

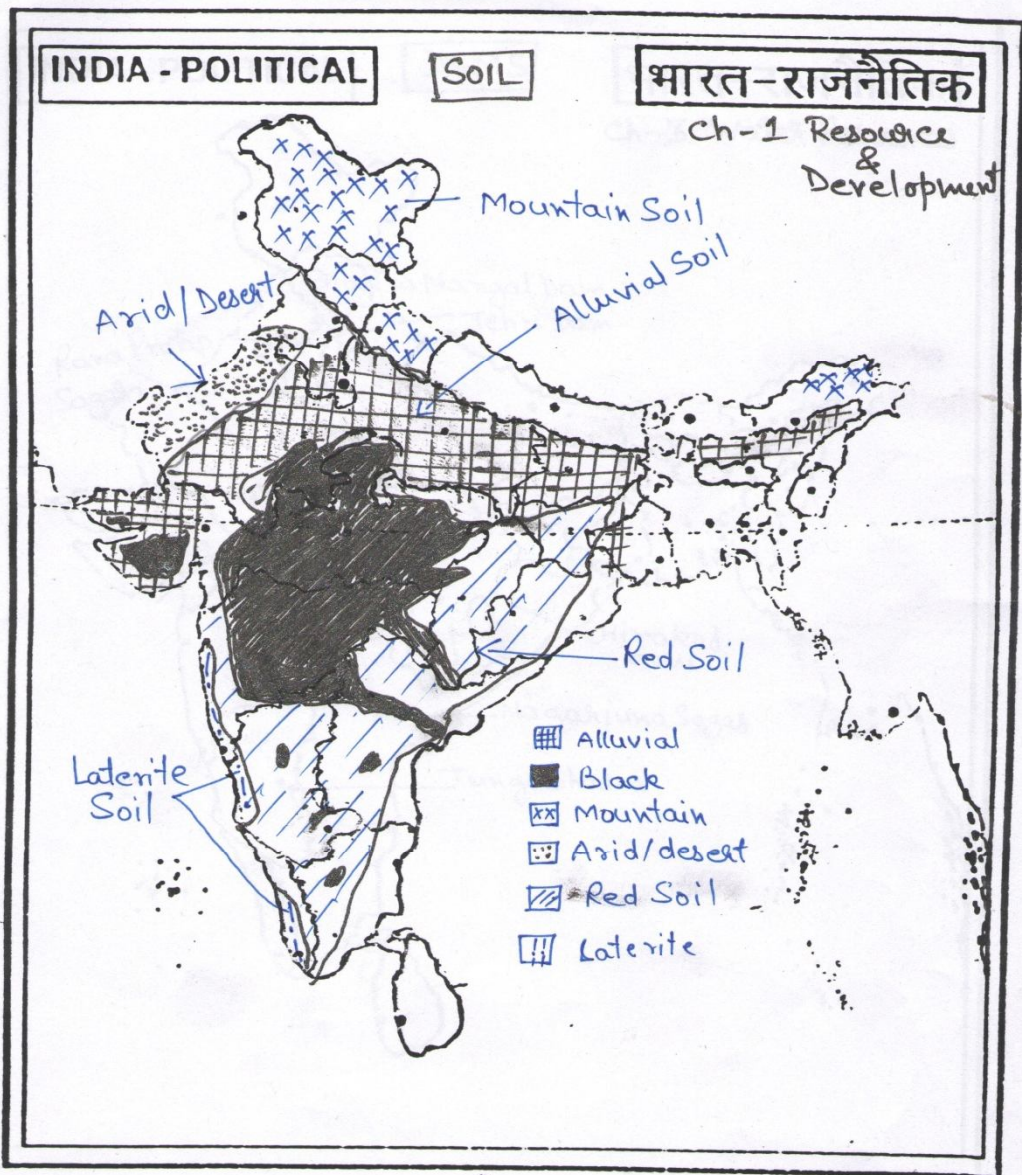
THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

CLASS 10 SUBJECT –GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER- 1 Resources and Development

Ans1	Biotic and Abiotic Resources	1
Ans2	Non Renewable	1
Ans3	Gujarat	1
Ans4	New Alluvial Soil	1
Ans5	Mahatma Gandhiji	1
Ans6	Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation. Two ways : a) Resource Planning b) Resource Conservation	3
Ans7	Following steps should be taken to control of soil erosion in hilly areas : a) Afforestation : The best way to conserve soil is to increase the areas under forest. b) Terracing and contour ploughing - Terracing and contour bunding across the hilly slope is very effective and one of the oldest method of soil conservation. c) Restricted Grazing of animal : Animal should be moved over different pastures as to avoid erosion of soil.	3
Ans8	Three stages of Resource Planning : a) Identification and inventory of resources b) Planning of resources development c) Proper resources development plans	3
Ans9	Factors responsible for the formation of soil : Relief, Parent Rock, various forces of the nature, chemical and organic change (to be explained)	3
Ans10	a) India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources but deficient in some other resources as. b) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lack in infrastructural development. c) The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar energy and wind energy but lack of water resources. d) The cold desert of Ladakh has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital mineral.	3
Ans11	a) Afforestation over deforested Area. b) Proper management of grazing on permanent pasture. c) In order where desertification has taken place growing through bushes. d) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents after treatment. e) Planning of Shelter belts. f) Control of mining activities.	5
Ans12	Black soil is called Regur Soil. Four characteristics are : a) It is made up of fine clayey material with a high moisture retention capacity. b) It is rich in soil nutrients like calcium carbonate, magnesium phosphate and lime, but poor in phosphorus content. c) It develops deep cracks during hot weather helping in proper aeration of the soil. d) These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower.	5
Ans13	On the basis of status of development resources are classified as : Potential resources, Developed Resources Stock and Reserves. (to be explained)	5
Ans14	Methods for controlling soil erosion in different areas : a) Ploughing along the contour line can slow down the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.	5

	<p>b) Steps can be cut on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion, western and central Himalayas have well developed terracing farming.</p> <p>In Agricultural Region :</p> <p>Large field can be divided into strips. Strip of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This is called strip cropping.</p> <p>In dry Area : Planting trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Row of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes desert in western India.</p> <p>In Industrial and sub urban areas.</p> <p>Proper management of wasteland, controlling of mining activities proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and water after treatment can reduce land and water degradation.</p>	
Ans15	<p>Resource Planning is a complex process which involves identification of resources, involving planning structure for implementation resources development plans and matching resources development plan with over all national development.</p> <p>In a country like India it is very important to follow and execute such planning. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. Some regions are rich in certain type of resources but deficient in some other resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The state like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich only in mineral and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well gifted with solar and wind energy but lack of water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has Cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital resources. So considering such cases of diversity balanced resources planning at the national, state, regional and local level is required. 	5



