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IMPORTANT TERMS

- **International Airports** : An international airport is an airport that offers customs and immigration facilities for passengers travelling between countries. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Bengaluru, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Guwahati and Cochin are some major international airport in India.
- **Domestic Airports** : There are 134 airports. The government owned Airports Authority of India (AAI) operates 122 airports and civil enclaves out of a total of 449 airports and airstrips located throughout India. Airports are managed by the Airport Authority of India.
- **Communication** : The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or using some other medium, e.g., phones, letters, television, etc.
- **Personal Communication** : It includes postcards, letters, telegrams, telephones and the internet.
- **Mass Communication** : It includes handbooks, journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television and films. **They are of two types:** (i) print media, (ii) electronic media.
- **First-Class Mail** : Mail that is airlifted between stations.
- **Second-Class Mail** : Mail that is carried by surface covering land and water transport
- **International Trade** : Trade between two countries is called international trade.
- **Trade** : Exchange of goods between two parties such as people, states and countries is called trade.
- **Economic Barometer** : Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.
- **Balance of Trade** : The difference between exports and imports.

- **Favourable Balance of Trade** : If the value of exports is more than the value of imports.
- **Unfavourable Balance of Trade** : If the value of imports is more than the value of exports.
- **Tourism as a Trade** : Tourism promotes national integration and develops an international understanding. It supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.





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Multiple Choice Questions

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1. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No. 1?

- (a) Kolkata-Amritsar
- (b) Ranchi-Kolkata
- (c) Delhi-Punjab
- (d) Varanasi-Kanyakumari

2. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places?

- (a) Sadiya and Dhubri
- (b) Allahabad and Haldia
- (c) Udyogamandal and Champakkara
- (d) Kottapuram and Komman

3. Which one of the following ports is the biggest with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

4. Port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

- (a) Haldia
- (b) Kochi
- (c) Kandla
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

5. Which one of the following is considered as the first-class mail by the Indian postal network?

- (a) Cards and envelopes
- (b) Registered periodicals
- (c) Book packets
- (d) Registered newspapers

6. Which one of the following is the southernmost international airport in India?

- (a) Nedimbacherry
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji
- (c) Raja Sansi
- (d) Meenam Bakkam

7. Which one of the following is the oldest port of the eastern coast of India?

- (a) Kolkata (Haldia)
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Tuticorin
- (d) Chennai (Madras)

8. Narrow Gauge railway line is found in

- (a) the Northern Plains
- (b) the hilly areas of Darjeeling, Shillong and Ooty
- (c) deserts of Rajasthan
- (d) the Central Highlands

9. Which one of the following ports was developed in order to relieve the pressure of Kolkata port?

- (a) Paradip port
- (b) Tuticorin port
- (c) Haldia port
- (d) Chennai port

10. Which two extreme locations are connected by the North-South Corridor?

- (a) Amritsar and Tuticorin
- (b) Srinagar and Tiruvananthapuram
- (c) Srinagar and Tuticorin
- (d) Srinagar and Kanyakumari

11. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places?

- (a) Between Sadiya and Dhubri

- (b) Between Allahabad and Haldia
- (c) Between Kottapuram and Komman
- (d) Between Udyogamandal and Champakkara

12. Which one of the following is the oldest artificial port of the country?

- (a) Tuticorin
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Mumbai

13. National Highways are constructed and maintained by:

- (a) NHAI
- (b) CPWD
- (c) SPWD
- (d) BRO

14. Which one of the following modes of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases?

- (a) Railways
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Pipeline
- (d) Waterways

15. The helicopter services to Oil and Natural Commission in its offshore operations are provided by:

- (a) Air India
- (b) Indian Airlines
- (c) Pawanhans helicopters
- (d) Alliance Air

16. The largest number of newspapers published in India are in which of the following languages?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English

- (c) Urdu
- (d) Marathi

17. Which one of the following is not true regarding the sea ports of India?

- (a) Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.
- (b) Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and hinterland.
- (c) Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well protected port.
- (d) Chennai is an inland riverine port.

