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Manufacturing Industries — CBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter Test

FREE CHAPTER TEST · CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · PATTERN OF THE CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2026-27

TIME ALLOWED	MAXIMUM MARKS	QUESTIONS	NAME / ROLL NO.
1½ hours	40	20 (A 10 · B 4 · C 3 · D 1 · E 2)	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains 20 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections: A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A, Questions 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and Questions 9 and 10 are assertion-reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. In Section B, Q11–14 are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
5. In Section C, Q15–17 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
6. In Section D, Q18 is a long answer (LA) type question, carrying 5 marks.
7. In Section E, Q19–20 are case study based questions, carrying 4 marks each, with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question of Section B, 1 question of Section C, 1 question of Section D and in the 2-mark sub-part of each question of Section E.
9. Answer very short answer questions in about 40 words, short answer questions in about 60 words, long answer questions in about 120 words and case-based questions in about 100 words.
10. This chapter test follows the section structure, question types and marks per question of the CBSE Class X Social Science (087) Sample Question Paper 2026-27, at about half the length of the 80-mark board paper: 40 marks in 1½ hours.
11. The answer key and the marking scheme are at the end of this booklet. Attempt the paper in 1½ hours before you look at them.

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Chapter: Manufacturing Industries (Geography: Contemporary India – II) · **Topics:** Importance of manufacturing · Industrial location · Classification of industries · Textile industry: cotton and jute · Sugar industry · Iron and steel and aluminium · Chemical, cement, automobile and IT industries · Industrial pollution and its control

SECTION A

This section comprises 10 questions of 1 mark each: 8 multiple choice questions (MCQs) and 2 assertion-reason based questions.

1. Which of the following is an agro-based industry? 1

(A) Iron and steel (B) Cement

(C) Sugar (D) Aluminium smelting

2. Which of the following is an inorganic chemical used to make fertilisers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesives and paints? 1

(A) Sulphuric acid (B) Petrochemicals

(C) Synthetic rubber (D) Plastics

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

(A) Ahmedabad (B) Kolkata

(C) Kanpur (D) Mumbai

4. The first jute mill in India was set up near Kolkata, at Rishra, in 1

(A) 1854 (B) 1855

(C) 1904 (D) 1947

5. India has no reserves of commercially usable compounds of which fertiliser nutrient, so that its entire requirement is imported? 1

(A) Nitrogen (B) Phosphate

(C) Potash (D) Sulphur

6. Which city has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India? 1

(A) Bengaluru (B) Mumbai

(C) Delhi (D) Kolkata

7. The first cement plant in India was set up in 1904 in 1

(A) Mumbai (B) Chennai

(C) Kolkata (D) Jamshedpur

8. Which of the following devices is used to reduce particulate matter in the air from factories? 1

(A) Rainwater harvesting tank (B) Cooling pond

(C) Biological treatment tank (D) Electrostatic precipitator

9. **Assertion (A):** Sugar mills have been shifting towards the southern and western States, especially Maharashtra. 1

Reason (R): Cane produced there has a higher sucrose content, the cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season, and cooperatives are more successful in these States.

(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.

10. **Assertion (A):** Industries are always located close to their raw material. 1

Reason (R): Industrial location is influenced by the availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market.

(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.

SECTION B

This section comprises 4 very short answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.

11. (a) Why is manufacturing considered the backbone of economic development? Give two reasons. 2

OR

(b) Explain the interdependence of agriculture and industry with an example of each.

12. How did the automobile industry grow in India after liberalisation? Name two of its centres. 2

13. Why is the textile industry unique in the Indian economy? 2

14. Give two factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel plants in and around the Chotanagpur plateau. 2

SECTION C

This section comprises 3 short answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.

15. (a) Explain three factors responsible for the location of jute mills along the banks of the Hugli river. 3

OR

(b) Describe three kinds of pollution caused by industries.

16. Classify industries on the basis of (i) the source of raw material, (ii) ownership and (iii) bulk and weight of raw material, with examples. 3

17. Why is the aluminium smelting industry important? What are the two prime factors for its location? 3

SECTION D

This section comprises 1 long answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.

18. (a) Explain five measures that can be taken to control industrial pollution and environmental degradation. 5

OR

(b) Explain five factors that affect the location of an industry.

SECTION E

This section comprises 2 case study based questions of 4 marks each, with sub-parts of 1, 1 and 2 marks.

19. The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton-growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour and moist climate contributed towards its localisation. While spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised.

(i) In which States was the cotton textile industry concentrated in its early years? [1]

(ii) Name two factors that contributed to the localisation of the industry there. [1]

(iii) Why is weaving decentralised while spinning is centralised? Give one problem faced by the industry. [2]

OR

(iii) Explain two ways in which the cotton textile industry is closely linked to agriculture. [2]

20. Iron and steel is a basic industry, since all the other industries — heavy, medium and light — depend on it for their machinery. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic and scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods. Most public sector undertakings market their steel through the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(i) Why is iron and steel called a basic industry? [1]

(ii) Name two iron and steel plants of India. [1]

(iii) Why is iron and steel considered a heavy industry? Name the raw materials needed for it. [2]

OR

(iii) Give two reasons why India has not been able to perform to its full potential in steel production. [2]

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

ANSWER KEY — SECTION A

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
(C)	(A)	(D)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(D)	(A)	(D)

MARKING SCHEME AND WORKED SOLUTIONS

Marks for each step are shown in brackets, as in the CBSE marking scheme. Any correct alternative method earns full marks.

Q1. Answer (C). Agro-based industries use plant and animal products as raw materials: cotton, jute, silk and woollen textiles, sugar and edible oil.

Q2. Answer (A). Sulphuric acid is an inorganic chemical; petrochemicals, synthetic rubber and plastics are organic chemical products.

Q3. Answer (D). The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

Q4. Answer (B). The jute mill at Rishra was set up in 1855; most jute mills are along the Hugli river.

Q5. Answer (C). India has no reserves of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form, so the entire requirement of potash is met by imports.

Q6. Answer (A). Bengaluru is the electronic capital; other major centres of electronic goods include Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.

Q7. Answer (B). The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904; after independence the industry expanded.

Q8. Answer (D). Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

Q9. Answer (A). Both true, and R explains A. Answer (A).

Q10. Answer (D). A is false: an industry is located where the combination of several factors keeps production cost low — markets, power, labour and government policies also matter. R is true. Answer (D).

Q11. (2 marks) Answer: (a) modernises agriculture, gives jobs; removes poverty and earns foreign exchange; (b) raw materials to industry; inputs and machines to farmers.
(a) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, and reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. [1]
Industrial development helps to remove unemployment and poverty and to reduce regional disparities; exports of manufactured goods expand trade and bring in much-needed foreign exchange. [1]
OR (b) Agriculture provides raw materials to agro-industries such as cotton textiles, jute and sugar. [1]
Agro-industries in turn sell products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools to farmers, which raise agricultural productivity. [1]

Q12. (2 marks) Answer: New models raised demand and the industry grew; Delhi, Gurugram, Pune, Chennai (any two).
After liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry, including passenger cars and two- and three-wheelers. [1]
Centres (any two): Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur, Bengaluru. [1]

Q13. (2 marks) Answer: Self-reliant, complete value chain; production, jobs and foreign exchange.
It is the only industry in the country that is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, from raw material to the highest value-added products. [1]
It contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. [1]

Q14. (2 marks) Answer: Cheap iron ore and nearby raw materials; cheap labour and a large market.
Low cost of iron ore, and the proximity of high-grade raw materials such as iron ore, coal and other ingredients. [1]
Cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. [1]

Q15. (3 marks) Answer: (a) near jute areas and cheap water transport; rail, road and abundant water; cheap labour and Kolkata's facilities; (b) air, water and thermal, noise pollution.
(a) Proximity of the jute-producing areas, and inexpensive water transport. [1]
A good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, and abundant water for processing raw jute. [1]
Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining States (Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh), and Kolkata as a large urban centre providing banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods. [1]
OR (b) Air pollution is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, and airborne particulate matter, from chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries, smelting plants and burning of fossil fuels. [1]
Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers, from industries such as paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating; thermal pollution occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. [1]
Noise pollution results in irritation and anger, and can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure. [1]

Q16. (3 marks) Answer: (i) agro- and mineral-based; (ii) public, private, joint, cooperative; (iii) heavy and light.
(i) Agro-based (cotton, woollen, jute, silk textiles, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil) and mineral-based (iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals). [1]
(ii) Public sector (BHEL, SAIL), private sector (TISCO, Bajaj Auto, Dabur), joint sector (Oil India Ltd) and cooperative sector (sugar industry in Maharashtra, coir industry in Kerala). [1]
(iii) Heavy industries such as iron and steel, and light industries that use light raw materials and produce light goods, such as electrical industries. [1]

Q17. (3 marks) Answer: Second most important metallurgical industry; many uses as a substitute; cheap electricity and bauxite.
Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India; aluminium is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when mixed with other metals. [1]
It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires, and has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries. [1]
Regular supply of electricity and an assured source of raw material (bauxite) at minimum cost are the two prime factors for the location of the industry. [1]

Q18. (5 marks) Answer: (a) reuse water; harvest rain; treat effluents in three stages; precipitators, filters, scrubbers; silencers, efficient machines; (b) raw material, labour and capital, power, market, government policy and agglomeration.
(a) Minimising the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. [1]
Harvesting rainwater to meet water requirements. [1]
Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them into rivers and ponds: primary treatment by mechanical means (screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation), secondary treatment by biological process, and tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes (recycling of wastewater). [1]
Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators; smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. [1]
Machinery and equipment can be used, and generators fitted with silencers, to reduce noise; almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise; regulating groundwater use legally is also necessary. [1]
OR (b) Raw material: industries using heavy, weight-losing raw materials, such as iron and steel or sugar, are located near the source of raw materials. [1]
Labour and capital: availability of skilled and cheap labour, and of capital, attracts industries. [1]
Power: industries need a regular supply of power; aluminium smelting is located where cheap electricity is available. [1]
Market: industries that make goods for direct consumption may locate near large markets. [1]
Government policies and agglomeration economies: many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by urban centres (banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants), known as agglomeration economies. [1]

Q19. (4 marks) Answer: (i) Maharashtra and Gujarat; (ii) raw cotton, market, port, labour, moist climate; (iii)(a) handlooms spread widely; power, old machines, competition; (b) raw cotton from farmers; livelihoods.
(i) Maharashtra and Gujarat. [1]
(ii) Any two: availability of raw cotton, market, transport including port facilities, labour, moist climate. [1]
(iii)(a) Weaving can be done on handlooms, powerlooms and in mills spread across the country, providing scope for traditional skills and designs, while spinning needs large mills. [1]
Problems (any one): erratic power supply and outdated machinery; low output of labour; stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry; much of the good-quality yarn is exported while weavers get low-quality yarn. [1]
OR (iii)(b) The industry depends on cotton grown by farmers as its raw material. [1]
It provides a livelihood to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing and packaging. [1]

Q20. (4 marks) Answer: (i) other industries depend on it; (ii) Bhilai, Bokaro; (iii)(a) heavy, bulky raw materials and products; iron ore, coking coal, limestone 4 : 2 : 1, manganese; (b) costly coking coal, low productivity; energy and infrastructure.
(i) All other industries — heavy, medium and light — depend on it for their machinery. [1]
(ii) Any two: Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Vijayanagar, Salem. [1]
(iii)(a) All the raw materials as well as the finished goods are heavy and bulky, entailing heavy transportation costs. [1]
Iron ore, coking coal and limestone are required in the ratio of approximately 4 : 2 : 1, with some manganese to harden the steel. [1]
OR (iii)(b) High costs and limited availability of coking coal; lower productivity of labour. [1]
Irregular supply of energy and poor infrastructure. [1]

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