

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

01. Which is not the national highway?

- (a) Grand Trunk Road
- (b) Agra-Mumbai Road
- (c) Mathura Road
- (d) Greater Noida Express Highways

02. National Highway connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata is termed as :

- (a) Locomotives
- (b) Gauge
- (c) Golden quadrilateral
- (d) Dock

03. Gauge is the term stating

- (a) The place where there is provision of loading and unloading of ships
- (b) The place on the sea coast
- (c) The high pedestal built along the coastline
- (d) The width before the two rails of the railway line

04. Gateway is the name given to

- (a) Harbour
- (b) Port
- (c) Dock
- (d) Tidal port

05. Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor?

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur
- (b) Mumbai and Kolkata
- (c) Silcher and Porbandar
- (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

06. The name of the National Highway No. 2 is:

- (a) Grand Trunk Road
- (b) Agra-Mumbai Road
- (c) Mathura Road
- (d) Delhi- Mumbai Road

07. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676m is

- (a) Broad guage
- (b) Metre guage
- (c) Narrow guage
- (d) None of these

08. What does BOT stands for?

- (a) Bureau of Transport
- (b) Bureau of Trans-communication
- (c) Build, Operate and Transfer

(d) Bureaucracy Official against Terrorists

09. Which of the following is the navigation river of India?

- (a) Yamuna
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Son

10. Which of the following ports is not developed recently?

- (a) New Mangalore
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Haldia
- (d) Nhava Sheva

11. Kochi in Kerala is the example of which port of the following

- (a) Tidal Port
- (b) Natural Harbour
- (c) Artificial Harbour
- (d) Recently developed

12. Tuticorin is located in the state of

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Orissa

13. Which is not the name of international airport?

- (a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport
- (b) Indira Gandhi International Airport
- (c) Palam Airport
- (d) Meenam Bakkam

14. What does QMS stand for?

- (a) Quickly Medical Service
- (b) Quick Mail Service
- (c) Quickly Mother Dairy Service
- (d) None of these

15. Which of the following is not the factor, which influence the distribution of railway in the country?

- (a) Physiographic factors
- (b) Economic factors
- (c) Administrative factors
- (d) Political factors

16. Which of the following is advantage of unigauge system?

- (a) Larger capacity
- (b) Higher speed
- (c) No loss in trans-shipment
- (d) All of these

17. Air travel is transport in north-eastern parts of India due to

- (a) The prosperity of people of this region
- (b) The less expensive mode of transport
- (c) Heavy rains are liable to damage roads and railways
- (d) All of the above

18. Which is not the development in the field of communication?

- (a) Cellular phone
- (b) Laptop
- (c) Internet-e-commerce
- (d) Radio

ANSWERS

1. (d) Greater Noida Express Highways
2. (c) Golden quadrilateral
3. (d) The width before the two rails of the railway line
4. (b) Port
5. (c) Silcher and Porbandar
6. (c) Mathura Road
7. (a) Broad guage
8. (c) Build, Operate and Transfer
9. (c) Brahmaputra
10. (b) Mumbai
11. (b) Natural Harbour
12. (b) Tamil Nadu
13. (c) Palam Airport
14. (b) Quick Mail Service
15. (d) Political factors
16. (d) All of these
17. (b) The less expensive mode of transport
18. (d) Radio

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

01. What are known as lifelines of the national economy?

Ans: Means of transport and communication

02. What are the two major means of land transport?

Ans: The two major means of land transport are:

1. Roadways
2. Railways

03. Name main means of communication.

Ans: Telephone, Radio, Television, Films and Internet.

04. What are the main categories of Indian Roads?

Ans: Main categories of Indian Roads are:

- (1) National Highways
- (2) State Highways
- (3) District and Village Roads
- (4) Express Highways
- (5) International Highways

05. Who builds and maintains the National Highways?

Ans: The central government

06. What are express or free highways?

Ans: Express or freeways are the national highways with 4 to 6 lanes meant to meet the requirement of fast traffic movement across the country.

07. Why has government involved private companies to invest, develop and maintain these roads?

Ans: Their constructions and maintenance need huge investment.

08. In what way is television more useful than radio? Give one point.

Ans: Television is more useful than radio because it gives live vision of the happenings along with audio sounds and commentary while radio provides only audio service.

09. What are the 3 names of Express of Freeways?

Ans: Their names are:

- (1) Golden Quadrilateral
- (2) North-South and East-West Corridors
- (3) Connectivity of 10 major ports with Golden Quadrilateral and Corridors

10. Which is the major public sector enterprise of the Central Government?

Ans: Indian Railways

11. What does 'BOT' stands for?

Ans: BOT stands for Build, Operate and Transfer. It means that after realising cost and profit for certain period, the roads will be transferred to the govt. as their rightful owners.

12. What is a railway gauge? Name 3 types of gauges found in India.

Ans: Railways gauge refers to the width between two rails. There are three types of gauge found in India. They are:

- (1) Broad Gauge (1.675 metres)
- (2) Metre Gauge (1.000 metres)
- (3) Narrow Gauge (0.762 metre and 0.610 metre).

13. What is the total length of roads in India? How much of this length is surfaced?

Ans: The total length of roads in India is 54.7 lakh kilometre. 57% of this length is surfaced.

14. What is the policy of Indian Railways regarding electrification?

Ans: The rapid electrification of all the railway tracks.

15. Name the two super-fast trains of India.

Ans: Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express.

16. What is the inland navigational potential in India?

Ans: 5200 kilometres.

