

My Tutorials Coaching

Sample Question Paper-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class-10th

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section E – Questions no. from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- Section F – Question no. 37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A: MCQs

[1 × 20 = 20]

1. Match the following:

	Column – A		Column – B
(i)	Kheda Satyagraha	(a)	Motilal Nehru
(ii)	Natesa Sastri	(b)	Mahatma Gandhi
(iii)	Swaraj Party	(c)	1930
(iv)	Depressed Classes Association	(d)	'The Folklore of Southern India'

Options:

- (i) – (b), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (c)
 - (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a)
 - (i) – (a), (ii) – (b), (iii) – (c), (iv) – (d)
 - (i) – (b), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (c), (iv) – (d)
2. Which of the following Acts did not permit plantation workers to leave the tea garden without permission?
- Indian Independence Act
 - Inland Emigration Act of 1859
 - Impaired Legislature Council Act
 - Inland Immigration Act
3. Look at the given picture. Identify the invention invented by this personality
- Radio
 - Television
 - Motor car
 - Printing press



4. Trace the reason because of which Gandhiji started satyagraha in 1919.
- (A) to protest Indian forest act (B) to protest industrial dispute act
(C) to protest against the Rowlatt act (D) to protest against defence of India act
5. Under which of the following tidal energy can be put?
- (A) Replenishable (B) Human-made
(C) Abiotic (D) Non-recyclable
6. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects?
- (A) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
(B) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
(C) Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
(D) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.
7. Which communication service in India is the largest in the world?
- (A) Postal Network (B) Radio
(C) Television (D) Books
8. When was States Reorganisation Commission formed?
- (A) In 1951 (B) In 1963
(C) In 1997 (D) In 1953
9. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:
- (A) biological difference between men and women.
(B) unequal roles assigned by society to men and women.
(C) unequal child sex ratio.
(D) absence of voting rights for women in democracies.
10. Look at the picture given below. Identify the best option which signifies this picture:



- (A) Political leaders treat people belonging to a caste as 'vote banks'.
(B) In elections, political parties give tickets to the candidates on the basis of caste.
(C) Candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.
(D) None of the above.
11. Which local body has a Mayor as its head?
- (A) Municipality (B) Notified area committee
(C) Municipal corporation (D) Town area committee
12. Besides seeking more income, people also seek other things like:
- (A) Equal treatment (B) Respect for others
(C) Freedom and security (D) All of these

- 13.** Communalism refers to a division based on which idea?
(A) caste (B) place of birth
(C) religion (D) language
- 14.** What is the advantage of per capita income?
(A) measuring the development of any country
(B) price rise, per capita income also rises
(C) rich become richer, poor become poorer
(D) non-marketed goods and services not taken into consideration.
- 15.** The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to:
(A) set up new factories.
(B) buy existing local companies.
(C) form partnerships with local companies.
(D) None of the above
- 16.** Consider the following statement regarding developed country and identify the incorrect one from the following:
(A) A developed country has high per capita income.
(B) A developed country has high HDI.
(C) A developed country has high standard of living.
(D) A developed country has low quality of life parameters.
- 17.** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
Assertion (A): Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.
Reason (R): All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.
Options:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- 18.** Arrange the following in chronological order:
(i) Sale of biscuits in the market
(ii) Grinding of the flour in mills
(iii) Making the biscuits in biscuit companies
(iv) Production of wheat in fields
Options:
(A) iv - iii - ii - i (B) i - ii - iii - iv
(C) iv - ii - iii - i (D) iii - i - ii - iv
- 19.** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
Assertion (A): No individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency notes in India.
Reason (R): In India, only RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct - explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

20. Mahesh is a small farmer. He has taken a loan of ₹2 lakhs from the money-lender to meet the expenses of cultivation. The annual interest rate on the loan is very high, so he is unable to repay the loan and he is caught in debt. He has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt.

Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct options:

- (A) Terms of credit
- (B) Interest on a loan
- (C) Debt-trap
- (D) Mode of repayment

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions

[2 × 4 = 8]

21. 'Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments'. Explain.

