CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

AI-generated question paper

Code: 826BVL **Questions: 66** **Maximum Marks: 177** **Generated: 2026-06-26 10:12**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	6 Manufacturing Industries
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 4 straightforward · 35 medium · 27 deep | Types: 49 Short · 7 Very short · 5 MCQ · 5 Long

Q1. medium · thorough-understanding · § Introduction **[2]**

A village potter makes clay diyas at home using family labour and simple tools, while a multinational footwear company employs hundreds of workers, advanced machinery and standardised processes. On the basis of capital investment, scale of production, and technology used, distinguish between household (cottage) industry and large-scale manufacturing.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q2. deep · thorough-understanding · § Introduction **[3]**

The economic strength of a country is closely linked to the development of its manufacturing sector. Using the relationship between raw materials, finished goods and national prosperity, explain why a country that only exports raw materials is likely to be less prosperous than one that processes those materials into finished goods.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q3. deep · thorough-understanding · § IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING **[3]**

A developing country has abundant natural resources but most of them are exported as raw materials. Despite this, the country remains poor. Using what you know about the role of manufacturing, explain why this happens and what the country should do to improve its economic condition.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q4. medium · thorough-understanding · § IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING **[1]**

Which one of the following best explains why industrial development is considered essential for reducing poverty in India?
(A) It modernises agriculture by replacing traditional farming methods with technology.
(B) It shifts surplus agricultural labour to employment in secondary and tertiary sectors, raising incomes.
(C) It reduces regional disparities by ensuring uniform distribution of industries across all states.
(D) It generates foreign exchange solely through the export of raw materials to developed countries.

A It increases agricultural output by expanding farmland.
B It shifts people from dependence on agricultural income to employment in secondary and tertiary sectors.
C It reduces the need for foreign exchange by limiting imports.
D It ensures equal distribution of natural resources across all states.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q5. medium | thorough-understanding | § IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING **[1]**

How does the establishment of industries in tribal and backward areas help address regional disparities in India? Give two specific reasons.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q6. medium | thorough-understanding | § IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING **[2]**

In the era of globalisation, why is self-sufficiency in manufacturing alone not enough for India to prosper? What additional condition must Indian industry meet, and why?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q7. deep | thorough-understanding | § IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING **[5]**

Export of manufactured goods is considered far more beneficial to an economy than export of raw materials. Using the concept of value addition and the role of the manufacturing sector, explain this view. In your answer, discuss at least two ways in which a strong manufacturing base contributes to the overall economic strength of a developing country like India.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q8. medium | thorough-understanding | § Classification of Industries **[3]**

A company mines iron ore and uses it to produce steel sheets that are then sold to automobile manufacturers. Under which TWO role-based classifications does this steel company fall, and why?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q9. straightforward | thorough-understanding | § Classification of Industries **[1]**

Which of the following is an example of a basic or key industry?
(A) Sugar manufacturing
(B) Iron and steel production
(C) Cotton textile manufacturing
(D) Biscuit production

A Sugar manufacturing
B Toothpaste production
C Copper smelting
D Sewing machine assembly

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q10. deep | thorough-understanding | § Classification of Industries **[3]**

A newly established unit manufacturing electrical goods has invested ₹80 lakh in its assets. A rival unit in the same business has invested ₹1.5 crore. How would each unit be classified based on capital investment, and what practical difference might this classification make for the units?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q11. deep | thorough-understanding | § Classification of Industries **[3]**

A steel plant uses heavy raw materials like iron ore and coal and produces heavy finished goods like steel girders. A bread factory uses light agricultural inputs and produces light finished goods. On what basis are industries classified as 'heavy' or 'light'? Using these two examples, explain the criteria involved.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q12. straightforward | thorough-understanding | § Classification of Industries **[1]**

Classify the following industries as agro-based or mineral-based, giving one reason for each classification:
(i) Aluminium smelting
(ii) Silk textiles

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q13. deep | thorough-understanding | § Classification of Industries **[5]**

A ceiling fan manufactured in a small workshop can be classified under more than one industrial category. With reference to a fan or any suitable example, explain how a single industry can simultaneously fall under different classifications based on: (i) raw materials used, (ii) capital investment, and (iii) ownership. Why is it important to have multiple classification systems for industries?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q14. medium | thorough-understanding | § Agro-based Industries **[3]**

The cotton textile industry in India shows a clear split: spinning remains concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat, while weaving is widely dispersed across the country. Analyse the factors responsible for this geographical divergence, and examine its socio-economic implications.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q15. medium | thorough-understanding | § Agro-based Industries **[2]**

India has world-class production in cotton spinning, yet the fabric produced by the weaving sector is often of low quality. What is the reason for this contradiction?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q16. medium | thorough-understanding | § Agro-based Industries **[3]**

