

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: T8B9MP

Questions: 7

Maximum Marks: 23

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SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	The Age of Industrialisation
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	7

Composition — Types: 4 source_based · 2 MCQ · 1 Long

Q1. § 1.2 The Pace of Industrial Change

[1]

△ The Age of Industrialisation — Periodic Assessment only — not in the Board exam (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only; not in the Board exam. [\[source: Course Structure — History, Chapter IV\]](#)

Which of the following industries increased with the expansion of railways in England from 1840s to 1860s ?

- (A) Iron and Steel
- (B) Jute and Cotton
- (C) Aluminium and Bauxite
- (D) Copper and Steel

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q3

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Expansion of Railways and Growth of Allied Industries in England (1840s–1860s)

Q2. § 1.2 The Pace of Industrial Change § 2 Hand Labour and Steam Power

[1]

△ The Age of Industrialisation — Periodic Assessment only — not in the Board exam (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only; not in the Board exam. [\[source: Course Structure — History, Chapter IV\]](#)

Who among the following improved the steam engine ?

- (a) James Watt
- (b) Thomas Edison
- (c) Benjamin Franklin
- (d) Alexander Fleming

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q4

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Improvement of the Steam Engine by James Watt

Q3. § 3.2 What Happened to Weavers?**[5]**

△ The Age of Industrialisation — Periodic Assessment only — not in the Board exam (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only; not in the Board exam. [\[source: Course Structure — History, Chapter IV\]](#)

Analyse how the introduction of railways, print culture, and the establishment of the Western-style administrative system made the colonial administrative system rational and efficient.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q30(a)

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Print Culture and Colonial Administration

Role of Railways in Colonial Administration

Western-style Administrative System under Colonialism

Q4. § 4 Factories Come Up**[4]**

△ The Age of Industrialisation — Periodic Assessment only — not in the Board exam (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only; not in the Board exam. [\[source: Course Structure — History, Chapter IV\]](#)

The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862. In north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) When was the first cotton mill set up in India ? [1]

(34.2) Name any two early industrialists of India. [1]

(34.3) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British Government ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q34

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Early Indian industrialists and entrepreneurs

Early growth of cotton and jute mills in India

Indian entrepreneurs under British economic controls

Q5. § 1.2 The Pace of Industrial Change § 3.3 Manchester Comes to India

[4]

△ The Age of Industrialisation — Periodic Assessment only — not in the Board exam (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only; not in the Board exam. [source: Course Structure — History, Chapter IV]

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed. After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) Why did Manchester imports decline in India ? [1]

(34.2) Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War ? [1]

(34.3) Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q34

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Decline of Manchester imports and the Indian textile market

Impact of the First World War on Indian industrialisation

Q6. § 5 The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth

[4]

△ The Age of Industrialisation — Periodic Assessment only — not in the Board exam (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only; not in the Board exam. [source: Course Structure — History, Chapter IV]

By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

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Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) What was the Swadeshi Movement ? [1]

(34.2) Why did the Cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 to 1912 ? [1]

(34.3) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q34

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Events that helped India regain its market during industrialisation

Growth of Cotton textile production in India (1900–1912)

Swadeshi Movement and its impact on Indian industrialisation

Q7. § 6 Market for Goods

[4]

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Market for Goods

One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. As you know, advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. Today we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls, television screens. But if we look back into history, we find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.

Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

- (34.1) How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British ? [1]
- (34.2) How were the new consumers created through advertisement during colonial India ? [1]
- (34.3) Identify the messages conveyed through advertisements during industrialization. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q34

♦ The Age of Industrialisation

Marketing of goods in India by the British

Messages conveyed through advertisements during industrialisation

Role of advertisements in creating new consumers during colonial India

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