17. Name the two navigational rivers of India?

Ans: Ganga and Brahmaputra.

18. Up to which city would Ganga be used in navigation in due course?

Ans: Up to Patna and in due course up to Allahabad.

19. Name the two main ports of the western coast of India.

Ans: Mumbai and Nhava Sheva.

20. Name the four ports which have developed recently

Ans: (a) New Mangalore

- (b) Haldia
- (c) Nhava Sheva
- (d) Ennore

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 “Efficient means of transport and communication has converted the world into a large village”. Explain this statement with the help of examples.

Ans: Efficient means of transport and communication has converted the world into a large village.

- a. Through transport and communication we are well-linked with the rest of the world
- b. India is united despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
- c. Railways, airways, water ways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to India's socio-economic progress in many ways.
- d. The trades from local to international levels have added to the strength of our economy.
- e. It has enriched our life and added amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

OR

- a. They help in increasing cooperation and assistance between countries by easy movement of goods and material between countries.
- b. They help in trade and commerce within country.
- c. They have reduced distances thus bringing the world closer.
- d. They help in both production and distribution of goods and movement of large number of people and over long distance.
- e. They provide important links between producers and consumers of goods.
- f. They bring people very close to one another by promoting interdependence among people.

Q.2 Why the importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is growing in India?

Ans: In India, roadways have preceded railways. The growing importance of road transport is due to the following reasons –

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

Q.3 Name Six classes of roads in India according to their capacity.

Ans: The six classifications of roads in India are:

- i. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways
- ii. National Highways
- iii. State Highways
- iv. District Roads
- v. Other Roads

vi. Border Roads

Q.4 What are super highways? Name 3 major super highway projects.

Ans: Super highways are six lane highways connecting major cities and ports of the country for speedy movement of goods and passengers. They are developed by NHAI for reducing time and distance.

3 super highways are:

- 1) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways: It links Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways.
- 2) The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
- 3) East-West Corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat)

Q.5 What are national highways?

Ans: National highways link all major cities of extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems. They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

Q.6 What are state highways?

Ans. 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.

Q.7 What are district roads?

Ans. Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

Q.8 What are rural roads?

Ans: Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural roads. Under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

Q.9 What are border roads? Mention its two importance.

Ans: Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads. These roads are in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

Importance of Border roads: -

- 1) Border roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- 2) They have helped in the economic development of border areas.
- 3) Used to supply military equipments to the borders of our country.

Q.10 State any four problems of Road transport in the country.

Ans. Major Problems are:

- i. Road transportation in India is inadequate keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers.
- ii. About half of the roads are un-metal and this limits their usage during the rainy season.
- iii. The National Highways are inadequate too.
- iv. Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities
- v. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

Q.11 Describe the importance of Railways in India.

Ans. Indian Railways has been

- i. The principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- ii. Suitable for long distance travel.
- iii. Conduct of multiple activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
- iv. Plays an important role of national integration.
- v. Bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
- vi. The largest public sector undertaking in the country.

Q.12 Describe the factors which influence the distribution pattern of Railway network in India.

Ans: The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

- i. The density railway network is high in the northern plains because they are vast level land, have high population density and rich agricultural resources.

But, a large number of rivers create obstacles because it requires construction of bridges across their wide beds.

- ii. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels therefore it difficult to construct railway lines.

- iii. The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

- iv. It is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand.

- v. Sinking of track in some areas and land slides makes it difficult for railways.

Q.13 Mention some of the problems faced by the Indian Railways.

Ans: Rail transport in our country suffer from certain problems such as -

- i. Many passengers travel without tickets.
- ii. Thefts and damaging of railway property has not yet stopped completely.
- iii. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.

Q.14 Describe the importance of Pipelines in India.

Ans. Pipelines are important for -

- i. They are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil fields and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.

- ii. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

- iii. Because of pipelines, refineries at Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants, could be located in the interiors of India.

- iv. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.

- v. Pipelines rules out trans-shipment (during transportation) losses or delays.

Q.15 Name three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country.

Ans: The 3 important networks of pipelines are -

- i. Pipeline from oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

- ii. Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab,

iii. Pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh.

Q.16 Mention the importance of water transport.

Ans: Water transport is important for -

- i. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- ii. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- iii. It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

Q.17 Name three National Waterways of our country.

Ans: The 3 National waterways are -

- i. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)-N.W. No.1
- ii. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)-N.W. No.2
- iii. The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km) – N.W. No.3

Q.18 Mention the importance of airways.

Ans: The importance of airways is -

- i. It is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ii. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, and dense forests.
- iii. It can also cover long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- iv. Airways have made access easier in the north-eastern part of the country which has big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers.

Q.19 Name six mail channels introduced by Indian postal network.

Ans. Six mail channels for quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities:

- i. Rajdhani Channel,
- ii. Metro Channel,
- iii. Green Channel,
- iv. Business Channel,
- v. Bulk Mail Channel
- vi. Periodical Channel.

Q.20 Mention the importance of mass communication.

Ans. The importance of mass communications are -

- i. Mass communication provides entertainment.
- ii. They create awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.
- iii. They provide variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.
- iv. They strengthen democracy in the country by providing news and information to the masses.
- v. They help in rural development which is suffering from illiteracy and superstitious social practices.
- vi. It helps in agriculture sector by helping farmers by providing them information about new agricultural practices.

Q.21 Define international trade. Why it is considered as economic barometer of a country?

Ans. International trade is defined as the exchange of goods and services between two or more countries.