22. What was the ideology of BJP concerning the state of Jammu and Kashmir which is now a Union territory?

23. Give two methods for the prevention of soil erosion in India?

24. What do you understand by the term tariff?

OR

Give the primary objective for the establishment of the World Bank?

Section C: Short Answer Based Questions

[3 × 5 = 15]

25. Simon Commission was greeted with "Go back Simon" at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.

OR

What were Mahatma Gandhi's views on women's participation in the national movements?

26. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples.

27. Why do banks and cooperative societies need to lend more? Explain.

28. Differentiate between horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.

29. Explain any three reasons for the primary sector to be the largest employer in India.

Section D: Long Answer Questions

[5 × 4 = 20]

30. With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures?

OR

Why did the Balkan region of Eastern Europe present the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe? Explain any five reasons.

31. Which crop is known as the 'golden fibre'? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention four uses of this crop.

OR

"The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement.

32. "Political parties are the necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples.

OR

What do you understand by the bi-party system? Write its one merit and one demerit.

33. How far it is correct to say that money in your pocket cannot buy the basic needs to live well?

OR

Enlist a few of probable factors that would be taken into consideration while one has to think of accepting a job offer from a far-off location.

Section E: Case Based Questions

[4 × 3 = 12]

34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. The northern plains with their vast level of land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring the construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Chats). In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

1. Which is the most convenient mode of transportation in India? [1]
2. Analyse the physiographic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railways in our country. [1]
3. Which economic factors have largely influenced the distribution pattern of the railways in India? [2]

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

There is a problem with such ideas. Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So, they turned to the countryside.

1. What do you mean by the term "Proto Industrialisation"? [1]
2. What were some of the reasons due to which the merchants faced difficulties in increasing their production within the towns? [1]
3. Why the merchants started providing money to the peasants and the artisans? [2]

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Political participation of women in India is very less when compared to other countries. Only 10% of the total members in Lok Sabha are women. The situation is worse in state assemblies where only 5% of the total members are women. The women reservation bill to encourage the participation of women is still pending since past decade. Women have entered into every field but they are still paid less than their male counter parts. Proportion of women in highly paid jobs is still less and studies have showed that on an average they work more than men and yet paid less. Although the Equal Remuneration Act provides provision for equal wages should be paid for equal work

1. What is the status of representation of women in the legislature? [1]
2. What is the status of the women reservation bill in India in the central and state legislature? [1]
3. What is the economic status of working women in India? [2]

Section F: Map Based Questions

[1 × 5 = 5]

37. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

(A) The place which is known for Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.

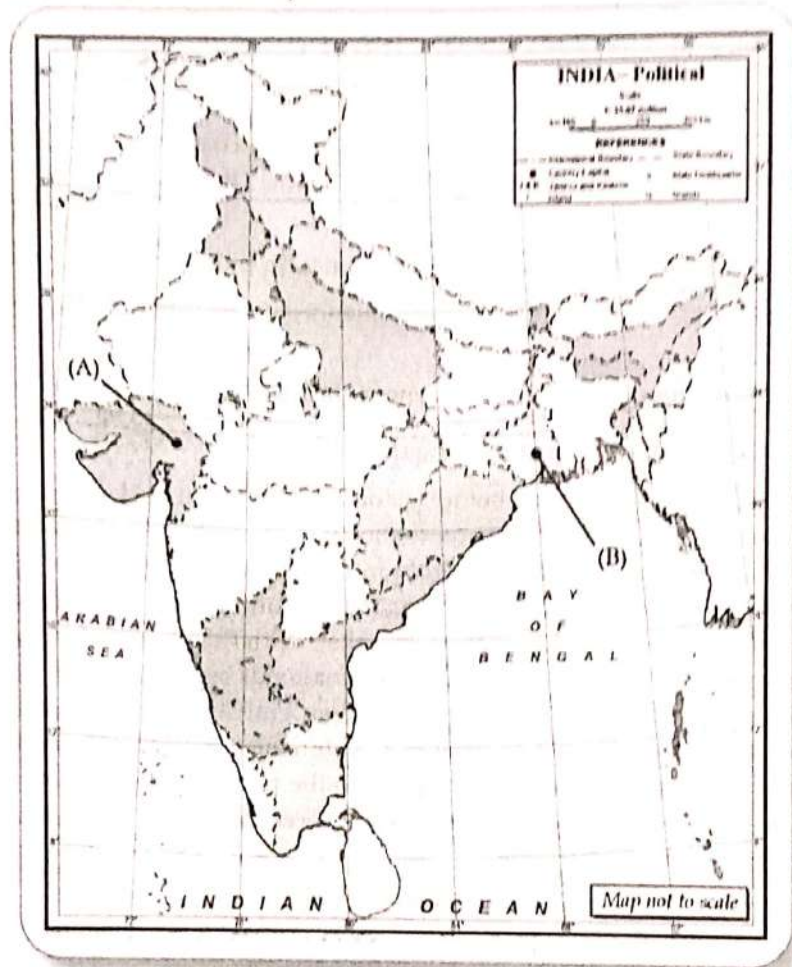
(B) The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920.