18. In recent years, India is earning large foreign exchange through the export of which of the following?

- (a) Ores and Minerals
- (b) Information Technology
- (c) Agricultural Products
- (d) Electrical goods

19. Which of the following airlines is the nationalised airline of India?

- (a) Air India
- (b) Jet Airways
- (c) Kingfisher Airline
- (d) Indigo

20. Which of the following airlines is the nationalised airline of India?

- (a) Air India
- (b) Jet Airways
- (c) Kingfisher Airline
- (d) Indigo

ANSWERS

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. d

11. b
12. c
13. b
14. c
15. c
16. a
17. d
18. b
19. a
20. a





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MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



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1. What is international trade ? What do you mean by Balance of trade ? What is the importance of trade?

Ans. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It includes exchange of commodities, services, information and knowledge. Relation or difference between nation's exports and imports is called balance of trade. It is of two types:

- **Surplus trade:** when the value of exported goods and services is more than the value of imported goods and services. It is called favorable trade balance.
- **Trade Deficit:** when the value of exported goods and services is less than the value of imported goods and services. It is called unfavorable trade balance.

The importance of trade is:

- No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.
- Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity because such a trade provides so many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.
- It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
- Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.

2. What do you mean by pipeline transport?

Ans. Transportation of liquid, gases or slurries through pipes made of durable metal or a plastic tube is called pipeline transport. It is the most convenient mode of transport for crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas even solids like iron ore in slurry form to refineries, fertilizer factories, industries and big thermal power plants.

For example:. From oil field in From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat)

Chakshu and other places. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh (HVJ).

3. Highlight the importance of radio and television as an effective means of masscommunication in India.

Ans. Importance of radio and television

- **Radio:** Radio is an important electronic mean of mass communication. It is the most effective and cheapest mean of communication. It provides information and also helps to promote the social education. With the introduction of FM radio it becomes the first choice mean of mass communication among the people. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people.
- **Television:** Television is also an important mean of mass communication. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks of the world. Television provides better information and entertainment because we can listen and see the information.

4. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international trade and localtrade?

Ans. Trade: The exchange of goods among people states and countries is referred to trade.

Market is the place where such exchange takes place.

- **International Trade:** Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air and land routes. Advancement in international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is therefore considered the economic barometer for the

country.

National Trade: While national trade or local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states.

5. No countries can survive without international trade. Explain.

Ans. Yes, no countries in the world are self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced by one nation are required in the other nation and vice versa. The difference in needs, resources requirements and development among nations create conditions for international trade. International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade. India has adopted the policy of Liberalization in 1991, because the economic development growth rate was very slow and India lacks behind in the terms of technology. International trade helps India to improve advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production process. Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods. International trade contributes to India's economic growth and raised the income level of people. It also increases the foreign exchange reserve.

6. "Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India" Explain.

Ans. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

- Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
- Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.
- Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

- The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger services vehicles, 4904 other coach.

7. How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railway network? Explain with example.

Ans. The level and extensive northern plains with high density of population, high density of population, high industrial activity and rich agriculture, favour development of railways. However the wide rivers that flow here cannot be crossed without bridges which become an additional cost for railways.

- The high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities in the Himalayan region create unfavorable conditions for laying the railway lines. Frequent landslides and rock fall are additional problem.
- The peninsular regions with their hilly terrains also make it different to lay railway tracks.
- In such areas, railway tracks have to be laid through low hills or gaps or tunnels.
- The low flood plains of Assam and Bihar, where floods are common, have difficulty in maintaining railway lines.
- Deserts of Rajasthan and the hilly tracks of the Sahayadris were unfavorable for development of railways.

8. Explain the major sea ports of India situated on Western coastline.

Ans. Major sea ports of India situated on western coastline:

- **Kandla Port:** Kandla in Kutch was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition. Kandla is a tidal port.
- **Mumbai Port:** Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.

- **Jawaharlal Nehru Port:** Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
- **Marmagao Port (Goa):** It is the premier iron exporting port of the country. This port account for about fifty percent of India's iron ore export.
- **New Mangalore Port:** New Mangalore port located in Karnataka caters to the export iron ore concentrates from kudermukh mines.
- **Kochi Port:** Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

9. Name any two navigational Rivers of India? In which part of India Inland Water ways are widely used? Write two Merits and Demerits of Inland water Transport.