It is also considered as economic barometer because

- a. Advancement in international trade of a country leads to economic prosperity.
- b. Income earned from international trade constitutes a major part in the net national income.
- c. Large international trade leads to revival of domestic economy.

Q.22 Define balance of trade. Distinguish between favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.

Ans: The difference between export and import is known as balance of trade.

Difference between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade:

- a. If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trade. And if the value of imports is greater than the value of exports it is known as unfavourable balance of trade.
- b. Favourable balance of trade is regarded good for the economic development where as unfavourable balance of trade is seen harmful for the domestic economy.

Q.23 Name major commodities which India import and export.

Ans: Major commodities which India import and export:

i. Major Exports:

- a. Gems and jewellery.
- b. Agriculture and allied products.
- c. Petroleum products.
- d. Ores and Minerals
- e. Chemical products.
- f. Engineering goods.

ii. Major Imports:

- a. Petroleum and petroleum products such as crude oil, natural gas, synthetic raw materials.
- b. Pearls and precious stone
- c. Inorganic chemicals
- d. coal, coke and briquettes
- e. Machinery

Q.24 Mention the importance of tourism as a trade.

Ans: The importance is -

- i. Our country earns foreign exchange through Tourism.
- ii. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- iii. Tourism also promotes national integration,
- iv. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- v. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- vi. Heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism promotes development of all sectors of economy.

XXXTRAAAAA AMMUNITION

Q.1. What is the significance (importance) of:

(a) National Highways and (b) Border Roads?

Ans: (a) The National Highways are the primary road systems of our country. They link

extreme parts of the country and provide connectivity between the different states of India. They have been planned to meet the requirement of fast movement of traffic in the country. A number of major National Highways run in north-south and east-west directions. They connect most of the important towns and cities of the country. The National Highways are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(b) The Border Roads are vital road links along the frontiers of our country. These roads are of strategic importance. They have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain mainly in the northern and north-eastern border areas. They have played a major role in the economic development of these areas. The Border Roads Organization, a government of India undertaking, was established in 1960 for the purpose of building the border roads. The organization is in charge of construction and maintenance of these roads.

Q.2. Mention four merits of road transportation with reference to India.

Ans: Roadways are the most important means of transportation in India. India has one of the largest networks of roadways in the world, aggregating to about 5.47 million km at present. Road transport has preceded railways and still has an edge over it in view of the ease with which it can be built and maintained. Other means of transport like pipelines have limited application and waterways are localized in rivers and water bodies while airways are costly and out of reach of common people.

Road transport is more useful than railways on account of its following merits:

- (a) Construction and maintenance cost of roads is much lower than that of railways.
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. They can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where railway tracks cannot be constructed.
- (c) Roads provided door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (d) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport, for example, they provide a link between railway stations, airports and ports. They link the village, towns and cities to the railway stations. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres.

Q.3. Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

Ans: Railways can transport larger number of goods and passengers over long distances at economical cost. Hence, Railways are the most convenient means of transport in the vast Northern Plains of India. The flat terrain, dense population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in this region. The Northern Plains, therefore, have the densest road networks. Railways have accelerated the development of industry and agriculture in this region by providing quick availability of raw materials and distributing the finished products to the market.

Q.4. Why is the means of transportation and communication called the lifeline of a nation and its economy?

Ans: Transport system is the means for movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations. The means of transport provide an important link between the producers and consumers of goods. The transport routes or channels are, thus, the basic arteries of our economy. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites of fast development. They help in development of agriculture and industry by providing raw materials and distributing finished product. A well-knit transport and communication system brings people of different regions within the country and the world closer to one another. This promotes inter-dependencies between them.

With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport has expanded far and wide. Different countries, geographically far from each other, are now engaged in trade relations. A product made in the USA is now available in India. Efficient and fast-moving transport and communication system has helped to convert the world into a large, closely knit global village. India is part of this network and is well connected with the rest of the world. Its flourishing international trade has added vitality to its economy and enriched the lives of the people by raising their living standards.

A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite of local, national and global trade of today. Thus, modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation and its modern economy.

Q.5. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

Ans. Exchange of goods, commodities or services between people, states or countries is termed as trade. Trade means the exchange of products between regions of surplus and regions of deficiency.

The exchange of commodities between two or more countries is termed as international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes.

While local trade is carried on within cities, towns or villages. Exchange of the items takes place in local markets where items of local needs are catered to. Local trade mainly takes place through roads, railway or inland waterways.

Export and import are the components of international trade. When goods are traded out from a country to other countries, it is termed as export. When goods are traded and brought into a country from other countries, it is termed as import.

Export means earning of foreign exchange by the country while imports involve use of foreign exchange.

The difference between export and import of a country is termed as its balance of trade.

When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trade. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

Q.6. Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

Ans: India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions

of the world. Among the commodities of export, whose share has been increasing over the last few years till 2004-05, are agriculture and allied products (2.53%), ores and minerals (9.12%), gems and jewellery (26.75%) and chemical and allied products (24.45%), engineering goods (35.63%) and petroleum products (86.12%).

The commodities imported by India included petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%), pearls and precious stones (29.26%), inorganic chemicals (29.39%), coal, coke and briquettes (94.17%) machinery (12.56%). Bulk imports as a group registered a growth accounting for 39.09% of total imports.

This group includes fertilizers (67.01%), cereals (25.53%), edible oils (7.94%) and newsprint (5.51%).