[1 + 1 = 2]

(b) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

- (a) Surat - Cotton Textile Industry
- (b) Narora - Nuclear Power Plant
- (c) New Mangalore - Major Seaport
- (d) Bokaro - Coal Mine
- (e) Chatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

[1 × 3 = 3]



□□

My Tutorials Coaching ,Jaipur

SOLUTIONS

Sample Question Paper-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Section A

1. Option (A) is correct.

2. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Inland Emigration Act was passed by the government of India in 1859 to regulate emigration of people from India by recruitment to work overseas. The goal of this act is to reduce fraud and exploitation of Indian workers.

3. Option (D) is correct.

4. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Rowlatt act was passed by the legislature of British India in 1919. This act was protested by Gandhi ji because it gave power to Britishers over political activities and also gave them the power to arrest anyone on suspicion.

5. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. After the tide falls outside the flood gate, the water retained by the floodgate flows back to the sea via a pipe that carries it through a power-generating turbine.

6. Option (C) is correct.

7. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In India, Postal network is considered as the largest communication service in the world.

8. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: State Reorganization Commission was formed in 1953 by the Central Government to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries on the basis of language, culture, ethnicity or geography.

9. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The gender divisions are not based on biology, but on social expectations and stereotypes. It is regarding unequal roles assigned by society to men and women

10. Option (A) is correct.

11. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Municipal Corporation is responsible for carried out duties related to urban administration in India. It is the most important organ of the three-tier government system.

12. Option (D) is correct.

13. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Communalism is a political and economic ideology whose ultimate aim is the establishment of a communist society.

14. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: It is the most appropriate criterion for measuring the development of any country.

15. Option (B) is correct.

16. Option (D) is correct.

17. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In India, not the entire service sector is growing equally well. The service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end, there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

18. Option (C) is correct.

19. Option (A) is correct.

20. Option (C) is correct.

Section B

21. Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments in Poland. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was made compulsory everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against the Russian dominance.

22. BJP wants to ensure:
- Cultural integration of the state with India
 - Political integration of the state with India
23. Soil erosion can be reduced by soil conservation. Methods of soil conservation are:
- Counter ploughing
 - Terrace farming
 - Windbreaks
 - Crop rotation
 - Soil conservation farming
 - Salinity management

(Any two)

24. Tariff is a kind of tax which is imposed on the foreign products. This tax is paid when a foreign nation transports its products to the other nation.

OR

The primary objective to establish the World Bank was to ensure the redevelopment of war-torn Europe. The World Bank was to provide financial assistance to the European nations to carry out developmental activities.

