



# LIFE LINE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

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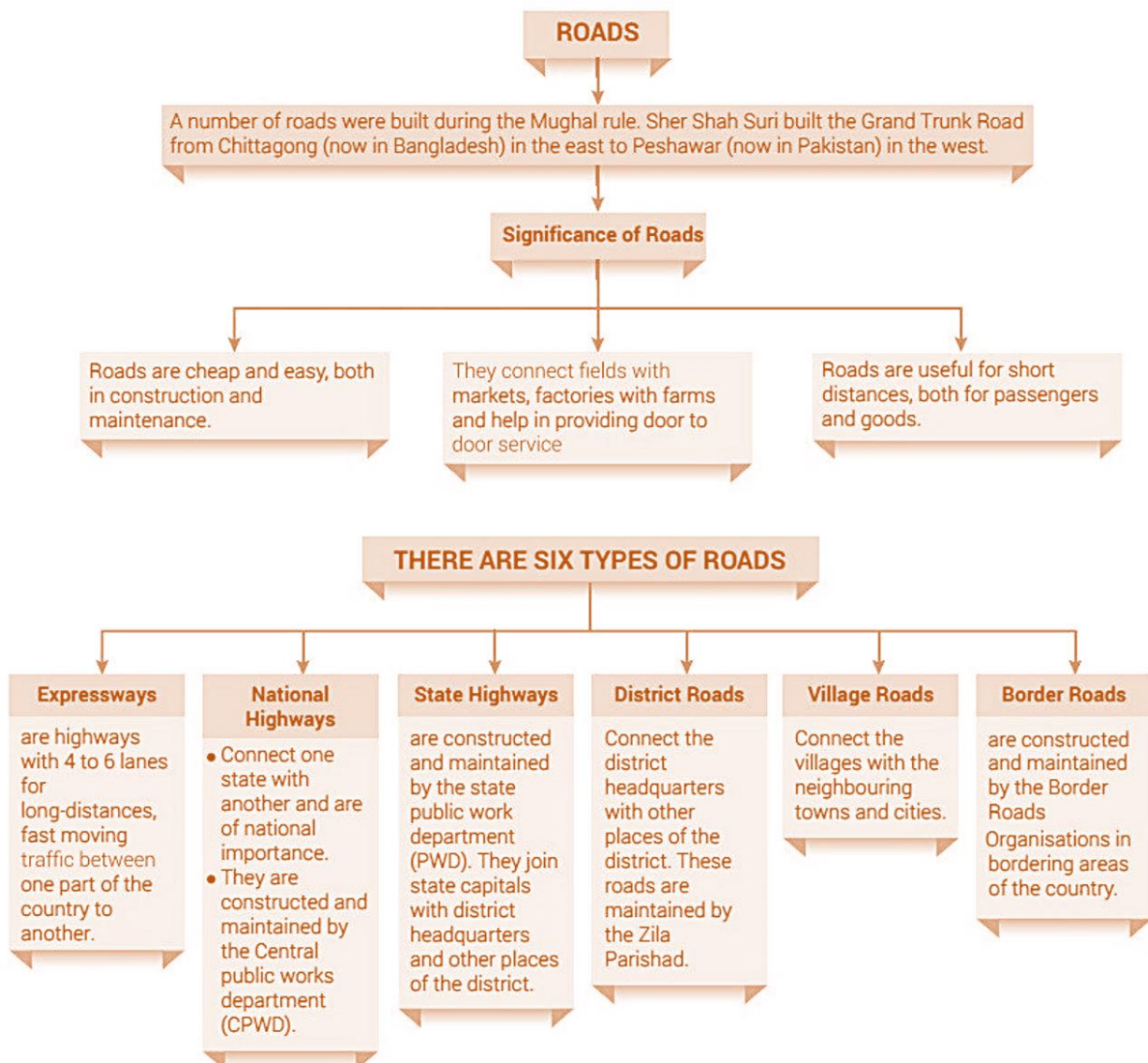
**GEOGRAPHY**

**REVISION MODULE**



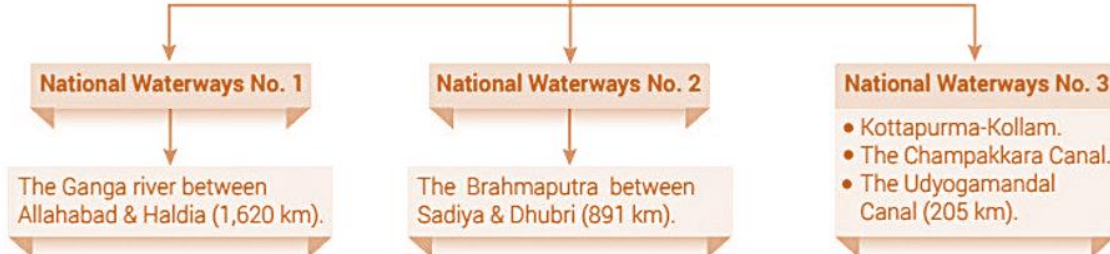
**NOTE:** Only map pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination  
 Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments  
 (Internally assessed for 5 marks)