International trade has undergone a sea of change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of Information Technology because of its fast growing Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

Question 1. What is the name given to the International Airport at Kolkata?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Meenambakkam
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: d

2. Which one of the following means of transport is used for carrying solids in a slurry form?

- (a) Trucks
- (b) Railways
- (c) Pipelines
- (d) Ships

Answer: c

3. Which one of the following is an inland riverine port?

- (a) Kandla
- (b) Kolkata

- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Tuticorin

Answer: b

4. Which one of the following is not the means of mass communication?

- (a) Cards and envelopes
- (b) Radio
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) Films

Answer: a

5. The longest pipeline connects

- (a) Hazira to Kanpur
- (b) Salaya to Jalandhar
- (c) Hazira to Jagdishpur
- (d) Koyali to Haldia

Answer: c

6. Difference between the total value of exports and imports is called.

- (a) Balance of Payment
- (b) Balance of Trade
- (c) Surplus Budget
- (d) Deficit Balance

Answer: b

7. Which one of the following countries has the largest telecom network in Asia?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) India

Answer: d

8. STD refers to

- (a) Suburban Telephone Dialing
- (b) Subscriber Trunk Dialing

- (c) Social Telephone Distributor
- (d) Speed Telephone Dialing

Answer: b

The first train was steamed off from

- (a) Mumbai to Kalyan
- (b) Mumbai to Delhi
- (c) Mumbai to Thane
- (d) Mumbai to Satara

Answer: c

Question 10. Which one of the following is a subsidiary port of Kolkata?

- (a) Tuticorin
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Haldia
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Answer: c

11. The first-class mail includes which one of the following?

- (a) Book packets
- (b) Registered newspapers
- (c) Envelopes and cards
- (d) Periodicals and journals

Answer: c

Question 12. The people who make the products come to the consumers by transportation are called _____ .

- (a) Businessman
- (b) Retailers
- (c) Traders
- (d) Industrialists

Answer: c

13. Which one of the following commodities does not belong to items of export?

- (a) Gems and jewellery
- (b) Agriculture and allied products
- (c) Fertilizers
- (d) Engineering Goods

Answer: c

14. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? (Textbook)

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur
- (b) Silchar and Porbandar
- (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
- (d) Nagpur and Siliguri

Answer: b

15. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

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

Answer: c

Question 16. Which one of the following States is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: b

17. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?

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

Answer: d

18. Which one of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India?

- (a) Pipelines
- (b) Railways

- (c) Roadways
- (d) Airways

Answer: c

19. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

- (a) Internal trade
- (b) International trade
- (c) External trade
- (d) Local trade

Answer: b

20. The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways connect

- (a) Delhi-Silchar-Madurai and Gandhinagar
- (b) Srinagar-Kanyakumari-Bhopal & Allahabad
- (c) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai and Kolkata
- (d) Kashmir-Kanyakumari

Answer: c

Question 21. The highway projects in India are being implemented by which organisation?

- (a) GAIL
- (b) NTPC
- (c) NHAI
- (d) NDDB

Answer: c

22. What is the historical Sher Shah Suri Marg now called?

- (a) NH 4
- (b) NH 1
- (c) NH 3
- (d) NH 7

Answer: b

23. Which of the following national highways covers most of Rajasthan?

- (a) NH 2
- (b) NH 34
- (c) NH 23
- (d) NH 15

Answer: d

Question 24. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as

- (a) National highways
- (b) District roads
- (c) State highways
- (d) Other roads

Answer: c

25. Which organisation constructs and maintains roads in the border areas?

- (a) NHAI
- (b) BRO
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- (d) BSF

Answer: b

26. How many railway zones are there in our country?

- (a) 20
- (b) 16
- (c) 19
- (d) 6

Answer: b

27. Which one of the following is not an advantage of pipeline transportation?

- (a) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and gas from fields to refineries.
- (b) Solids can be transported in slurry form through pipelines.
- (c) Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses or delays.
- (d) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high.

Answer: d

28. Which of the following regions is suitable to construct railway lines?

- (a) Himalaya mountains

- (b) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills
- (c) The Northern Plains
- (d) Rajasthan desert

Answer: c

29. The Konkan railway has connected places situated
- (a) along the east coast of India
 - (b) in the Himalayas
 - (c) along the west coast of India
 - (d) in the north-eastern region of the country

Answer: c

30. 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

Answer b

31. The width of the broad gauge railway track is
- (a) 1.76 metres
 - (b) 1.67 metres
 - (c) 1.87 metres
 - (d) 1.97 metres

Answer b

-
32. 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)

Answer d

33. Which of the following is the northernmost international airport in India?

- (a) Raja Sansi
- (b) Meenam Bakkam
- (c) Srinagar
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer a

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

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

Answer

Answer: a

35. Which of the following is not a means of communication?

- (a) radio
- (b) press
- (c) roads
- (d) films

Answer c

36. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

| Column A | Column B |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) First port | (i) Kandla |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| (b) Biggest port | (ii) Mumbai |
| (c) A port located at the entrance of a lagoon | (iii) Tuticorin |
| (d) An inland riverine port | (iv) Kolkata |
| (e) Oldest artificial port | (v) Chennai |

Answer c

37. _____ is the largest producer of feature films in the world.

Answer/Explanation India

38. _____ has the lowest density of roads in India.

Answer/Explanation Jammu and Kashmir

39. The two important navigable rivers of India are _____ the and the _____ .

Answer/Explanation Ganga and Yamuna

40. _____ maintains the District Roads.