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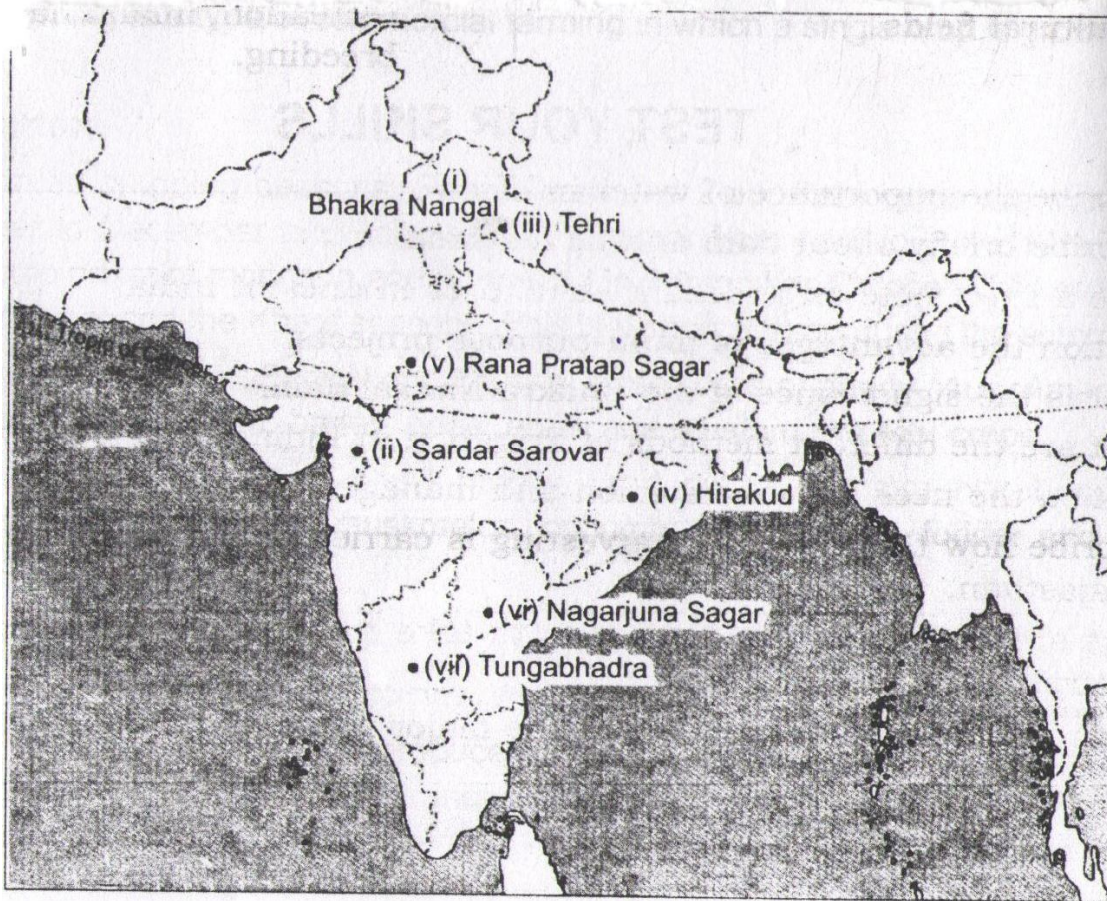
SUBJECT –GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 3 Water Resources

Ans1	Damodar River	1
Ans2	Mahandi	1
Ans3	A dam is barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.	1
Ans4	Over exploitation of water resources lead to falling ground water levels.	1
Ans5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Population Growth b) Agricultural Modernization 	1
Ans6	<p>Over- Utilization and Mismanagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Serious health hazards b) Shortage of availability of food which may adversely affect food security in the country. c) Our Livelihoods and productive activities may be affected. d) Depletion of water resources 	3
Ans7	<p>The main purpose of Lurching Multi- purpose projects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) They eliminate or reduce flooding b) They provide water for agriculture c) They provide lake fisheries d) They help to prevent flood e) They provide electric power or cooling for nuclear power plant. 	3
Ans8	<p>Dams are classified according to structure intended purpose or height.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Based on structure and the materials used dam are classified as timber dam, embankment dam or masonry dams, with several subtype b) As per the height dams can be classified as large dams ad major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams. 	3
Ans9	<p>Advantages of Multipurpose river projects :</p> <p>They not only help in irrigation but also in electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Eg : the Hirakund Project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control.</p> <p>Disadvantages :</p> <p>Regulating and damming of rivers affect natural flow of river due to poor sediment due to excusive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting poor habitats for aquatic life. Interstate disputes with regard to sharing its cost and benefits. It also induced earthquake, caused water borne disease and pest and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.</p>	3
Ans10	<p>Major causes of water pollution :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foreign matters such as micro-organism, chemicals, industries and other wastes. b) Discharge of domestic and industrial wastewater from cities and towns without treatment in rivers and lakes. c) Excessive use of fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides in agriculture fields. d) Seepage of these pollutants underground. 	3
Ans11	<p>Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practiced to store drinking water in Rajasthan . In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and Johads in other parts of Rajasthan. In semi-arid and arid region of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roof of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would</p>	5

	travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'. In Western Rajasthan the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on declining because of the perennial Rajasthan canal. This canal provide plenty of water. Despite this, some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water.	
Ans12	Five reasons responsible for water scarcity in India. a) Over-exploitation b) Deteriorating quality c) Adverse effect of economic development d) Hydro electric power e) River Pollution (To be explained)	5
Ans13	There is an urgent need of rainwater harvesting against the disadvantages of multipurpose project some reasons are : a) It is viable alternative for both socio-economical and environment. b) It was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. c) It was carried out to conserve and store water. d) It reduces water scarcity. e) It is used for agriculture in hilly and mountainous regions by building diversion channel like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the western Himalayas. f) In the flood plain of Bengal, people developed in undation channels to irrigate their field. g) In semi arid and arid region agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structure that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.	5
Ans14	Reason : a) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation of the bottom of the reservoir, resulting n rockier stream beds and poor habitats for the rivers aquatic life. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate especially for spawning. b) Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. c) Dams create conflicts among the people for instance, in Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. d) It has transformed the social landscape, i.e increasing the social gap between the richer land downers and the landless poor. e) Resistance to multi purpose a projects and large dams has been primarily due to the large scale displacement of local communities. Local people often have to give up their land, livelihood and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. f) Inter state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multipurpose projects.	5