Section C

25. Simon Commission:

- The new Tory Government in Britain constituted Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
- It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- The commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
- The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member.
- When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'.
- All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. (Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

OR

- According to Gandhiji, the woman is the companion of man and gifted with equal rights of freedom and liberty.
- The woman is more fit than a man to take exploration and bolder action in non-violence.
- The woman is the better half of humanity, not the weaker sex. (1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

26. Communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another

through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. From the earliest times, human beings have felt the need to communicate with each other. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." The latest advances in communication are about enabling communication over long distances without the need for change in the location of the sender or receiver. India's postal service is the largest of its kind in the world where the services are provided by the Department of Posts of Government of India. Similarly, the telecom network in India is the largest in Asia, with about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. Radio, television, cinema, books, newspapers, magazines and the internet serve the dual purpose of providing entertainment and information to the masses.

27. Banks and co-operative societies need to lend more:

- This would lead to higher incomes.
- People could borrow cheaply for a variety of needs,
- They could grow crops and set up small-scale industries, etc.
- Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.
- To save and reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit.
- It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. [$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$]

28.

S. No.	Horizontal division of power	Vertical division of power
1.	Horizontal division of power is an arrangement in which power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.	In vertical division of power, power can be shared among governments at different levels, like union, state and local levels of government, i.e., it involves higher and lower levels of the government.
2.	In horizontal division of power, different organs of government exercise different powers. This is a concept of separation of powers.	In vertical division of power, Constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of the government.

3.	Horizontal distribution specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs.	There is no concept of checks and balances, because powers are clearly given by the Constitution from the higher level to the lower level.
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(1 × 3 = 3)

29. Primary sector continues to be the largest employer because:

- Enough jobs have not been created in the secondary and tertiary sector.
- In the tertiary sector, though the production has risen almost 11 times, but employment has grown only 3 times.
- Even though industrial output went up by eight times during the period, employment in the industry sector went up by only 2.5 times.

(1 + 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Section D

30. (i) Through the Act of Union (1707), England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- (ii) The growth of British identity in parliament suppressed the distinctive culture of Scotland.
- (iii) The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highland suffered repression.
- (iv) They were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- (v) Ireland was also divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- (vi) Ireland was forcibly incorporated in the UK.

(Any five) (1 × 5 = 5)

OR

- The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising of modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro, and its inhabitants were broadly called Slavs.
- A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire while some other parts were under the control of Russia and Austria causing a complex problem.
- The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region very explosive.
- The Balkan people based their claim for independence or political rights on nationality and desired to win back their long-lost freedom.

- (v) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power—Russia, Germany, England, and Austria-Hungary— was keen on countering the hold of other own control over the area, which culminated in the First World War. (1 × 5 = 5)

31. Jute is called the 'golden fibre'.

Geographical conditions suitable for production of jute:

- Grows well in the drained fertile soil of the flood plains where the soil is renewed every year.
- High temperature is required during the time of growth.

Uses of jute: Used to manufacture gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.

(1 + 2 + 2 = 5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

OR

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend (from 1951 onwards). In 2010–11, about 52% of the total workforce was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian population dependent on agriculture for sustenance.

The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise the agriculture.

32. "Political parties are the necessary condition for a democracy" because:

- Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.
- If we do not have political parties, in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.
- No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.
- Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality.
- But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- The role of an opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.

- (viii) As societies become large and complex, they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why, political parties are needed. (Any five) ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

OR

Bi-party system:

- (i) In some countries, power usually changes between the two main parties. It is also known as the two-party system.
- (ii) In this system, the government is formed by one Party and the other plays the role of opposition. Merit – This system allows stability of government as no coalition is there. Demerit – In this system, only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats to form the government.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

33. (i) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator.
- (ii) Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment.
- (iii) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

Therefore, the whole community needs to take preventive steps, i.e.:

- (i) Collective security for the whole society.
- (ii) Public facilities such as schools.
- (iii) Public distribution system in some states. All this can only be done collectively and not individually. ($3 + 2 = 5$)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

OR

If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it, one would try to consider many factors, apart from income such as:

- (i) **Facilities for the family:** I would check if there is a good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.
- (ii) **Job security:** Clear terms of employment should be stated in appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.
- (iii) **Opportunity to learn:** There should be an opportunity for personal career growth so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- (iv) **Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy:** There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the

newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.