Answer/Explanation Zila Parishad

41. Maximum numbers of newspapers published in India are in _____ .

Answer/Explanation hindi

42. The Raja Sansi is the southernmost International Airport. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation False

43. Marmagao is the premier iron ore exporting port of Goa. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation : True

44. International Trade is considered as economic barometer for a country. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation True

45. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, medical tourism, adventure tourism and business tourism. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation True

46. Andhra Pradesh has the maximum road density in India. (True/False)

Answer/Explanation False

47. Match the columns.

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---------------|
| (a) Indira Gandhi International Airport | (i) Odisha |
| (b) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose | (ii) Mumbai |
| (c) Chhatrapati Shivaji | (iii) Kolkata |
| (d) Kandla | (iv) Gujarat |
| (e) Paradwip | (v) Delhi |

Answer/Explanation

- (a) (v)
 - (b) (iii)
 - (c) (ii)
 - (d) (iv)
 - (e) (a)
-

48. What is the pre-requisite for the fast development of a country?

Answer/Explanation

Efficient means of transport

49. What is the Golden Quadrilateral Highway?

Answer/Explanation

It is major road development project linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.

50. Name the extreme locations connected by North-South corridor.

Answer/Explanation

Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).

51. Name the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor.

Answer/Explanation

Silcher and Porbandar are the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor.

52. Which organisation implements the highway projects.

Answer/Explanation

National Highway Authority of India

53. What are National Highways?

Answer/Explanation

National highways link all major cities of extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems. They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

54. What are State Highways?

Answer/Explanation

Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. Public Works Department (PWD) in the State and the Union Territories maintains them.

55. What are district roads?

Answer/Explanation

Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

56. Which type of roads received special impetus under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?

Answer/Explanation

Rural Roads

57. What is road density?

Answer/Explanation

The length of road per 100 square kms of area is known as road density.

58. Which state has the highest number of roads in India?

Answer/Explanation

Kerala has the highest density of roads in India.

59. Mention one drawback of roads in India.

Answer/Explanation

Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

60. Name the busiest railway junction in Northern India?

Answer/Explanation

New Delhi

61. The Northern plains provide favourable conditions for the growth of a railways. Mention any two.

Answer/Explanation

- (a) Vast level plains
 - (b) High population density
-

62. Why railway tracks are laid with difficulty in Rajasthan?

Answer/Explanation

It is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of Rajasthan.

63. In the recent times which railway has been developed along the west coast?

Answer/Explanation

Konkan railway

64. Which network of pipelines bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia?

Answer/Explanation

The Pipeline from the Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh brings mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia.

65. Why are waterways useful? State any two advantages.

Answer/Explanation

- (a) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
 - (b) It is fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
-

66. Name any four inland waterways on which substantial transportation takes place.

Answer/Explanation

Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala.

67. Which port was the first to be developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai Port?

Answer/Explanation

Kandla port

68. Name the port that accounts for about fifty percent of India's iron ore export.

Answer/Explanation

Marmagao Port in Goa

69. Which port is located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour?

Or

Name the port on the extreme south western part of India.

Answer/Explanation

Kochchi Port

70. Which is the deepest landlocked and well protected part in India?

Answer/Explanation

Vishakhapatnam

71. Name the part that serves a large a rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

Answer/Explanation

Kolkata port

72. Name any two airlines operators that provide domestic air services in India.

Answer/Explanation

Indian Airlines and Alliance Air.

73. Give two examples of personal communication.

Answer/Explanation

The two examples of personal communication are letters and phone.

74. Name any two means of mass communication?

Answer/Explanation

Radio and Television

75. Why have mail channels been introduced?

Answer/Explanation

For quick delivery of mails in cities and large towns.

76. Give any two examples of second-class mail.

Answer/Explanation

Book, packets, registered newspapers, periodicals etc. (any two)

77. In which language are the largest number of newspapers published?

Answer/Explanation

Hindi

78. Which authority certifies India and foreign films in India?

Answer/Explanation

The Central Board of Film Certification.

79. What is Trade? [All India 2015, Delhi 2016]

Answer/Explanation

:

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

80. Which term is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

Answer/Explanation

International Trade

81. What leads to unfavourable balance of trade?

Answer/Explanation

When the value of imports of a country exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

82. Which states are important destinations of foreign tourists India?

Answer/Explanation

Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Temple towns of South India.

83. Which two factors were responsible for the expansion of trade and transport?

Answer/Explanation

Science and technology

84. Give the full form of CPWD.

Answer/Explanation

Central Public Works Department

85. Which two end cities does the National Highway No 7 join?

Answer/Explanation

Explanation: Varanasi and Kanyakumari

86. Who maintains the State Highways?

Answer/Explanation

The State Public Works Department (P. W.D)

87. Why was the Haldia seaport set up?

Answer/Explanation

Haldia seaport was set up to decongest the port of Kolkata as a subsidiary port

Life Lines of National Economy

1 Mark Questions

1. When and where the first train was travelled?

Ans. 1853, Mumbai to Thane

2. Which is the longest National Highway of India?

Ans. NH7, Varanasi to Kanniyakumari

3. Name the roads which help military.

Ans. Boarder Roads

4. Name the Inland Riverine Port of India.

Ans. Kolkata

5. Name the deepest and land locked port of India.

Ans. Vishakhapatnam

6. What is the density of roads in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans. 10km

7. Which port caters to the need for export of Iron ore from Kudermukh mines?

Ans. New Mangalore

8. In which states special provision have been made to extend air services to common people?

Ans. North-eastern states

9. Where is the head quarter of the southern Railway Zone?

Ans. Chennai

10. How much is the length of coastline of India?

Ans. 7516.6 km

11. Name the language in which the largest numbers of newspapers are published in India?

Ans. Hindi

12. Which is first port to be developed just after independence?

Ans. Kandla Port

13. What is India's position among the best tourist destinations of the world?

Ans. Forth

14. Name any two airlines that provide domestic air services.

Ans. Indian Airlines and Alliance Air

15. Name the oldest artificial port and second most important port of the country?

Ans. Chennai port

16. Which mean of transportation carried 95 percent of India's trade volume?

Ans. Water ways

17. Which mean of transport is a new arrival on the map of India?

Ans. Pipeline

18. Which is the longest National Highway of India?

Ans. National Highway-1

19. Name the extreme cities which are connected by East-west Corridors?

Ans. Silcher(Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat).