Ans. Ganga and Brahmaputra are two navigational Rivers of India. Inland waterways are widely used in North-Eastern States of India.

Merits:

- It is cheapest mean of transport.
- It is very beneficial for our internal trade and carrying of passengers is concerned.

Demerits:

- Such a mean of transport is very limited in scope.
- Very few rivers and too for short distance are navigable

10. Efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today? Explain.

Ans. We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand

locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the place of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Transport promotes internal as well as international trade. It helps to maintain the defense of country, transport and communication contributes to the promotion of tourism and it brings foreign exchange. Therefore efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

11. what is the importance of rail transport?

Ans. Importance of rail transport:

- Construction of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes transport such as they provide a link between railway station, air and sea ports.

12. Explain the features of any five western ports of India.

Ans. Features of five western ports of india:

- Tuticorin Port: Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, located at the south eastern extremity of the country has a natural harbour and a rich hinterland and handles cargoes to Sri Lanka and Maldives.

- **Chennai Port:** Chennai is the one of the oldest ports of Tamil Nadu and has an artificial harbour. It ranks next to Mumbai, in terms of volume of trade and cargo.
- **Vishakhapatnam Port:** Vishakhapatnam is the deepest; land locked and protected port on the east coast.
- **Paradip Port:** Paradip Port in Odisha, is mainly developed for export of iron Ore.
- **Kolkata Port:** Kolkata, a major riverine port and a tidal port. It has a vast and rich hinterland of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin.

13. Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network.

Ans. Importance of Pipeline transportation and Network

- Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.
- Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
- The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because pipeline.
- Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- Pipelines can be laid anywhere in mountainous region, deserts, under sea and hilly area also.
- It rules out trans-shipment losses and delay.
- It is environment friendly mode of transportation.





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Case-Based Questions

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1. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

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 land high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favorable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountains region is unfavorable 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 sand plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The contiguous stretch Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Gnats). 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.

(i) Which factors are largely responsible for influencing the railway network in India? Write any one merit of railways.

ANS: Factors which are largely responsible for influencing the railway network in India are physiographic, economic and administrative factors. An advantage or merit of railways is that they make it possible to conduct many activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

(ii) Why is it difficult to construct railway lines in the Peninsular region and Himalayan region?

ANS: It is difficult to construct railway lines in the Peninsular region and Himalayan region because

- The Peninsular region and the Himalayan region are hilly and mountainous regions. Peninsular region has undulating topography where railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels, sparse.
- On the other hand, the Himalayas have high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

(iii) Although the railways have become more important in our national economy, still this transport is facing a number of problems Why? State any two reasons,

ANS: It is true that railways have become more important in our national economy but still this transport is facing a number of problems which are

- Many passengers travel by trains without tickets. This incurs heavy loss of rail budget.
- People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway,

2. Read the cases/sources given and answer the following questions.

Source A Golden Quadrilateral Super

Highways

The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super Highways the north-south corridor linking Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and east west corridor containing Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat) are part of this project the major objective of the super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the Mega cities of India this Highways projects are being implemented by the national highway Authority of India (NHAI),

(i) What is the Golden Quadrilateral? To what extent do you agree that Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are important for our country? Give only one aspect.

ANS: Golden Quadrilateral comprises the National Highways connecting Delhi Mumbai Chennai Kolkata by a 6-lane Super Highway: agree that Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are important for Our country because these highways reduce time and distance between mega cities of India.

Source B National Highways

National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions. The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1. between Delhi and Amritsar.

(ii) To what extent do you agree that india needs o number of National Highways? Give only one reason: Discuss the role of National Highways.

ANS: I agree that india needs a number of National Highways because India is a vast country and National Highways link extreme parts of the country with each other. Role of National Highways is

- National Highways link important parts of the country ke state capitals and commercial sectors
- They enable fast and efficient movement of goods in areas connected to them

Source C State Highways

Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories

(iii) Evaluate the importance of state highways.