Ans15



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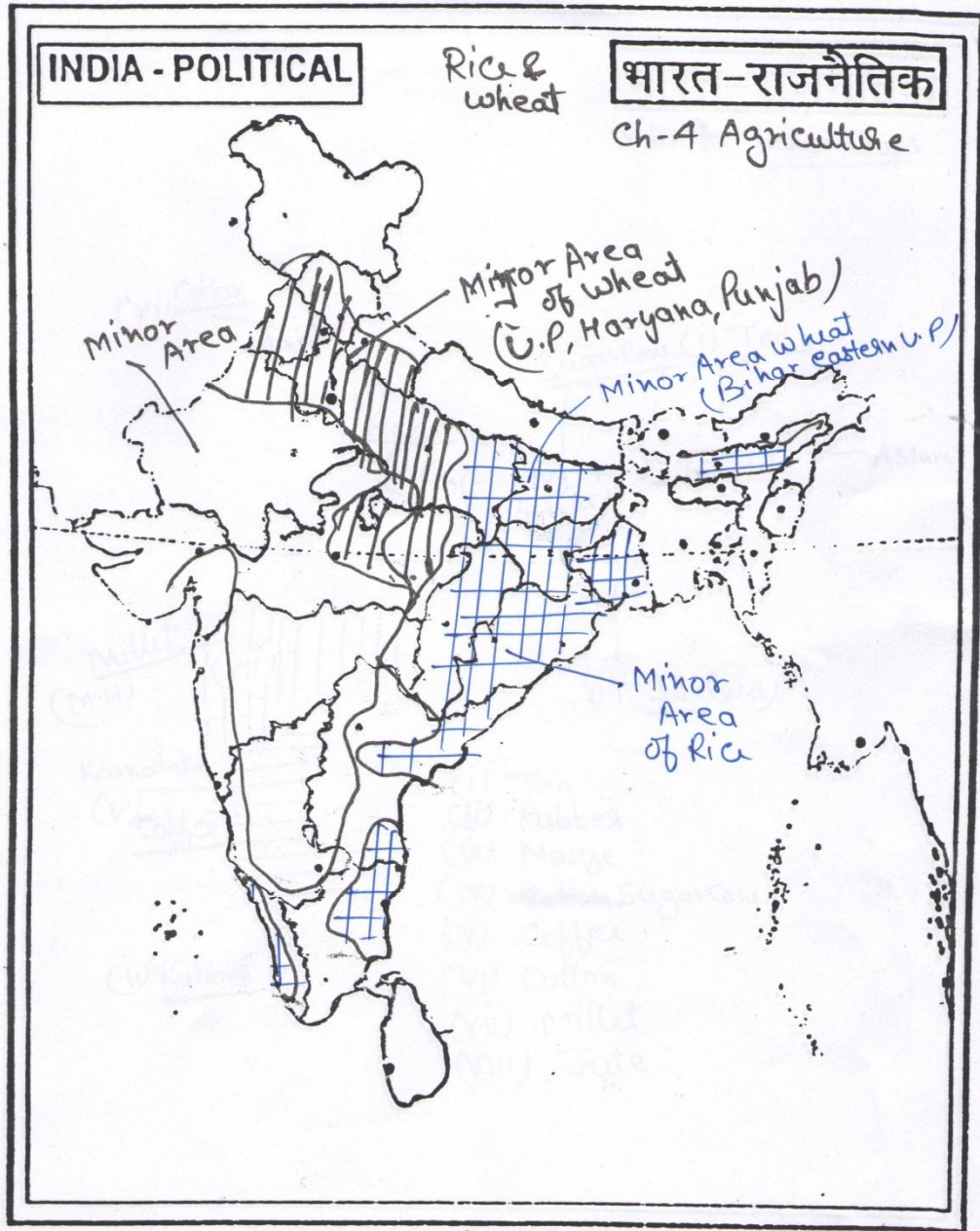
CLASS 10

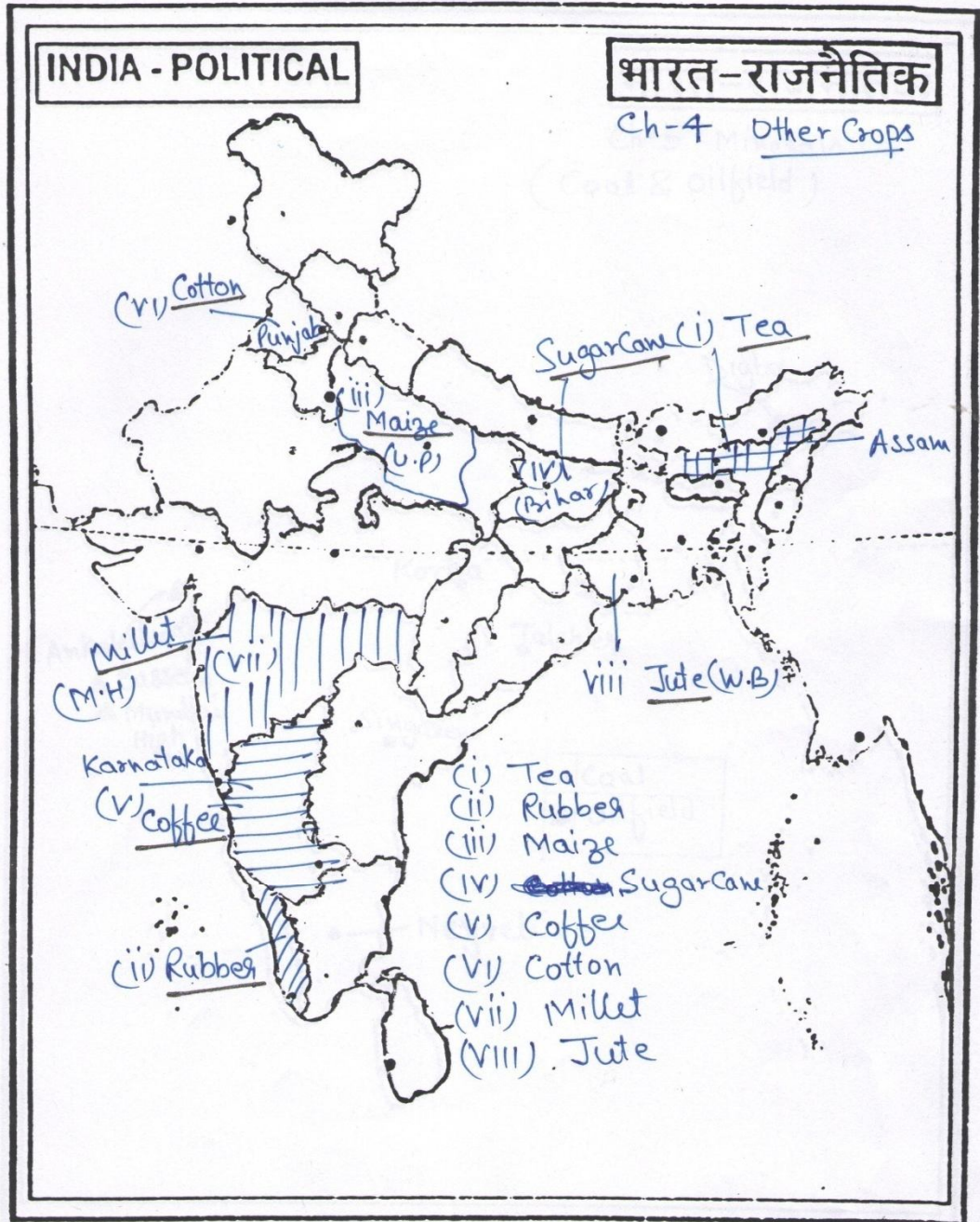
SUBJECT –GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 4 Agriculture

