

# NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science  
GEOGRAPHY – Lifelines of National Economy



India's Best 360° Online NTSE Preparation Platform

NTSE | CBSE | State Boards | Class 8th - 10th

## 1. State the significance of seaports in India.

- Ans.**
1. There are 12 major and 181 medium and minor sea ports in India of about 7500 Km long coastline of India.
  2. The major ports handle over 90% of India's foreign trade.
  3. These ports handle about 15,000 cargo vessels per year. 70% of the cargo handled at these ports is for overseas trade.
  4. Mumbai is the biggest port of India that deals with the major part of our foreign trade. Hence we call Mumbai the GateWay of India.

## 2. Differentiate between personal and mass communication.

- Ans.** Personal communication is meant for communication between two individuals whereas mass communication is meant for several people at a time.  
Telephone, letter, email etc. are examples of personal communication whereas newspaper, radio, television, cinema, website etc. are examples of mass communication.

## 3. Why do we consider international trade as an economic barometer? What is meant by a favorable balance of trade? Discuss whether India's foreign trade is favorable or not.

- Ans.** Barometer is an instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure. Similarly, economic development of a country can be measured by looking at its foreign trade especially its exports. If the value of export is more than the value of imports, it is a favourable balance of trade. It shows economic prosperity.  
The difference between export and import is known as balance of trade. If the exports are more than the imports it is known as a favorable balance of trade.  
India's foreign trade is unfavorable because our imports are more than exports.

## 4. What are the advantages of tourism in India?

- Ans.**
1. Tourism promotes national integration.
  2. Helps in international understanding.
  3. Support local handicrafts.
  4. Provide employment opportunities. (15 million directly)
  5. Earns foreign exchange. (Rs. 64889 crores in 2010)

Download

# NTSEGURU Mobile App

FREE from



&

**BOOST**

Your NTSE/Board/CBSE Preparation

Rating: 4.5  
on Playstore



**5. How does international trade contribute to the economic development of a country?**

- Ans.**
1. As the resources are space bound no country can survive without international trade. India exchanges its surplus goods with those of other countries through international trade.
  2. International trade helps India in getting advanced technology from developed countries.
  3. It helps to increase the foreign exchange reserve and per capita income.
  4. International trade helps India to improve its production of manufactured goods which ensures quality.

**6. Write a short note on newspapers in India.**

**Ans.** Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. The largest number of newspapers published in India are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and Foreign films.

**7. What are the advantages of roads over railways?**

- Ans.**
1. Roads are important for transport of goods and passengers for short and medium distances.
  2. Road transport is relatively cheap and easy both in construction and maintenance.
  3. It can be constructed even in mountainous terrain whereas railways are not possible in these areas. Railways require levelled ground.
  4. Roads connect areas of production with markets, factories with farms and provide door-to-door service.
  5. Road transport is used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, airport and seaports.
  6. For easy transportation of perishable goods, roads provide better service than the railways.

**8. Name the different types of roads in India.**

**Ans. Super Highways: The Golden Quadrilateral** connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi is a six-lane superhighway. **North South Corridor** connecting Srinagar and Kanyakumari and **East West Corridor** connecting Silcher in Assam and Porbandar in Gujarat are also super highways. These are maintained by the National Highway Authority of India.

**National Highways:** These connect one state with another and are of national importance. These are constructed and maintained by the Central Public Works Department. There are about 52,000 Km of National Highways in India. e.g. N.H. 17, N.H.47 etc.

**State Highways:** These roads are constructed and maintained by state Governments. It connects the state capital with district headquarters and with other important cities of the states. There are about 1.3 lakh Km of state highways in India.

**The District Roads:** These roads connect district headquarters with cities and other places of the district. These roads are constructed and maintained by the District administration.

**Other Roads:** Village roads connect villages with neighboring towns and cities. These roads receive special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.

**Border Roads:** Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

**Success  
STORY**

*I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Nipin Sir says about NTSE.*

*M. Pareek*

An  
**NTSE Scholar**  
IIT-JEE (Adv.) AIR-3  
Mukesh Pareek



**9. Name the railway zones with their Headquarters.**

- Ans.** (a) Northern Railway-New Delhi  
(b) Southern Railway-Chennai  
(c) Eastern Railway-Kolkata  
(d) Western Railway-Mumbai  
(e) Central Railway-Mumbai  
(f) North-Eastern Railway-Gorakhpur  
(g) South Eastern Railway-Kolkata  
(h) South Central Railway-Secunderabad  
(i) North Eastern Frontier Railway-Maligaon (Guwahati)  
(j) East Coast Railway-Bhubaneswar  
(k) North Central Railway-Allahabad  
(l) North Western Railway Jaipur  
(m) South East Central Railway-Bilaspur  
(n) South Western Railway –Hubli  
(o) West Central Railway- Jabalpur  
(p) East Central Railway-Hajipur

**10. Write a short note on waterways in India.**

- Ans.** (1) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia covers 1620 Km. (NW.1)  
(2) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri covers 891 km. (NW. 2)  
(3) The West Coast canal between Kollam and Kottayam in Kerala is 168 km. The Champakara canal with 14 km and the Udyogamandal canal with 22 km in Kerala. (Total 205 Km in Kerala) All NW No.3.  
(4) Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada and Pondicherry stretches of canals with 1078 km is NW. No.4.  
(5) Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East coast canal, all with 588 km is NW No.5.  
(6) There are some other inland waterways like Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak, backwaters of Kerala and tidal stretches of some other rivers.

**For complete NCERT Solutions visit [www.ntseguru.in](http://www.ntseguru.in) & take a free demo.**

**Or**

**Download NTSE GURU [Android App](#) for free from Google Playstore.**

**Unburden**  
the parents of your  
**Study Expenses**

**Govt. of India**  
provides you scholarship  
till Post Graduation studies  
after your crack NTSE exam

Login to [ntseguru.in](http://ntseguru.in) for best NTSE Preparation