ANS: Importance of state Highways in

- State Highways are structured within a state to provide better connectivity of roads and places
- These Highways link o state capital with different district headquarters



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MAP based Questions

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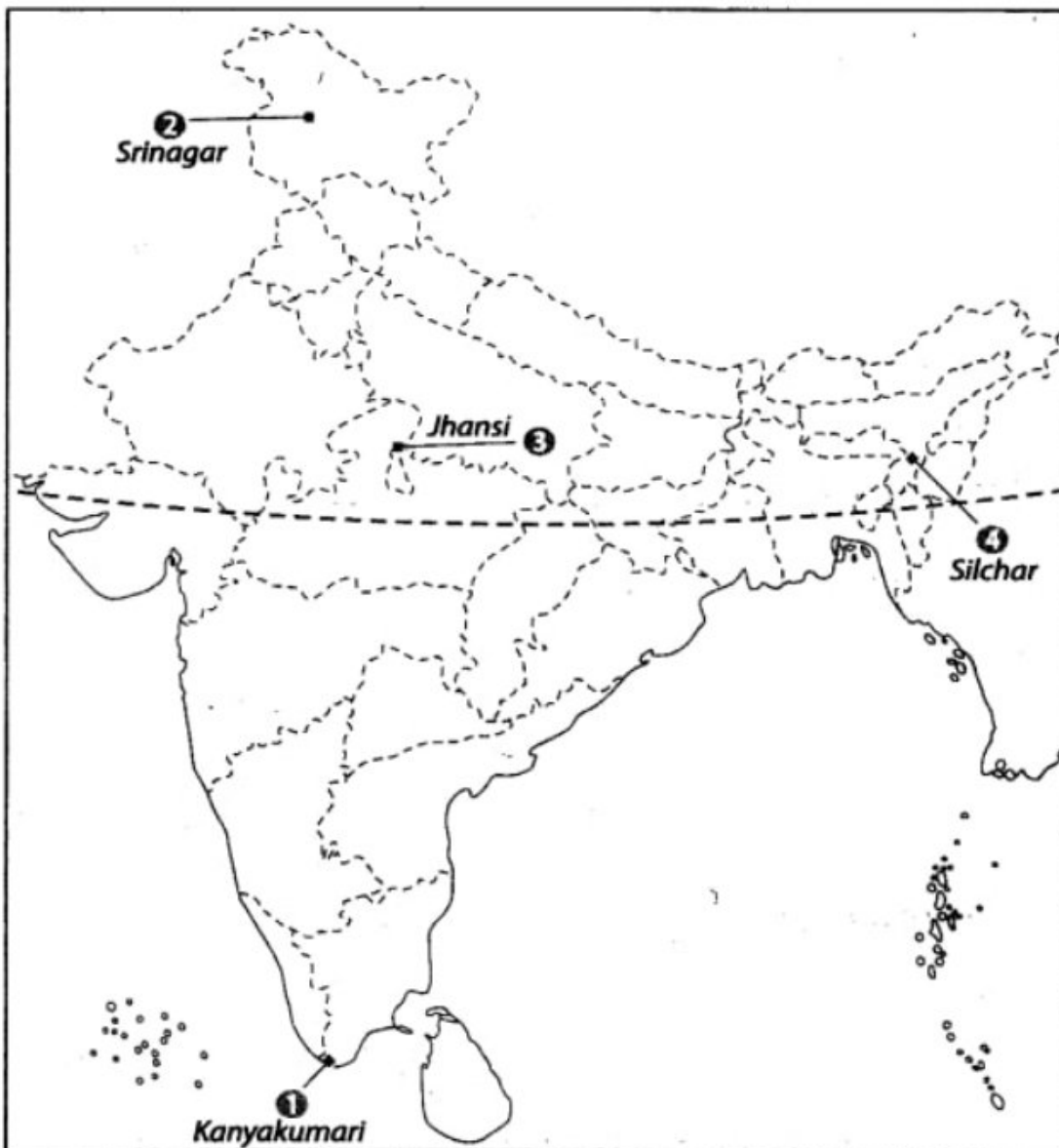
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Question 1. Features are marked by numbers in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. Southern terminal of North-South Corridor [CBSE 2012, 11]
2. The northern terminal of North-South Corridor [CBSE 2014, 12, 11]
3. The place where North-South and East-West Corridor meet
4. The easternmost point of East-West Corridor [CBSE 2012]