Ans1	Pulses	1
Ans2	West Bengal	1
Ans3	Rice	1
Ans4	This is a type of agriculture in which farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and food crops to sustain their family when the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.	1
Ans5	Tur (arhar), Urad, Moong, Masur, Gram and Peas.	1
Ans6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is type of commercial farming. b) It is a single crop grown in a large area. c) It requires when developed network of transport and communication to connect the plantation areas to market. 	3
Ans7	Rice, Area grown in the plains of north and north eastern part of India, coastal areas and the delta regions. The major area producing states are Assam, West Bengal and Odisha.	3
Ans8	It is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large area is called plantation. Some plantation crops grown in India tea, Coffee, Rubber, Sugarcane and banana.	3
Ans9	India is the largest producer as well as consumer of pulses in the world. Being a leguminous crop, they restore soil fertility so they are grown in rotation.	3
Ans10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Characteristic of Physical Environment. b) Technical know-how c) Socio- cultural practices 	
Ans11	Rabi Crop : These crops are down in winter from oct- Dec and harvest in Summer from April to June. Important crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. They require low temperature and less rainfall. Regions are north –western states such as Punjab, Haryana, HP, J&K, Uttarakhand and UP Kharif Crop – Grow with the onset of monsoon and harvested in Sep-Oct. Some crops are rice(paddy) maize, jowar, bajra, tur, mong, urad, cotton, jute groundnut and soyabean. They require high temp and high rainfall. Region are Assam , WB, Coastal region of Odisha, the Konkan coast, U.P and Bihar.	
Ans12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume. Two thirds of Indians population is engaged in agricultural activities. b) Agriculture in India produces raw materials for various industries eg Paper Industry, Textile Industry etc. c) Agriculture has been in practice in India for thousand of years and continuous use of land well-matched techno-institutional reforms have slowed the pace of agricultural development. As most of farmer depends on monsoon and natural fertility of soil. Also rapid growth in population put pressure on the agricultural production as more than 60% of India population depends on agriculture. d) Agriculture contribute a lot to the national economy, employment and output. It provides employment and livelihood to about 63% of population. All other sectors of Indian economy heavily depend on agriculture for their growth. 	
Ans13	<p>The institutional reforms introduced by the government for the benefit of the farmer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Collective farming was introduced where farmers are joined together and members own engage jointly in farming activities. b) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease. Grameen banks, Co-operative societies and banks were established for providing loan facilities to the farmer at lower rates of interest. c) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced for easy purchase of inputs. Personal Accident insurance scheme (PAIS) is one of the other schemes introduced for the benefits of the farmers. 	

	<p>d) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.</p> <p>e) The abolition of Zamindari system was a boon for the farmer who were relieved from the exploitation of the landlords. Now the farmers themselves were the owner of their land. They were no more bonded labourers.</p> <p>f) Land Holdings were consolidated.</p>	
Ans14	<p>Tea is an important beverage crop. Geographical condition required growth.</p> <p>a) It grows well in tropical and sub tropical climate.</p> <p>b) It needs deep and fertile well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.</p> <p>c) Tea bushes require warm and moist frost free climate all through the year.</p> <p>d) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.</p> <p>Area tea producing in India are Assam, WB (hill of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district) Tamil Nadu and Kerala. (any two)</p>	
Ans15	<p>There are three types of cropping season in India.</p> <p>a) Rabi Season, Kharif and Zaid Season (to be explained)</p>	





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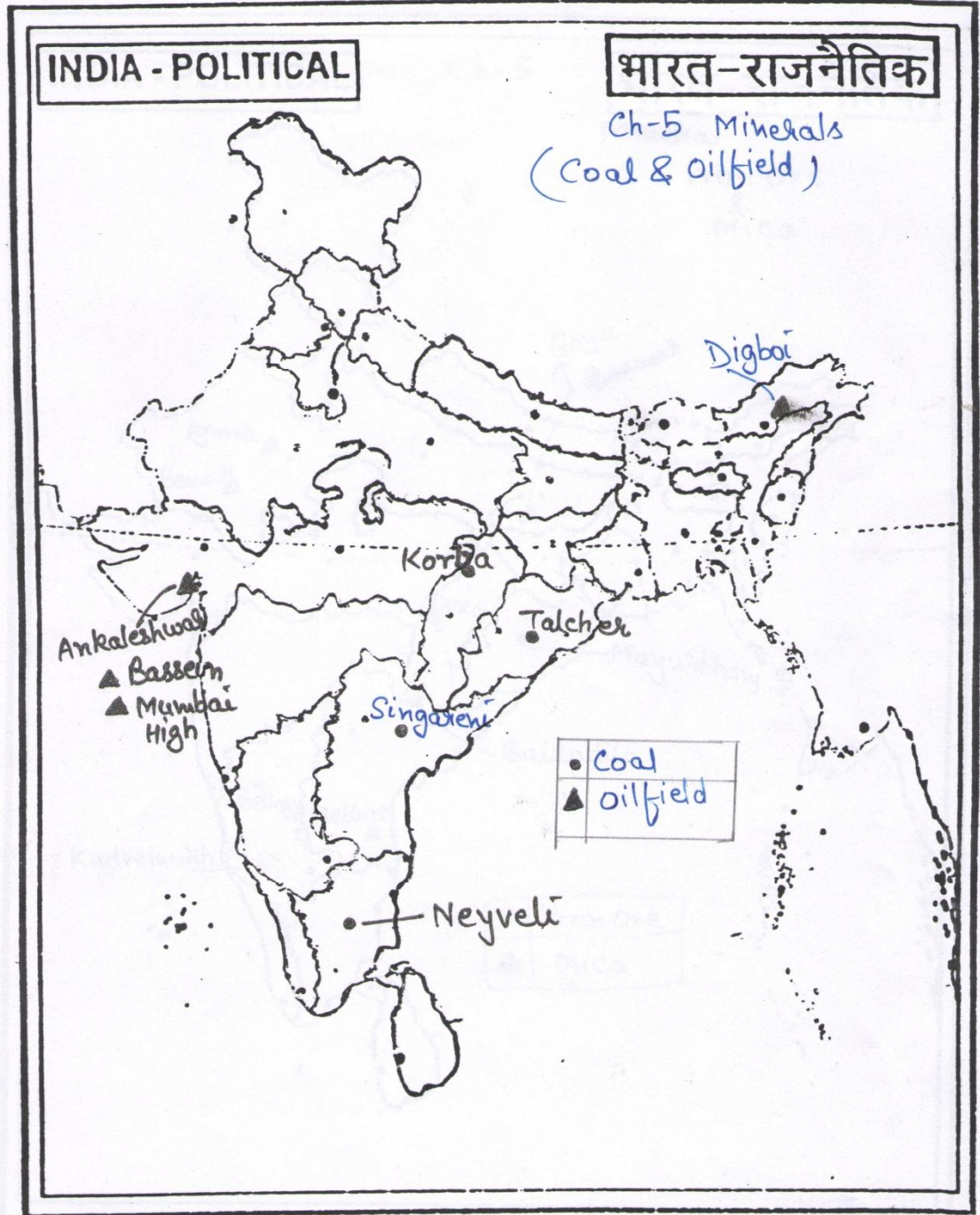
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CLASS 10 SUBJECT –GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 5 Mineral and Energy Resource