After the Partition of 1947, the jute industry in India faced a serious structural problem even though the mills remained on the Indian side. What was that problem, and how did it affect the industry?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q17. medium | thorough-understanding | § Agro-based Industries **[2]**

Sugar mills in India are considered a weight-losing industry. Using this concept, explain why the location of sugar mills is determined by the source of the raw material rather than proximity to consumer markets.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q18. medium | thorough-understanding | § Agro-based Industries **[2]**

In recent decades, sugar mills have been shifting from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar towards Maharashtra and other southern states. Identify TWO distinct reasons that make Maharashtra more suitable for sugar milling than the traditional sugar belt.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q19. deep | thorough-understanding | § Agro-based Industries **[3]**

The sugar industry in India is seasonal in nature, with mills operating for only a few months a year. Explain why the cooperative model is considered particularly well-suited to managing such an industry, and what specific advantages it offers to sugarcane farmers.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q20. deep thorough-understanding § Agro-based Industries **[5]**

The cotton textile industry is one of the few industries in India that maintains strong linkages both backwards and forwards along the production chain. With reference to the cotton textile industry, explain these backward and forward linkages, illustrating how the industry connects with agriculture, allied industries, and consumer markets.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q21. medium thorough-understanding § Jute Textiles **[3]**

After Partition in 1947, a major disruption occurred in the jute textile industry. What was this disruption, and how did it affect the industry's relationship between raw material supply and manufacturing?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q22. medium thorough-understanding § Jute Textiles **[3]**

Jute mills in India are heavily concentrated along the banks of the Hugli river. Identify the single most critical locational factor that makes this river corridor indispensable for the actual processing of raw jute, and justify your answer.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q23. deep thorough-understanding § Jute Textiles **[3]**

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods, yet it ranks only second as an exporter. A student argues: 'This means India must have a very large domestic market for jute goods.' Using your understanding of the jute industry and the broader manufacturing chapter, evaluate whether this argument is well-reasoned.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q24. medium thorough-understanding § Sugar Industry **[3]**

In recent decades, sugar mills have been shifting from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar towards Maharashtra and other southern states. Explain the geographical and climatic reasons behind this shift.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q25. deep thorough-understanding § Sugar Industry **[3]**

Sugar mills in India have largely thrived under the cooperative sector. Analyse how the seasonal character of the sugar industry makes cooperative ownership a more practical and beneficial model than private ownership.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q26. medium thorough-understanding § Mineral-based Industries **[3]**

Iron and steel plants in India are heavily concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau region. Using your knowledge of the raw material requirements and location factors for this industry, explain why this region offers such a strong advantage over other parts of India.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q27. medium thorough-understanding § Iron and Steel Industry **[1]**

Iron and steel plants are rarely set up far from their raw material sources. Using the nature and weight of the inputs (iron ore, coal, limestone) and the bulk of the finished product, explain why transport costs are a dominant factor in the location decisions of such industries.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q28. deep thorough-understanding § Iron and Steel Industry **[3]**

Iron ore, coking coal and limestone are required in the ratio of approximately 4:2:1 for steel production. Given this, where would it be most economical to set up a steel plant — near the iron ore source, near the coal source, or at a central location equidistant from all three? Justify your answer.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q29. medium thorough-understanding § Iron and Steel Industry **[1]**

The Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries in India. Which of the following best explains this concentration?
(A) It is located close to major port cities, reducing the cost of importing coking coal from abroad.
(B) It lies at the heart of a region rich in iron ore, coking coal, and limestone, with cheap labour and good rail connectivity.
(C) The Government of India has established exclusive industrial corridors and special economic zones only in this region.
(D) Its flat terrain and perennial rivers provide ideal conditions for constructing large blast furnaces and rolling mills.

A It has a large consumer market and advanced port facilities nearby.
B It offers proximity to high-grade raw materials, cheap labour and low-cost iron ore.
C It has abundant water resources and a cool climate ideal for steel manufacturing.
D It benefits from government subsidies exclusively granted to this region.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q30. deep thorough-understanding § Iron and Steel Industry **[3]**

Steel is called an 'index of a country's development' and iron and steel is described as a 'basic industry.' Explain, with examples from agriculture, defence, and consumer goods, how the role of iron and steel in the economy makes these two statements mutually reinforcing.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q31. medium thorough-understanding § Aluminium Smelting **[3]**

Aluminium smelting plants need to be located where two critical conditions are reliably met. What are these two conditions, and why is each one specifically important for this industry rather than for most other mineral-based industries?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q32. deep thorough-understanding § Aluminium Smelting **[3]**

Aluminium has increasingly replaced metals such as steel, copper, zinc and lead in several industries. Identify the ONE property of aluminium that makes it the most preferred material over steel in aircraft manufacturing. Explain why the same property would be far less decisive when selecting a structural material for building bridges.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q33. deep thorough-understanding § Chemical Industries **[3]**