Answer

1. Kanyakumari
2. Srinagar
3. Jhansi
4. Silchar

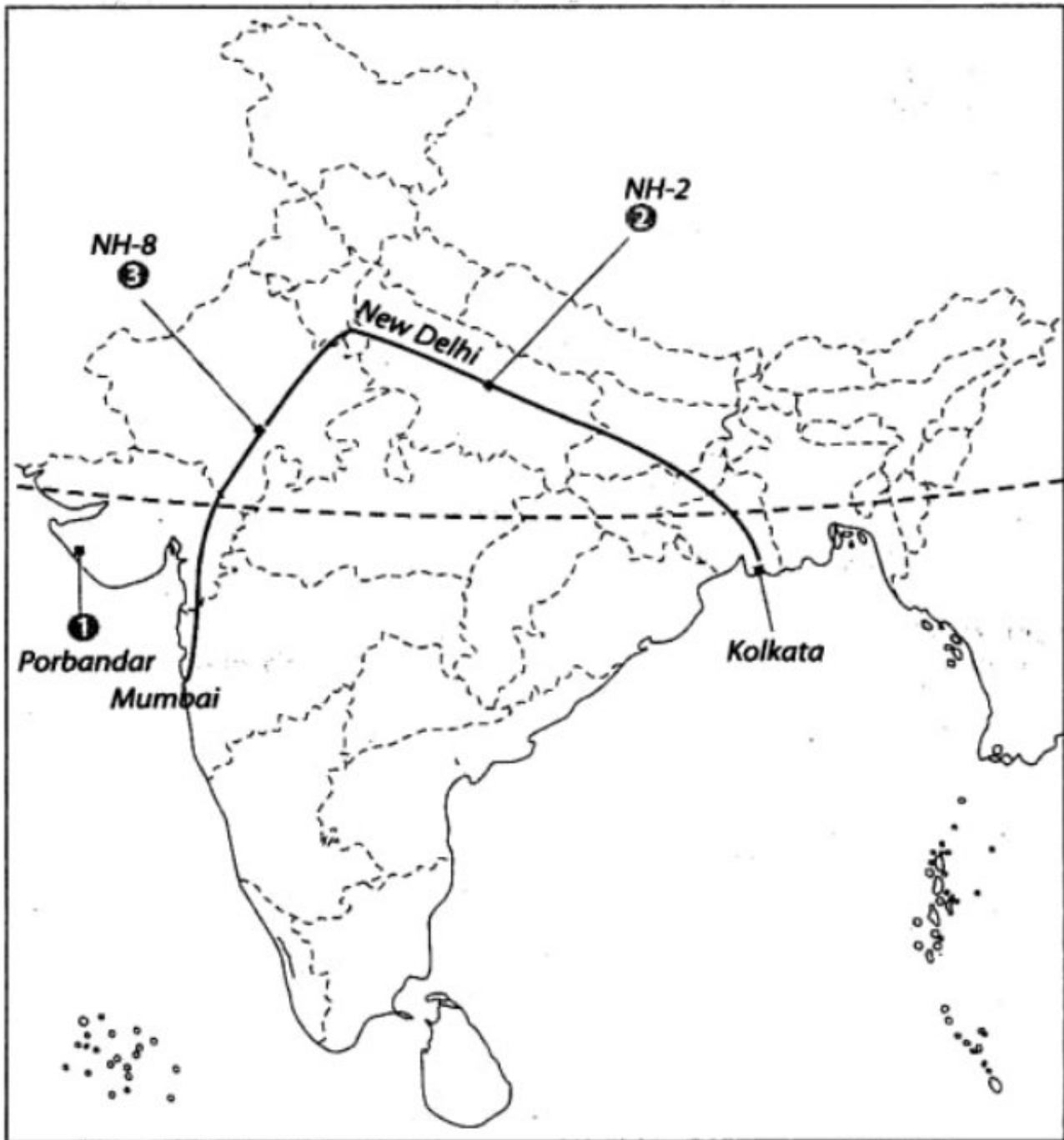


Question 2.

Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols.