20. Which department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the District Roads?

Ans. Zila Parishad

21. Six Lane Highways are called

(i) National Highway

(ii) International Highway

(iii) State Highway

(iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

Ans. (iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

22. Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained by

(i) Zila Parishad

(ii) PWD

(iii) CPWD

(iv) NHAI

Ans. iv) NHAI

23. Villages are connected to a major town through this scheme of roads

(i) MNREGA

(ii) PMGSY

(iii) SJGRY

(iv) AAY

Ans. (ii) PMGSY

24. Border Roads are constructed by

(i) CRPF

(ii) BSF

(iii) Indian Army

(iv) BRO

Ans. (iv) BRO

25. Provides door-to-door connectivity

(i) Airways

(ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways

(iv) Waterways

Ans. ii) Roadways

26. Bulk carrier across nations

(i) Airways

(ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways

(iv) Waterways

Ans. (iv) Waterways

27. Bulk carrier within India

(i) Airways

(ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways

(iv) Waterways

Ans. (iii) Railways

28. Principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India

(i) Airways

(ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways
(iv) Waterways
Ans. (iii) Railways

29. Width of two tracks of Broad Gauge is
(i) 1.676 m
(ii) 1.000 m
(iii) 0.762 m
(iv) 0.610 m
Ans. i) 1.676 m

30. Natural harbour in India
(i) Hooghly
(ii) Paradip
(iii) Chennai
(iv) Mumbai
Ans. (iv) Mumbai

31. Biggest natural port in India
(i) Chennai
(ii) Tuticorin
(iii) Marmagao
(iv) Mumbai
Ans. iv) Mumbai

32. Largest producer of feature film in the world
(i) Britain
(ii) USA
(iii) France
(iv) India
Ans. (iv) India

33. AIR stands for
(i) All India Radio
(ii) Indian Airlines
(iii) Indian Railways
(iv) None of these
Ans. (i) All India Radio

34. Terminal stations of East-West corridor

- (i) Mumbai and Nagpur
- (ii) Nagpur and Siligudi
- (iii) Mumbai and Kolkata
- (iv) Silcher and Porbandar

Ans. iv) Silcher and Porbandar

35. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

- (i) Railways
- (ii) Pipeline
- (iii) Roadways
- (iv) Waterways

Ans. (ii) Pipeline

3 Mark Questions

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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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:

- 1. No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.
 - 2. 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.
 - 3. It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
 - 4. Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.
-

2. Mention the different means of transport in India.

Ans. Means of transport in India are:-

- (i) Roadways, (ii) Waterways, (iii) Airways, (iv) Pipelines, (v) Railways.
-

3. What are the means of mass communication? Explain features of any two media.

Ans. These are those means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time. For example- Radio, newspaper and T.V.(Television):-

(i) It is one of the largest and essential networks in the world.

(ii) It provides entertainment and keeps the viewers well informed about the world.

Radio:-(i) It is the cheapest and the most effective means of communication.

(ii) Besides entertainment, it also provides information and promotes social education.

4. What are the different types of roads in India?

Ans. There are six types of roads:-

1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways or Expressway National Highways

2. National Highways

3. State Highways

4. District Roads

5. Other Roads or Rural Roads or Village Roads

6. Border Roads

5. 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).

6. Rich agriculture resources and Great Industrial activities in the Great Plains ascompared with Himalayan Mountains, further provides favourable conditions for thedevelopment of Railway

Ans. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agriculture resource provide the most favorable conditions for their growth.

Level land provides the favourable condition for the construction of railway tracks.

Due to dense population, people prefer railways for journey. It brings huge capital for the railway department. Railways in plain are very helpful for the development

and industries.

The Himalayan region like Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Uttaranchal and other hilly states too are unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, less density of population and lack of economic opportunities.

7. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Explain?

Ans. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with subscriber Trunk Dialing telephone facility. By the end of 2004-2005, India was the 10th largest telecom network in the world measured in terms of number of phones. Our Government has made the special provision to extend twenty-four hour STD facility to every village in the country. There is uniform rate of STD facility all over India. In India more than 45 million cellular subscribers and cellular customer care bases are growing at very fast rate.

8. Explain the important pipeline networks in India.

Ans. 1. From Oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur, via Guwati, Barauni and Allahabaad. It has branches Baruni to Haldia via Rajbabdh, Rajbabdh to Maurigram and Guwati to Silguri.

2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodra, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.

3. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

9. What is the work of NHAI, CPWD and SPWD? Explain.

Ans. 1. NHAI: National Highway Authority of India laid and maintained the major roads of India like Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

2. CPWD: Central Public Works Department laid and maintained the primary road system of India like National Highways.

3. SPWD: State Public Works Department laid and maintained the state highways of Indian states and Union Territories.

10. Describe the main features of the Indian postal network.

Ans. 1. Indian postal network is the largest network of the in the world.