Ans1	Sedimentary Rocks	1								
Ans2	Iron Ore	1								
Ans3	In Igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrence are called veins and the larger ones are called lodes.	1								
Ans4	Japan and South Korea	1								
Ans5	Natural gas considered an eco-friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emission.	1								
Ans6	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Ferrous Minerals</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Non Ferrous Minerals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>These minerals contain iron</td> <td>These minerals don't contain iron.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries</td> <td>They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical and electrical industries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Example : Iron Ore and Manganes</td> <td>Example : Bauxite, Lead an Gold</td> </tr> </table>	Ferrous Minerals	Non Ferrous Minerals	These minerals contain iron	These minerals don't contain iron.	They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries	They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical and electrical industries	Example : Iron Ore and Manganes	Example : Bauxite, Lead an Gold	3
Ferrous Minerals	Non Ferrous Minerals									
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Example : Iron Ore and Manganes	Example : Bauxite, Lead an Gold									
Ans7	Mining activity is often called a 'Killer industry' due to high risk involved in it. The dust and poisonous fumes inhaled by the miners expose them to pulmonary diseases. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coal mines are a constant threat miners. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and strong leads to degradation of land, soil and river pollution.	3								
Ans8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In Sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. b) They have been formed as a result of deposition accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. c) Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. d) Another group of sedimentary minerals such as gypsum, potash, salt and sodium salt are formed as a result of evaporation. 	3								
Ans9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chhotanagpur plateau called a storehouse of minerals as it has very grade hematite iron- ore. b) The ranges of hills in Chhotanagpur have 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. c) Most of the mica deposits are found on the northern edge of Chhotanagpur plateau. d) Koterma Gaya, Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer of Mica. 	3								
Ans10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. b) It splits easily into thin sheets. These sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeter. c) Mica can be clear, black, green, red-yellow or brown. d) Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is considered an important mineral used in electric and electronic industries. 	3								
Ans11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mineral are important for the development of a country. Various substances manufactured from minerals industry and agriculture depend on them. b) Mineral require million of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of minerals formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparision to present rates of consumption. c) Mineral resources are finite and non renewable continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depts along with the decrease in quality. It has therefore become essential to conserve mineral. Three method of conserve mineral : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mineral resources should be used in planned and sustainable manner. b) Improved technology need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs. 	5								

	c) Recycling of metals, using scraps metal and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.	
Ans12	<p>The major iron ore belts of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Odisha- Jharkhand belt Durg- Bastar- Chandrapur belt Bellary- Chitradurga- Chikmagalur Maharashtra – Goa belt (to be explained) 	5
Ans13	<p>We need to conserve energy resources because of the following reasons :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of national economy- agriculture , industry, transport, commercial and domestic- needs input of energy. These is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. India is presently one of the least energy energy efficient country in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for judicious use of our limited energy resource. Various development plans require increasing amount of energy to remain operational. The success of economic development plans depends on energy resources. 	5
Ans14	<p>Minerals from an indispensable part of our lives in the following ways :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From a tiny pin that we use to a towering building or big ships are all made up of mineral. The food that we consumer also contain minerals which are essential for the growth of human body. Cars buses, trains and aeroplanes re manufactured with the help of mineral uses : Iron ore is the basic material and back bone of industrial development. Mica is used in the electrical and electronic industries. Copper was used in making coins in olden times . Today it is used to make wires, electronic motors, transformer, generators. Gold is used for making jewellery. Salt is used b every household to make food tasty. Silicon is another important mineral used in computer industry. 	5
Ans15	<p>Natural gas is a conventional source of energy. It is an important clean energy resource found in associated with or without petroleum. It is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material in the petro- chemical industry. It is considered an eco-friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emission as is therefore, the fuel for the present century.</p> <p>Large reserves of natural gas have be discovered in the Krishna Godawari basin. Along the west coast the reserves of the Mumbai High and Allied fields are supplemented by finds in the gulf of cambay. Andman Nicobar is another.</p> <p>The 170 Km long Hazira- Vijaipur Jagdishpujr (HVJ) cross country gas pipelines link Mumbai high and Industrial complexes in western and northern India. The power and fertilizes industries are the key uses of natural gas. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is now being used in vehicles.</p>	5

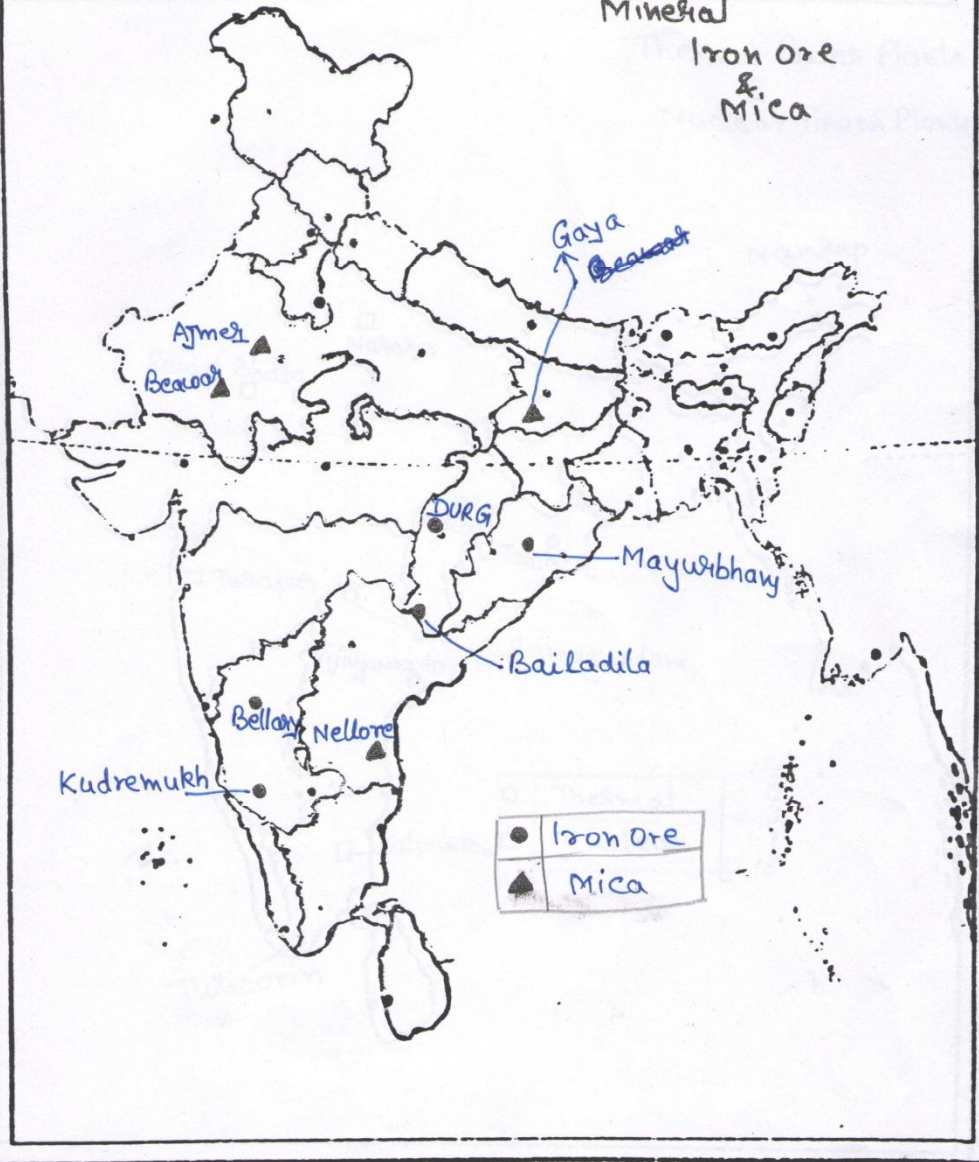


INDIA - POLITICAL

ch-5

भारत-राजनैतिक

Mineral
Iron Ore
&
Mica

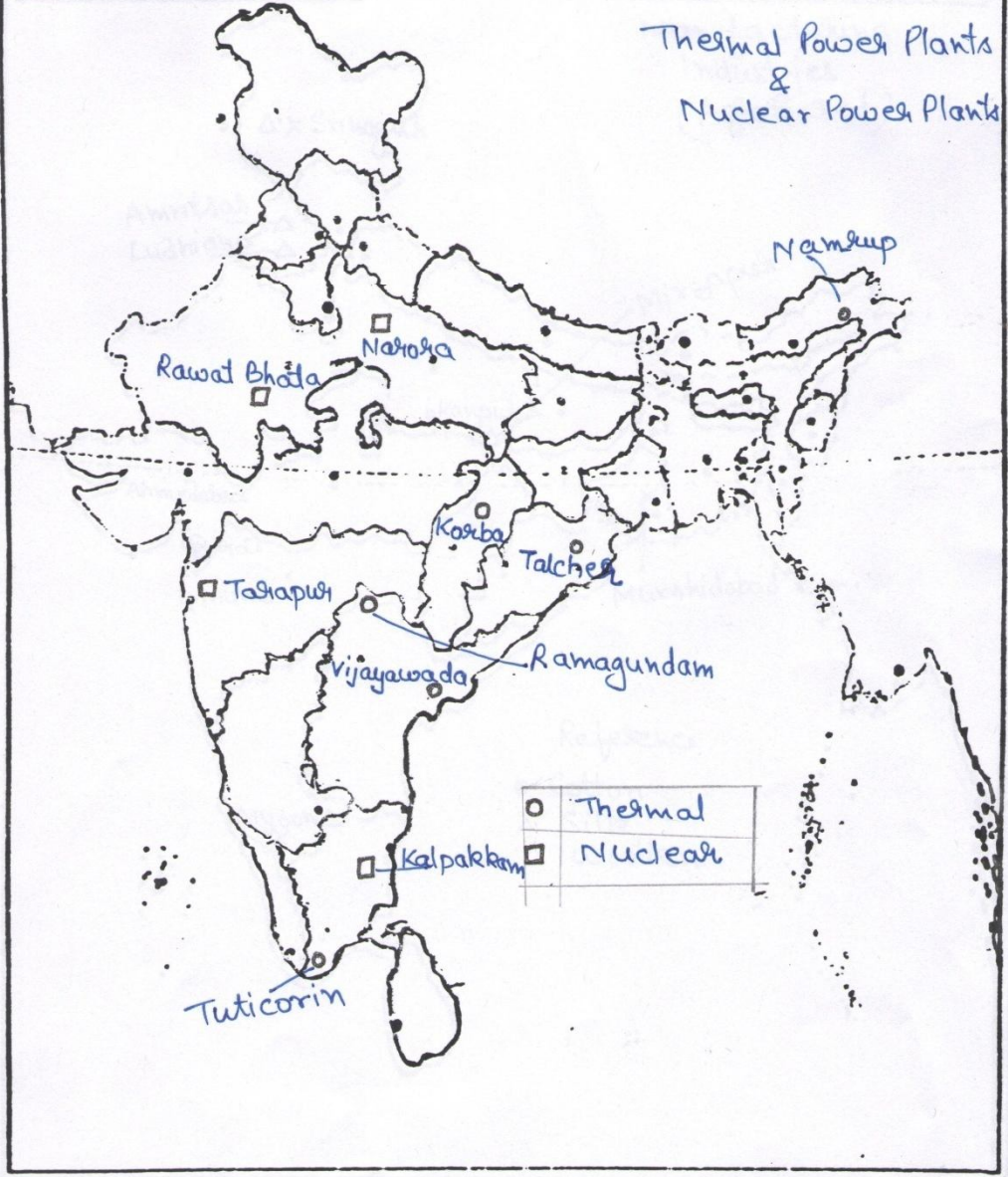


INDIA - POLITICAL

Ch-5

भारत-राजनैतिक

Thermal Power Plants
&
Nuclear Power Plants



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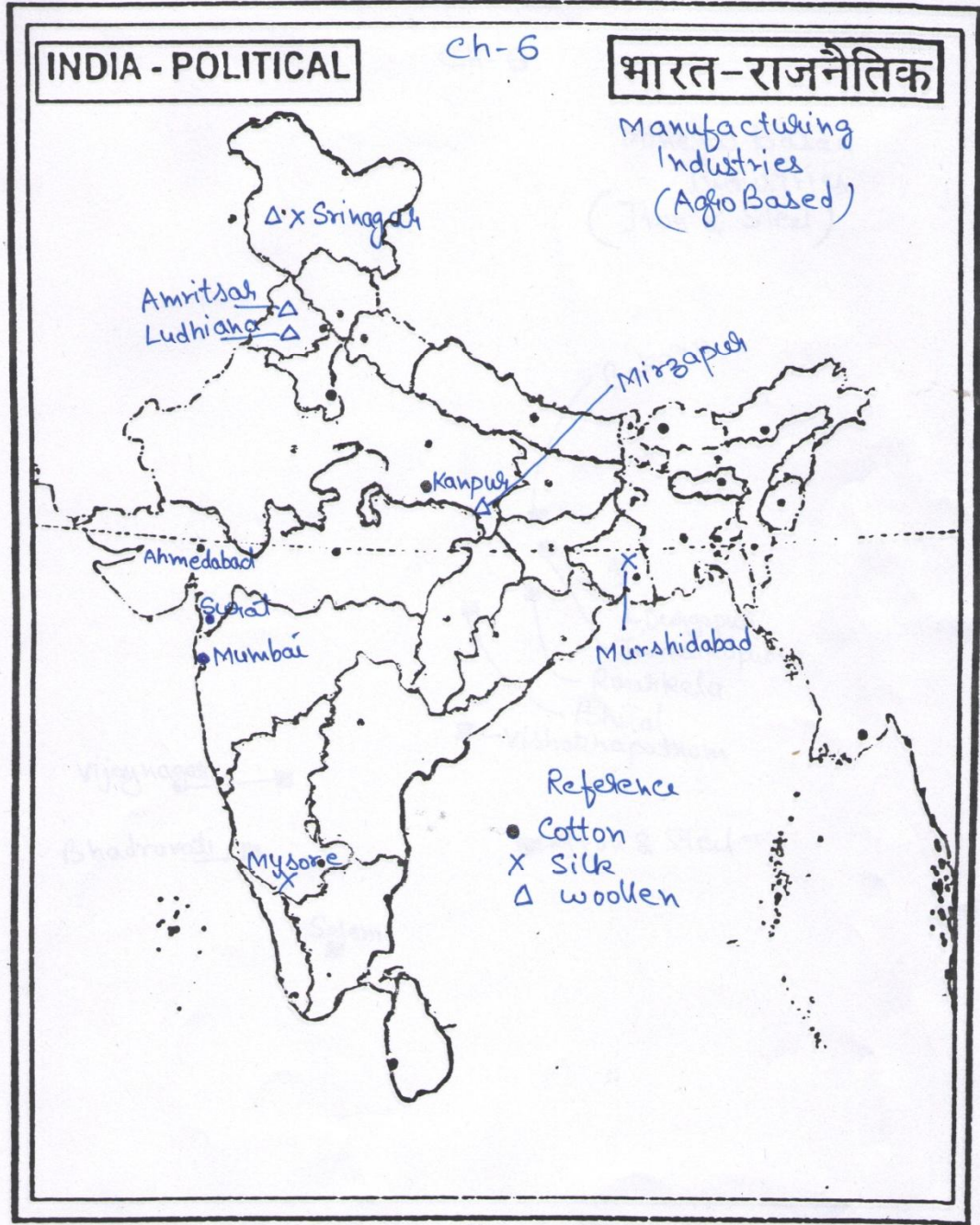
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CLASS 10 SUBJECT –GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 6 Manufacturing Industries

Ans1	SAIL	1
Ans2	Cement	1
Ans3	A large scale industry is one in which the investment is more than one crore on a industry.	1
Ans4	Sugar Industry.	1
Ans5	Engineering goods, construction material, defense, medical, telephone, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.	1
Ans6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of raw material. • Cheap and Sufficient power supply • Availability of market. 	3
Ans7	Basic or key industries are these industries that supply their products or a raw material to other in industries to manufacture other goods. For example : Iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminium smelting.	3
Ans8	Agriculture and industry move hand in hand. This can be proved with the help of the following three examples. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The agro- industries have enhanced agriculture by raising its productivity. b) They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products like irrigation pumps fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, Plastic and PVC pipes, agricultural machines and tools ect to the farmers. c) Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes efficient. 	3
Ans9	The major problems faced by the cotton textile industries in India are : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Power Supply is erratic. b) Machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular. c) The output of labour is low. d) It faces shift competition with the synthetic fiber industry. 	3
Ans10	The three phases are : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. b) Secondary treatment by biological process. c) Tertiary treatment by biological , chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of waste water. 	3
Ans11	Manufacturing means production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products. It helps in transforming the raw materials into finished good on a large scale and thus help in earning profit as finished goods are than raw materials. Importance of manufacturing industries : Manufacturing sector is the backbone of economic development. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries in it. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agricultural Development- It helps in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy. It also helps people providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sector. b) Industrial development : It helps reducing unemployment and poverty from our country. It reduces regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. c) Export of manufactured good earning foreign exchange. 	5
Ans12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The electronic industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, papers, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipment required by the tele communication industries, Bengalure is the electronic capital of India, other are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore. 	5

	<p>b) 18 Software Technology parks provide single windows service and high data communication facility to software experts.</p> <p>c) This industry has played a significant role in generating employment. Upto 31 March 2005, the IT industry employed over one million persons. This number has been increasing fast year after year.</p> <p>d) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earned in the last two or three year because of its fast growing business processing. Outsourcing (BPO) sector.</p> <p>e) The country growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of information technology industry in the country.</p>	
Ans13	<p>Private Pubic Joint Cooperative Sector (to be explained)</p>	5
Ans14	<p>Large Scale Industries : Required huge investment, A huge quantity of raw material is needed. They manufactured good in large quantities. Womenworker are not usually employed in these industry. Ex : Iron and Steel industry, Textile industry, Sugar Industry.</p> <p>Small Scale Industries : Required less investment. No huge quality of raw material is needed in these industries. They manufacture goods in small quantity. A large number of women employers, workers in these industries. Example : Matchbox making Industry, Soap Making industries.</p>	5
Ans15	<p>It is because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry which include :</p> <p>a) Chotanagpur Platean region has large reserves of iron- ores, low cost of iron ore is available here.</p> <p>b) High grade raw materials in proximity is available in this region.</p> <p>c) Cheap labour is available from nearby states.</p> <p>d) Vast growth potential in the home market is possible.</p> <p>e) Banking and Transport facilities.</p>	5

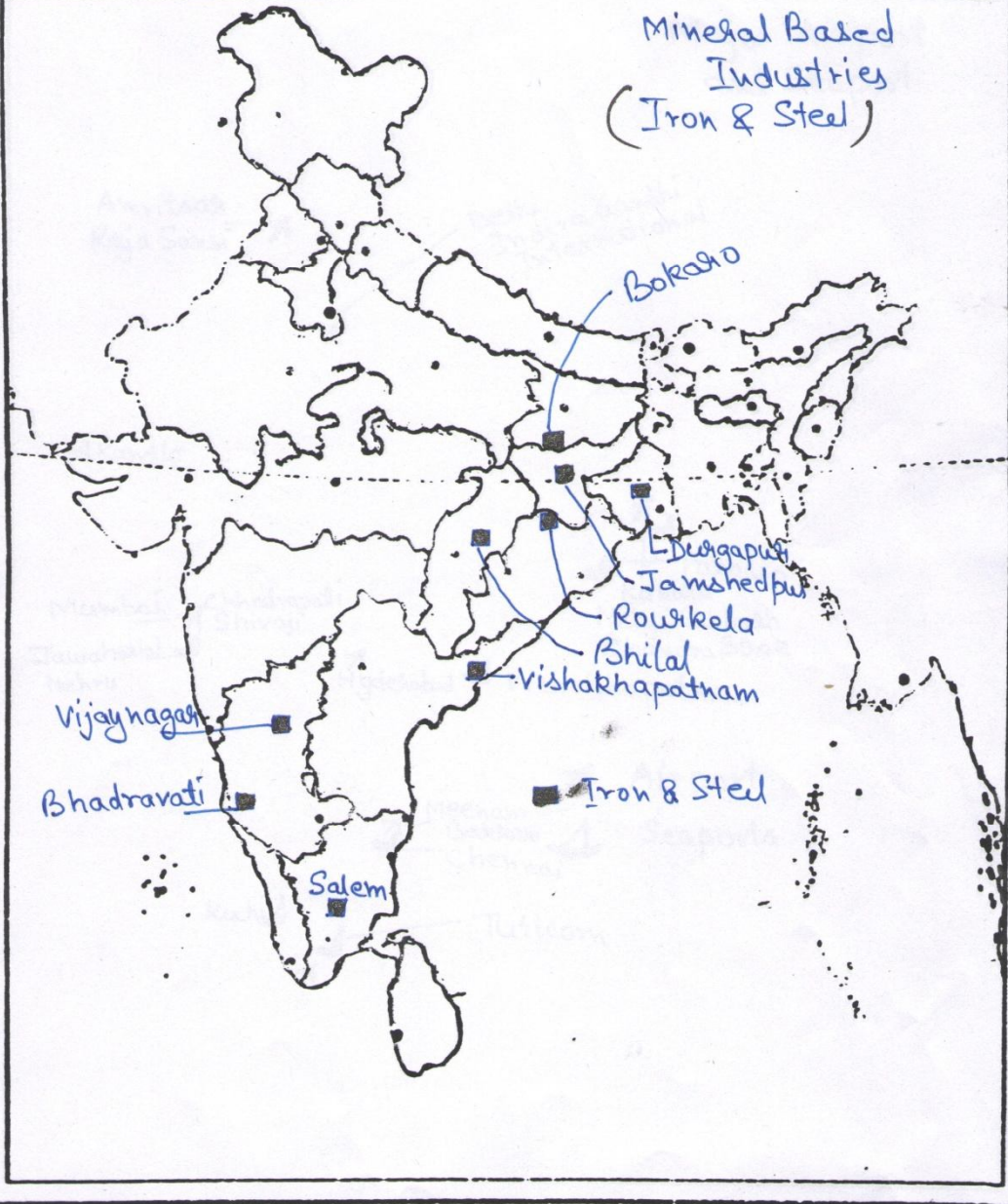


INDIA - POLITICAL

Ch-6

भारत-राजनैतिक

Mineral Based
Industries
(Iron & Steel)



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CLASS 10

SUBJECT –GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 7 Lifeline of National Economy

Ans	Roadways.		1
An2	Maharashtra		1
Ans3	1960		1
Ans4	Kandla is kuchchh was the first port developed soon after the independence of India.		1
Ans5	Karnataka.		1
Ans6	Three merits of roadways are : a) Cost of construction of roads is much lower. b) Provide door to door services thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower. c) Used as feeder to other modes of transport. To reach destination be it railway station, seaport or airport, one needs to travel through roads.		3
Ans7	Importance of water transport : a) Water transport are the cheapest means of transport. b) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. c) They are fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.		3
Ans8	Air transport is preferred in the north –Easter states of India because it can cover the big rivers, dissected, relief, forest, and frequent floods and international frontiers present in these regions. It has mad access easier in the north- eastern part of the country. It is very useful especially during natural calamities.		3
Ans9	Tourism in India has grown substantially overlst decade. Foreign tourist’s arrival in the country witnessed on increase of 11.8% during the year 2010. Contributing Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism also promotes national intergradations provides support to local handicraft and cultural pursuits. • It also help in the development of international under standing about our culture and heritage. • Foreign tourist visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical and business tourism. 		3
Ans10	National Highway	State Highway	3
	a) National Highway link all major cities of extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems.	a) Roads linking state capital with different district headquarter are known as state highway.	
	b) They are mainted by CPWD	b) They are mainted by PWD	
	c) They are the national natural importance	c) They serve the need of states	
Ans11	Roadways are more important than railways due to following reasons : a) Cost of construction of roads is much lower than that of railway tracks. b) Roads can pass through comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. c) Road transport is economically in transportation of a few persons and relatively smaller quantity of goods over short distance. d) To provides door to door services thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower. e) Railways in India bind the country economic life as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. f) It is the prime mode of transportation for and passenger in India.		5
Ans12	Mass communication : Is a Communication of information in which masses are communicated at the same time by one source. It provide entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspaper, magazines, books and films. Both radio and television are very effective means of communication in India because they are spread in every corner of the country. People of all classes enjoy them.		5

	<p>All India Radio AIR (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.</p> <p>Doordarshan- the national television channel of India is one of the largest terrestrial networkers in the world. It broadcast a variety of programmes from entertainment, education to sport etc.</p> <p>India publishes large number of newspaper in different language.</p>	
Ans13	<p>The development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement to their destination. Transport plays an important role in the economy, because of transport raw materials reach to the factory or industry and finally finished production of goods. India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio- cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspaper, radio, television , cinema and internet etc has been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international level have added to the vitality of its economy. It has also enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. Hence it is right said that means of transportation and communication are the lifelines of a nation and its economy.</p>	5
Ans14	<p>When trade takes place between two countries it is known as international trade.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is very important for the development of a country. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. As the resources are space bound no country can survive without international trade. It enables a country to earn foreign exchange which is needed to import essential goods. It is therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. 	5
Ans15	<p>Importance of Tourism :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It promotes national integration. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It develops international understanding among countries. It increase foreign exchange. 	5