Organic chemical plants in India are located close to oil refineries or petrochemical plants, whereas inorganic chemical plants are widely spread across the country. What explains this difference in locational patterns?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q34. medium thorough-understanding § Chemical Industries **[3]**

The chemical industry is described as its own largest consumer. What does this mean, and how does it reflect the structure of chemical manufacturing?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q35. medium | thorough-understanding | § Fertilizer Industry **[1]**

India is self-sufficient in the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers but remains dependent on imports for one key plant nutrient. Identify this nutrient and explain why India cannot produce it domestically.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q36. deep | thorough-understanding | § Fertilizer Industry **[3]**

How did the Green Revolution act as a catalyst for the expansion and geographical spread of the fertilizer industry in India? Explain with suitable arguments.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q37. deep | thorough-understanding | § Cement Industry **[3]**

Cement plants in India are typically located close to raw material sources such as limestone, silica, and gypsum. However, several cement plants in coastal states like Gujarat enjoy advantages that go beyond raw material proximity. Explain any two locational factors other than raw material availability that can influence the setting up of an industry. Illustrate with relevant examples from the cement or any other industry.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q38. medium | thorough-understanding | § Automobile Industry **[3]**

The automobile industry in India grew significantly after economic liberalisation. What was the key mechanism through which liberalisation triggered this growth, and why would new vehicle models specifically drive demand rather than just increasing supply?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q39. deep | thorough-understanding | § Information Technology and Electronics Industry **[3]**

Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India. What factors related to the nature of the IT and electronics industry make a city — rather than a rural or resource-rich location — the natural hub for such industries? Connect your answer to the locational factors relevant to this industry.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q40. medium | thorough-understanding | § Information Technology and Electronics Industry **[1]**

Is the electronics industry classified as a 'basic' industry or a 'consumer' industry? Justify your answer with suitable examples from within the electronics sector.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q41. medium | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[3]**

Thermal power plants are often grouped alongside factories as sources of industrial pollution. What specific type of water pollution do thermal power plants cause, and how does it harm aquatic ecosystems?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q42. medium | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[3]**

Industries are said to pollute land indirectly through water. Explain the chain of events by which solid waste dumped on land eventually contaminates groundwater.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q43. deep | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[3]**

A chemical factory and a tannery both discharge their untreated effluents into the same river, while a nearby iron and steel plant deposits its slag in a designated landfill. Explain why the type and mode of waste disposal adopted by the chemical factory and tannery poses a greater environmental risk compared to the iron and steel plant's practice.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q44. medium | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[1]**

Which one of the following industries is correctly matched with a water pollutant it releases?
(A) Automobile industry — fly ash
(B) Petroleum refinery — dyes and detergents
(C) Electroplating industry — heavy metals like lead and mercury
(D) Brick kilns — acids and salts

A Automobile industry — fly ash
B Petroleum refinery — dyes and detergents
C Electroplating industry — heavy metals like lead and mercury
D Brick kilns — acids and salts

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q45. medium | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[3]**

The treatment of industrial effluents before releasing them into water bodies is carried out in three stages. Briefly explain what is achieved in each stage.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q46. deep | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[2]**

Evaluate the effectiveness of the following two measures in controlling air pollution from factories: (i) replacing coal with oil or gas as fuel, and (ii) installing taller chimneys. Which measure addresses the root cause of pollution, and why?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q47. straightforward | thorough-understanding | § Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation **[1]**

Name any two serious physiological health effects caused by industrial noise pollution that go beyond temporary irritation.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q48. medium | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[3]**

Industrial discharge of untreated effluents into rivers and lakes creates a serious threat to freshwater availability. Why is it critically important for industries to treat effluents before discharge, rather than relying on natural dilution by the water body?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q49. medium | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[3]**

Industrial effluent treatment is carried out in three phases. What is the essential difference between what is achieved in the primary phase and what is achieved in the secondary phase?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q50. deep | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[3]**

A factory manager claims that simply diluting hot water from the plant with river water before discharge is sufficient to prevent thermal pollution. Why is this claim flawed, and what should be done instead?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q51. medium | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[2]**

Explain why reusing and recycling water in two or more successive stages is considered a more sustainable strategy than simply treating and releasing waste water.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q52. deep | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[3]**

Thermal power plants generate enormous quantities of fly ash as a byproduct of coal combustion. Explain why ash management is a specific and serious environmental challenge for thermal power corporations, and describe two measures such a corporation can adopt to minimise the environmental impact of ash.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q53. medium | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[3]**

Switching fuel in factories from coal to oil or gas is recommended as an environmental measure. Identify the specific type of pollution this addresses and explain the mechanism by which the switch achieves the reduction.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q54. deep | thorough-understanding | § Control of Environmental Degradation **[5]**