2. There are two types of mail-First class mail and Second class mail.

3. First class mail includes cards and envelop.

4. Second class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.

5. For quick delivery of mails, six channels have been introduced. These are

Rajdhani, Channels, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical channel.

11. Locate and Label with appropriate symbols on the map given

1. Tidal port
2. Deepest land locked port
3. Tuticorin Port

DO IT YOURSELF

12. What are the significances of National Highways?

Ans. Significance of National Highways:

1. These highways connect one state with another and are of national importance.
 2. These highways link extreme parts of the country.
 3. These national highways constitute 2% of the total road networks but carry 40% of the total road traffic.
 4. These roads connect long distances and some even pass through congested cities.
-

13. What are the significances of the ports of India's economy?

Ans. 1. Most of India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast.

2. This account for 95% of the country's trade volume (68% in terms of value) being carried through sea.

3. Kandla port, Mumbai port, Vishakhapatnam port, Chennai port are the major ports of our countries.

14. Describe the advantages of Waterways?

Ans. 1. Water ways are the cheapest means of transport.

2. It is the best means of transport to carry bulky and heavy goods at lower costs.

3. It is fuel efficient as well as environment friendly.

4. All perennial rivers can be used almost throughout the year.

15. Mention the merits and demerits of airways.

Ans. Merits:

1. Airways provide the fastest means of transport.

2. It is also the most comfortable and prestigious mode of transportation.

3. For inaccessible, remote and hostile areas airways are the best means of transport.

4. During Natural and manmade disasters airways have played a vital role.
5. This mean of transport is good for transporting perishable goods.

Demerits:

1. This is costliest ones.

16. Explain the different categories of Mail.

Ans. Mails are of two types (A) First class mail (B) Second Class mail

A. First class Mail: This includes cards, envelops etc. These are air lifted between stations. These mails cover both land and connected by air.

B. Second class Mails: These mails include book packets, registered newspapers, periodicals etc. These are carried by surface mail, covering land and water.

17. Locate and Label with appropriate symbols on the map given

1. Biggest Port of India.
2. Oldest artificial Port
3. International Airport Amritsar

DO IT YOURSELF

18. Name the regions where it was difficult to lay railway tracks. And why?

Ans. 1. Large rivers in Northern Plains require construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacle.

2. It's difficult to laid railway tracks in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

3. Himalayas region is also unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

19. Explain the dimensions and length of different types of Railway Gauges.

Ans. Following are different dimensions and length of railway gauges:

| Gauges in meters | Route(km) | Running track(km) | Total Track (km) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Broad Gauge(1,676) | 46,807 | 66,754 | 88,547 |
| Metro Guege(1.000) | 13,209 | 13,976 | 16,489 |
| Narrow Gauge(0.762 & 0.610) | 3,124 | 3,129 | 3,450 |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| Total | 63,221 | 83,859 | 1,08,486 |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|

20. Classify roads on the basis of material used for construction?

Ans. Classification of roads on the basis of type of material used for their construction such as Metalled roads and Unmetalled roads:

1. Metalled roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal. These are pakka roads and all weather roads. These roads are broad and smooth and are all weather roads.
2. Unmetalled Roads go out of use in the rainy season. Roads are narrow and uneven and get damaged during rainy season. These roads are common in rural areas.

21. What are the problems faced by roads in India?

Ans. 1. Inadequate road network to meet the needs of the people.

2. About half of the roads are Unmetalled and this limits their usage during rainy seasons.

3. The national highways are inadequate too.

4. Moreover the roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

22. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international trade and local trade?

Ans. Trade: The exchange of goods among people states and countries is referred to trade. Market is the place where such exchange takes place.

1. 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.

2. 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.

23. A. Two features A and B are marked 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 on the map.

1. Northern most tip of NH-7

2. Extreme South-West Port

B. Locate and Label Kolkata inland Riverine port with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification

Ans.



24. Describe factors of Indian Tourism as a trade.

Ans. 1. The arrival of foreign tourists has increased in our country over the year.

2. It contributes 21,828 crore as foreign exchange.

3. Tourism promotes national integration and international understanding.

4. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
5. Tourism helps in the development of Indian handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

25. Mention any three features of Kandla Port.

Ans. 1. Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port, in the wake loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition.

2. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

3. This port is situated on the western side of India.

26. What is the meaning of road density? Describe the road density of Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. Density of road Density: The length of road per 100sq. km of area is known as density of roads.

Distribution of roads is not uniform in the country. Density of all roads varies from only 10 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 375 km in Kerala with the national average of the 75 km (1996-97).

27. Study the table given and answer the following questions that following:

| National Highways | Length (in Km) | Terminal Stations |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 | 1465 | Delhi-Kolkata |
| 5 | 1533 | Chennai-Jharpokhra (Odisha) |
| 7 | 2369 | Varanasi- Kanayakumari |
| 1 | 1526 | Pathankot-Samakhiali(Kachchh) |

1. Which is the longest national Highway of India?

2. Name the terminal stations of NH2 highway.

How far is Pathankot from Samakhiali as route road?

Ans. 1. National Highway-7

2. Delhi-Kolkata

3. 1526 km

28. What is the importance of Railways in daily life?

Ans. 1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

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

29. A. Two features A and B are marked 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 on the map.

1. Northern Most International Airport of India
2. Southern Most International Airport of India

B. Locate and Label Paradip Port with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Ans.



30. Highlight the importance of radio and television as an effective means of mass communication in India.

Ans. 1. 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.

2. 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.

31. Name any three waterways which have been declared as National Waterways by the Government of India.

Ans. 1. The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1620)-N.M. No.1
2. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891)-N.W No.2
3. The west-Coast canals in Kerala (Kottapuram-komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km)-N.W.No3.

32. Name the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor in India. And can you distinguish between harbour and port

Ans. Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor in India. The area where different commercial activities like loading and unloading of cargo, storage of cargo and embarking of passengers- are carried on is called port. Harbour is that stretch of deep water, whether natural or artificial, where ships are stationed and provided protection from rough sea.

33. What is balance of trade? In which situation is it favorable and unfavorable?
Ans. Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its exports and imports.

1. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favorable balance of trade.
2. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavorable balance of trade.

34. The Great Plains have more railways than the Himalayan Mountains. Why

Ans. 1. Level land of the Great Plains of India provides favourable conditions for the development of Railway.

High density of population in the Great Plains as compared with the Himalayan Mountains encouraged laying down of more railway lines to meet the demand of passengers.

35.A. Two features A and B are marked 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 on the map.

1. Head quarter of Eastern Railway
2. Head quarter of Northern Railway

B. Locate and Label Mumbai Church gate Head quarter Western railway with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Ans.



36. What do you mean by tourism?

Ans. Tourism comprises the activities of the people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environments for more than one consecutive day for leisure, business and other purposes. Tourists visit other places for heritage tourism, religious activities, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

37. What are the advantages of transport?

- Ans. 1. Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.
2. Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another
3. Helps in production and distribution of goods.
4. Connect markets with the production centers.
5. Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.
6. Helps in development of trade and commerce.
7. Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.
-

38. What are the chief import and export items in India?

Ans. Import Items:-

1. Agriculture and allied products (2.53 %),
2. Ores and minerals (9.12 %),
3. Gems and jewellery (26.75%)
4. Chemical and allied products (24.45%),
5. Engineering goods (35.63%) Petroleum products (86.12%)

Export Items:-

1. Petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%)
 2. Pearls and precious stones (29.26%)
 3. Inorganic chemicals (29.39%),
 4. Coal, coke and briquettes (94.17%)
 5. Machinery (12.56%).
-

39. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?

- Ans. 1. Road network is inadequate for increasing volume of traffic.
2. About half of the roads are Unmetalled.
3. The National Highways are inadequate and are poorly maintained.
4. The roadways are highly congested in cities and are lacking safety measures.
5. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
6. Lack of proper security measures.
-

40. What are the features of railways in India?

- Ans. 1. Very useful for carrying heavy and bulky goods and materials.
2. Comparatively cheaper than Roadways and Airways for long distances.
3. Gives employment to a large number of people.
4. The Indian Railways are the largest public undertaking run by the Central Government
5. The principal (Main) mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
6. Railways conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.

7. Acts as an Integrating force by bringing people close to each other.
 8. Suitable for long distances and Provides comfort of a home
-

41. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?

Ans. 1. Requires huge investment at the time of installation.

2. Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.

3. Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.

4. Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.

5. Ticket-less travelers.

6. Thefts and damaging of railway property.

7. Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.

8. conversions.

9. Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.

10. Modernization and Electrification.

5 Mark Questions

1. 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.

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

Ans. 1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

2. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

3. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.

4. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

5. 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 vehicles and 228,170 wagons as on 31 March 2004.

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

Ans. 1. 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.

2. 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.

3. The peninsular regions with their hilly terrains also make it difficult to lay railway tracks. In such areas, railway tracks have to be laid through low hills or gaps or tunnels.

4. The low flood plains of Assam and Bihar, where floods are common, have difficulty in maintaining railway lines.

5. Deserts of Rajasthan and the hilly tracks of the Sahayadris were unfavorable for development of railways.

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

Ans. 1. 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.

2. Mumbai Port: Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.

3. 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.

4. Marmagao Port (Goa): It is the premier iron exporting port of the country. This port accounts for about fifty percent of India's iron ore export.

5. New Mangalore Port: New Mangalore port located in Karnataka caters to the export iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.

6. Kochi Port: Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

5. Name any two navigational Rivers of India? In which part of India Inland Waterways 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:

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

Demerits:

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

6. 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.

7. Explain the different reason for the growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport.

- Ans.
1. Construction of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
 2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
 3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
 4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
 5. It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
 6. 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.

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

Ans. 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.

1. 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.
2. Vishakhapatnam Port: Vishakhapatnam is the deepest; land locked and protected port on the east coast.
3. Paradip Port: Paradip Port in Odisha, is mainly developed for export of iron Ore.
4. Kolkata Port: Kolkata, a major riverine port and a tidal port. It has a vast and rich hinterland of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin.

9. Which agency provides the air travel service in north-eastern and off shore areas of India? Explain why air transport is preferred in north-eastern states of India.

Ans. Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd. Provide the air travel service in the north eastern areas of India. Because of the following reasons the air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern states of India;

1. These states are mostly lie in the hilly areas and difficult terrains are there.
2. Dense forests are found in this region
3. Big rivers and dissected relief is found in this area.
4. Heavy rain fall and frequent floods.
5. Due to all above written reasons it is very difficult to construct roads and lay railway lines. That's why air transport is preferred in the north-eastern states of India.

10. Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network.

- Ans. 1. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.
2. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
 3. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because pipeline.
 4. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
 5. Pipelines can be laid anywhere in mountainous region, deserts, under sea and hilly area also.
 6. It rules out trans-shipment losses and delay.
 7. It is environment friendly mode of transportation.