- (v) **Time for your family:** Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Section E

34.

1. Rail transport is the most convenient mode of transportation in India.
2. **Physiographic Factors:**
 - (i) The Northern Plains with their vast level of and, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth of railway networks.
 - (ii) The uneven terrain like hills, mountains, rivers with wide beds have posed a severe obstacle in the infrastructural development of railways like laying tracks, construction of bridges and so on.
 - (iii) In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
 - (iv) The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
 - (v) It is equally difficult on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. (Any one)

3. Economic Factors:

- (i) There are several economic factors that affect the distribution of railways. State funding plays a vital role in the development of railways across the nations.
- (ii) The state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways. Along with this, the places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways. Since the growth of both is complementary to each other, e.g., recently railways network is enhancing along the industrial corridors.

35.

1. This was the period of mass production before industrialisation where there was prevalence of small-scale industrial units where people of the community generally work together.

2. The production and trade were regulated by the powerful guilds due to which the merchants were not able to make a strong impact on the market. These guilds also received support of the government.
3. The artisans and peasants were supplied money by the merchants during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for making them capable enough to produce products for the supply in the international market which helped the merchants to earn high profits.

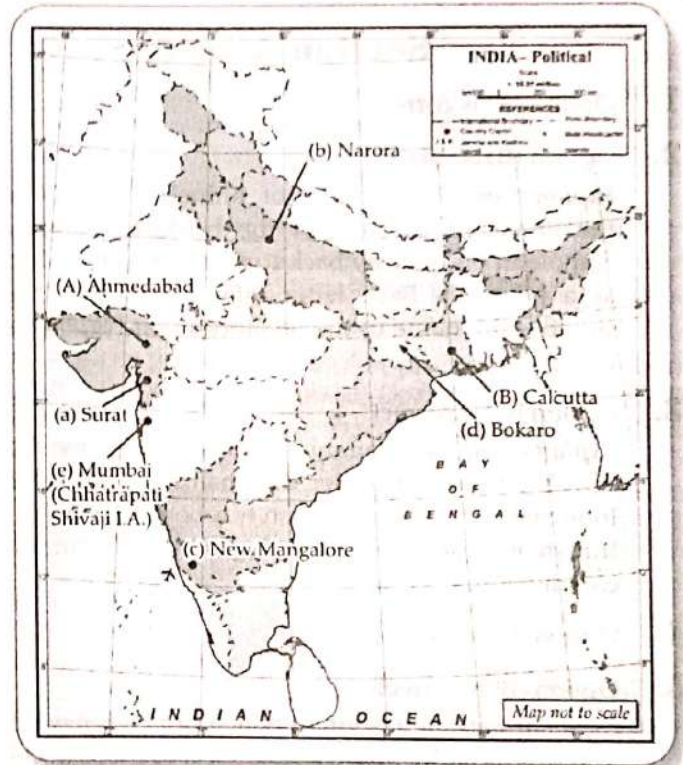
36.

1. The representation of the women in the legislature is very less which is around 10% at the national level and 5% at the state level.
2. The women reservation bill which aims to provide 33% reservation to the women in legislature is pending at the centre and has not been passed till date due to political deadlocks and lack of will of the legislators.
3. In past two decades women have been successful in making a strong position in the professional world however till today they receive lesser salaries than the men and has been kept away from the powerful positions which have great impact. Strong initiatives should be taken to make the position of the women stronger in the workplaces.

Section F

37. (a) (A) The place which is known for Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha – Ahmedabad
(B) The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920 – Calcutta.
[1 + 1 = 2]

- (b) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:
(a) Surat – Cotton Textile Industry
(b) Narora – Nuclear Power Plant
(c) New Mangalore – Major Seaport
(d) Bokaro – Coal Mine
(e) Chattrapati Shivaji – International Airport
[1 × 3 = 3]



(2 + 3 = 5)