Industries are a major source of noise pollution that can cause serious health hazards for workers and nearby residents. Explain the various measures that can be adopted to control industrial noise pollution, distinguishing between measures that target the source of noise and those that protect individuals from its effects. Why is it necessary to adopt both types of measures?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q55. medium | thorough-understanding | § ACTIVITY **[3]**

India is the largest producer of raw jute but the second largest exporter, with Bangladesh leading in exports. Analyse the factors that limit India's export share and explain why India's domestic jute industry still holds strategic significance despite this disadvantage.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q56. straightforward | thorough-understanding | § ACTIVITY **[1]**

Iron and steel is classified as a heavy industry. What specific feature of its raw materials and finished products justifies this classification?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q57. deep | thorough-understanding | § ACTIVITY **[3]**

A student argues that sugarcane from southern states like Maharashtra is more valuable to the sugar industry than sugarcane from Uttar Pradesh, even though UP has the most mills. Evaluate this argument using the factors that are causing mills to shift towards Maharashtra.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q58. medium | thorough-understanding | § ACTIVITY **[3]**

The sugar industry in India is described as 'seasonal in nature.' Using this characteristic, explain why the cooperative sector is considered a more appropriate model for running sugar mills than large private enterprises, and what advantages it offers to farmers in this context.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q59. medium | thorough-understanding | § ACTIVITY **[3]**

India produces world-class yarn in spinning but its woven fabric is often of low quality. Identify the underlying reason for this gap and explain why it is a problem for the textile industry as a whole.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q60. deep | thorough-understanding | § ACTIVITY **[3]**

India produces nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers domestically but depends entirely on imports for potash. What does this reveal about India's natural resource base? Explain how this dependency poses a challenge to the growth of the fertilizer industry and food security in India.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q61. deep | thorough-understanding | § (whole-chapter synthesis) **[3]**

Both the iron and steel industry and the cement industry use heavy, bulky raw materials and depend on efficient transport networks. Yet their locational decisions differ significantly — iron and steel plants are heavily concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau region, while cement plants are more widely dispersed across the country. What locational principle does each case illustrate? Why does the same broad constraint — the weight and bulk of raw materials — lead to different geographical outcomes for the two industries?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q62. medium | thorough-understanding | § (whole-chapter synthesis) **[3]**

Trace the relationship between the cotton textile industry and agriculture in India by explaining: (i) how agriculture supports the cotton textile industry, and (ii) how the cotton textile industry, in turn, supports agriculture and related sectors.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q63. deep | thorough-understanding | § (whole-chapter synthesis) **[3]**

The sugar industry is described as ideally suited to the cooperative sector, whereas jute textile mills are predominantly run as private or public sector enterprises. What specific characteristic of sugarcane cultivation and processing makes the cooperative model most appropriate for the sugar industry? Why does that same characteristic not apply to jute textile mills in the same way?

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q64. medium | thorough-understanding | § (whole-chapter synthesis) **[1]**

Which of the following best explains why industrial development is considered a solution to both unemployment and regional disparities in India?
(A) Industries export manufactured goods, earning foreign exchange that is distributed equally across regions.
(B) Public sector and joint sector industries can be deliberately established in tribal and backward areas, creating jobs in regions that agriculture alone cannot sustain.
(C) Manufacturing industries modernise agriculture everywhere, automatically reducing poverty in all regions.
(D) Consumer industries produce goods that are affordable to people in underdeveloped regions, raising their standard of living directly.

A Industries export manufactured goods, earning foreign exchange that is distributed equally across regions.
B Public sector and joint sector industries can be deliberately established in tribal and backward areas, creating jobs in regions that agriculture alone cannot sustain.
C Manufacturing industries modernise agriculture everywhere, automatically reducing poverty in all regions.
D Consumer industries produce goods that are affordable to people in underdeveloped regions, raising their standard of living directly.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q65. medium | thorough-understanding | § (whole-chapter synthesis) **[5]**

Industrial water pollution and industrial air pollution arise from different processes but share a common underlying cause. (i) Identify one industry that contributes to BOTH air and water pollution and explain how it causes each. (ii) Explain one control measure that is specific to air pollution and one that is specific to water pollution.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Q66. deep | thorough-understanding | § (whole-chapter synthesis) **[3]**

Aluminium smelting and iron and steel manufacturing are both classified as heavy, mineral-based, basic industries. Despite these similarities, aluminium has emerged as a preferred substitute for steel in several sectors. Using the physical properties and production requirements of both metals, explain why aluminium is preferred over steel in some industries, while steel remains indispensable in others. Illustrate your answer with at least two specific examples from each metal.

◆ **Manufacturing Industries**

Available for free from:
https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com
https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories