kaveri, iv. Mahanadi. Choose the correct pairing. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

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

Q3. In which one of the following states is the Hirakud Dam located? **[1]**

[SQP 2022-23; CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Jharkhand (b) Odisha (c) Chhattisgarh (d) West Bengal

Q4. In which one of the following states is the Salal Dam located? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Comptt; CBSE 2023]

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Punjab

Q5. Khadins, rain-fed water storage structures built in agricultural fields, are found in which one of the following places? **[1]**

(a) Jaisalmer (b) Shimla (c) Shillong (d) Kochi

Q6. Kuhls or guls, traditional diversion channels for irrigation, are found in which one of the following regions? **[1]**

(a) Western Himalayas (b) Western Ghats (c) Thar Desert (d) Brahmaputra valley

Q7. In which one of the following states are 'Tankas' prominently prevalent for rainwater harvesting? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Comptt]

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Rajasthan (c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Rainwater harvesting helps in recharging groundwater.
Reason (R): Rainwater collected from rooftops is always pure and never needs storage. **[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. Mention any two suggestions for farmers to reduce the overuse of groundwater in agriculture. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Comptt]

Q10. Why did the Narmada Bachao Andolan oppose the Sardar Sarovar Project? **[2]**

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

[Map work]

Q12. A is a dam on river Narmada in Gujarat, one of the largest water resource projects of India. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Why is water harvesting considered a viable alternative to large multi-purpose dams? Give three points. **[3]**

Q14. Explain three causes of groundwater overuse in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain five measures for the conservation and management of water resources in India. **[5]**

Q16. Explain the traditional water harvesting systems of India and discuss their relevance in the present times. **[5]**

Case Study

Recent evidence suggests that groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water-level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing its groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard-rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and rapidly growing urban settlements.

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

[CBSE 2024 Comptt]

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

(ii) Describe the serious threat caused by overuse of underground water. [1]

(iii) Mention any two suggestions for farmers to reduce the overuse of groundwater in agriculture. [2]

4. Agriculture

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Read the features of plantation agriculture: I. A single crop is grown on a large area. II. It is capital intensive farming. III. It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. IV. Food grain crops are the major crops of this type of farming. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

(a) Only I and II are correct.
(b) Only II and III are correct.
(c) Only III and IV are correct.
(d) Only I and IV are correct.

Q2. Imagine you are travelling from Delhi to Chandigarh by road in January. Which crop will you notice prominently in the fields during the journey? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Paddy (b) Maize (c) Wheat (d) Jowar

Q3. The Green Revolution first and most strongly raised the output of which crop in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh? **[1]**

(a) Pulses (b) Wheat (c) Millets (d) Oilseeds

Q4. Match Column-I (crop) with Column-II (type): I. Wheat, II. Ragi, III. Tea, IV. Maize; a. Millet crop, b. Beverage crop, c. Food crop, d. Food and fodder crop. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

Q5. Some states use fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides at an excessive level to raise agricultural production. Which pair of states is at a prominent level of such use? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Karnataka and Kerala
(b) Haryana and Punjab
(c) Punjab and Gujarat
(d) Haryana and Telangana

Q6. Read the statements: I. Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern. II. They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc. III. Jute is in high demand in the Indian market. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) III only (d) II only

Q7. Which of the following is a beverage plantation crop grown on large estates in India? **[1]**

(a) Wheat (b) Tea (c) Bajra (d) Maize

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population density.
Reason (R): Land holdings are small, so labour-intensive cultivation is needed to get maximum output from them. **[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. Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q10. Mention any two features of plantation agriculture. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

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

[Map work]

Q12. A is a major tea-cultivating state in the north-east of India. Identify it on the outline political map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Describe any three features of primitive subsistence farming in India. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

Q14. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India. **[3]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Suppose you are a farmer who wants to cultivate rice in India. Describe three geographical conditions suitable for rice cultivation and name two leading rice-producing states of India. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q16. The Government of India has invited suggestions for technological reforms in agriculture. Propose any five technological reforms for the betterment of agriculture. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Case Study

Tea is an important plantation crop of India. It is grown on hill slopes in Assam, West Bengal and the Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Tea bushes need a warm, moist and frost-free climate with well-distributed rainfall of about 200 cm and well-drained soil rich in humus. Tea estates are large, and the crop is grown as a single crop for sale in domestic and export markets. Plucking and processing need a large number of workers, and estate owners invest heavily in machinery, factories and transport.

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

(i) Name the state which is the leading producer of tea in India. [1]

(ii) Name the type of farming in which tea is grown on large estates. [1]

(iii) Mention any two conditions required for the growth of tea as described in the case. [2]

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Match Column I (a. Manganese, b. Bauxite, c. Copper, d. Limestone) with Column II (i. used in production of aluminium, ii. used for making insecticides, iii. used in cement manufacturing, iv. used for electrical wiring) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment]

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

Q2. Which one of the following is the highest bauxite producing state of India? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Maharashtra (b) Jharkhand (c) Gujarat (d) Odisha

Q3. Match Column I (Thermal power plant: a. Talcher, b. Ramagundam, c. Bhusawal, d. Vijayawada) with Column II (State: i. Telangana, ii. Odisha, iii. Andhra Pradesh, iv. Maharashtra) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

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

Q4. Under which category of resources can tidal energy be placed? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Renewable resources
(b) Non-renewable resources
(c) Actual resources
(d) Potential resources

Q5. Monazite, a beach sand mineral found in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, is the main source of which element? **[1]**

(a) Gold (b) Thorium (c) Lithium (d) Titanium

Q6. Minerals such as gold and tin that are concentrated in river sands by flowing water are called **[1]**

(a) Placer deposits (b) Veins and lodes (c) Sedimentary beds (d) Ocean nodules

Q7. Which one of the following is the oldest oil refinery in India? **[1]**

(a) Digboi (b) Mathura (c) Koyali (d) Barauni

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Coal is classed as an energy mineral.
Reason (R): Coal is burnt to produce heat and electricity in thermal power plants. **[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. The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals. Explain the statement with example. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q10. Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of solar energy. **[2]**

[SQP 2022-23; SQP 2019-20]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Namrup Thermal Power Plant. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Analyse any three ways to conserve energy resources. **[3]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q14. "Energy saved is energy produced." Support the statement with suitable examples. **[3]**

[SQP 2019-20]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources? Explain. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2026 Ma]

Q16. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? Explain with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2025 Ma]

Case Study

National Thermal Power Corporation (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 takes a proactive approach to preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it sets up power plants. This has been possible through: (a) optimum utilisation of equipment, adopting the latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment; (b) minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation; (c) providing green belts for ecological balance and afforestation; (d) reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling and liquid waste management; (e) 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 Main]

(i) Define the term 'sustainable development'. [1]

(ii) What is the idea behind ISO certification? [1]

(iii) Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). [2]

6. Manufacturing Industries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton-growing belt of which two states? **[1]**

(a) Punjab and Haryana
(b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
(d) West Bengal and Bihar

Q2. Most of the jute textile mills of India are located along the banks of which river? **[1]**

(a) Ganga near Kanpur
(b) Hugli in West Bengal
(c) Kaveri in Tamil Nadu
(d) Godavari in Andhra Pradesh

Q3. Which one of the following is the correct classification of industries on the basis of ownership? **[1]**

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

Q4. Which one of the following is an agro-based industry? **[1]**

(a) Cement industry
(b) Sugar industry
(c) Iron and steel industry
(d) Automobile industry

Q5. Which one of the following industries is the largest organised-sector employer in India after agriculture? **[1]**

(a) Iron and steel industry
(b) Cotton textile industry
(c) Petroleum refinery
(d) Cement industry

Q6. Which one of the following industrial sectors produces goods that are used directly by consumers rather than as inputs by other industries? **[1]**

(a) Basic goods industries
(b) Intermediate goods industries
(c) Consumer goods industries
(d) Key goods industries

Q7. Which one of the following is an example of electronic goods made by the fast-growing Indian electronics industry? **[1]**

(a) Locomotives and coaches
(b) Mobile phones and computers
(c) Jute carpets
(d) Sugar and molasses

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** The cotton textile industry is widely spread over the country today.
Reason (R): India has a large domestic market for cotton textiles and the industry is close to raw cotton areas, so most mills are in Maharashtra and Gujarat. **[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. 'Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.' Explain. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. Mention any two factors that affect the location of industries. **[2]**

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

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label an iron and steel plant located in Jharkhand. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. "India's prosperity lies in expanding and diversifying its manufacturing industries." Justify the statement. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q14. Describe the significance of the textile industry in India with specific reference to the cotton textile industry. **[3]**

[SQP 2017-18]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Explain with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; CBSE 2025 Ma]

Q16. How are industries the main source of water pollution? Explain. Suggest any two measures to overcome this problem. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2025 Ma]

Case Study

The Nagpur region of Maharashtra is close to cotton-growing areas of Vidarbha and enjoys good rail transport links. A group of entrepreneurs wants to set up a cotton textile mill here, expecting easy availability of raw cotton and cheap labour from nearby villages. However, the fine spinning of yarn needs a moist and humid climate, and Vidarbha's dry hot season makes the yarn brittle, while imported machinery has to come through Mumbai port. They are considering a location near the coast instead, and also plan to invest in humidification plants if they stay inland.

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

(i) Name the climatic factor that makes fine spinning of yarn difficult in Vidarbha. [1]

(ii) Name one geographic factor that favours the Nagpur region for a textile mill. [1]

(iii) Explain any two factors of location of the cotton textile industry shown in the case. [2]

7. Lifelines of National Economy

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following international airports is located in Punjab? **[1]**

(a) Amritsar (b) Hyderabad (c) Kolkata (d) Chennai

Very Short Answer (VSA)

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

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Q4. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the international airport at Delhi. **[1]**

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Q6. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Karnataka, west coast. **[1]**

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Q8. Identify the international airport marked on the map: Indira Gandhi International Airport. **[1]**

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Answer Key (MCQs and Assertion–Reason)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ch. 7: Q1-(a)