1. Porbandar
2. NH-2
3. NH-8

Answer

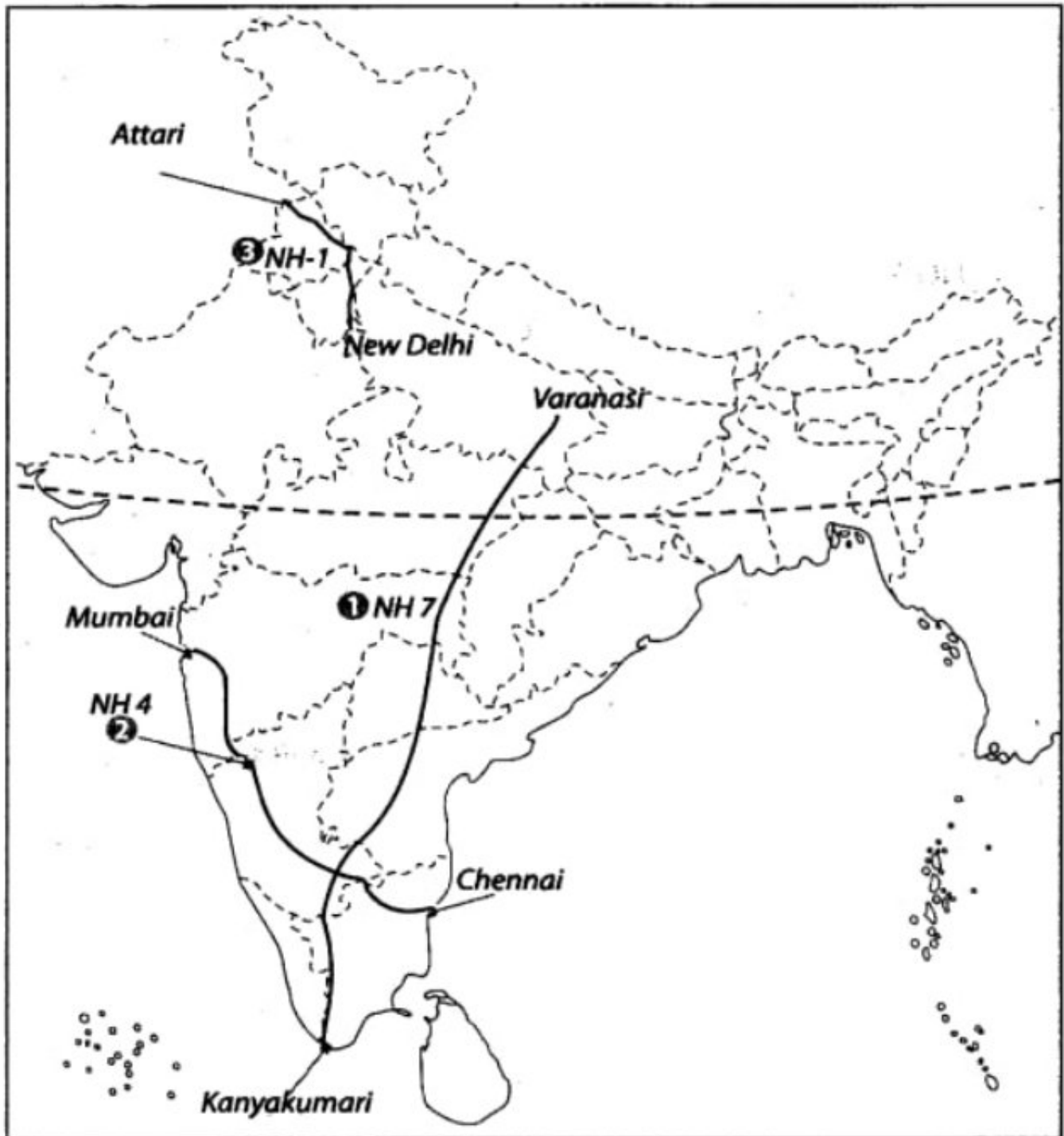


Question 3.

Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols.

1. Longest National Highway of India
2. NH 4- Mumbai to Chennai
3. NH-1

Answer

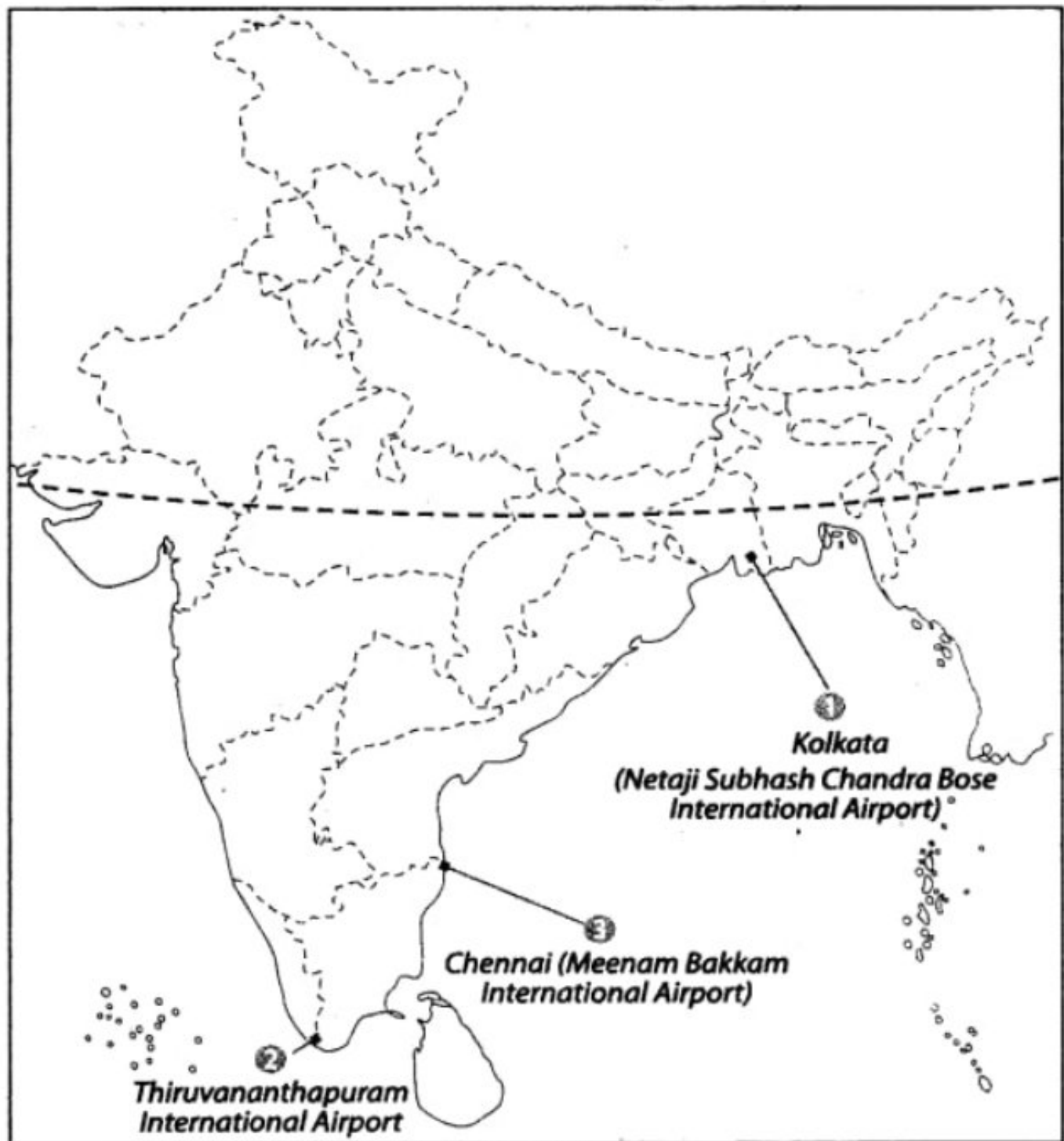


Question 4.

On the given political map of India, name and locate the following

1. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport
2. Thiruvananthapuram International Airport of India
3. Meenam Bakkam International Airport

Answer



Question 5.

Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. A SeaPort located in Gulf of Kutch
2. A Sea Port
3. India's second largest part by volume of cargo handled

Answer