## BASIC CONCEPTS – A FLOW CHART

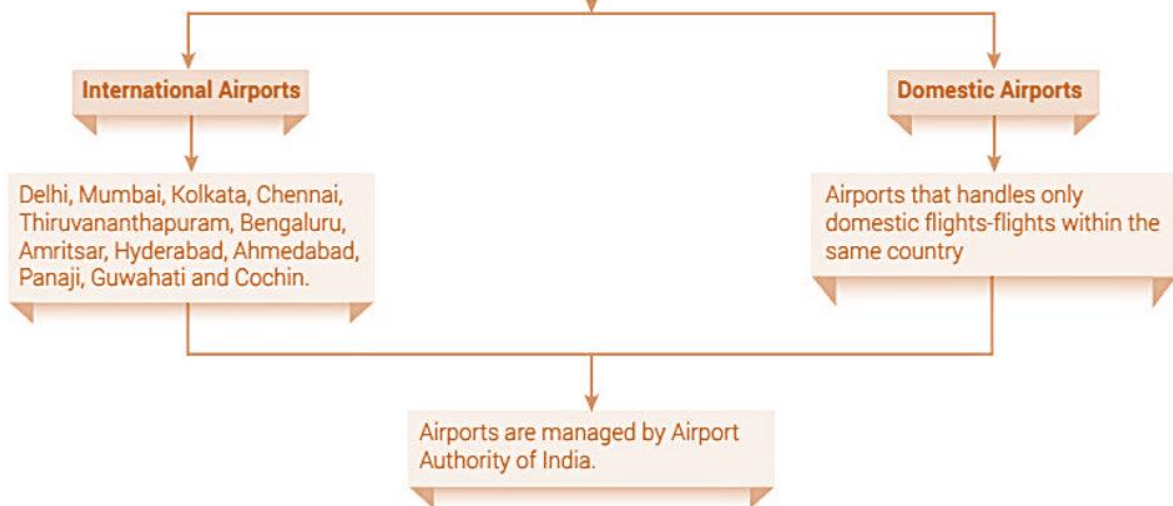


**INLAND WATERWAYS**

The Government has declared the following waterways as National Waterways.



**Types of Airways**



**SEAPORTS**

India has 12 major, 200 notified (minor, major and intermediate ports.)





## IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **Consumer:** A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
2. **Communication:** The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.
3. **Topography:** The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
4. **Super Highways:** A highway designed for travel at high speeds, having more than one lane for each direction of traffic, a safety strip dividing the two directions, and clove leaves to route the traffic on and off the highway.
5. **Sea Ports:** A port harbour, or town accessible to a seacoast and providing accommodation for seagoing vessels.
6. **Tourism:** The commercial organisation and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
7. **State Highways** are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with National Highways or highways of neighbouring states.
8. **National Highways:** Network of India is a network of highways that is managed and maintained by agencies of the Government of India.
9. **A Border Road Organisation (BRO)** develops and maintains road networks in India's border areas and friendly neighbouring countries.
10. **Railway Network:** Rail transport is a means of conveyance to passengers and goods on wheeled vehicles running on rails, also known as tracks. It is also commonly referred to as train transport.

## NCERT Textbook Questions

### Q. 1. Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?

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

Ans. (c) Silchar and Porbandar

(ii) Which mode of transport reduces trans-shipment losses and delay?

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

Ans. (b) Pipelines

(iii) Which one of the following States is not connected by H.V.J. pipeline?

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

Ans. (c) Maharashtra

(iv) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?

- (a) Chennai (b) Tuticorin  
(c) Paradwip (d) Visakhapatnam

Ans. (d) Visakhapatnam



(v) Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India?

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

Ans. (b) Roadways

(vi) Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

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

Ans. (c) International trade.

**Q. 2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.**

(i) State any three merits of roadways.

Ans. The three merits of roadways are:

- (a) Roadways provide connectivity to the extreme parts of the country, even to such areas where railways and other modes of transportation are not available. They can be formed on differing topographies also, such as in jungles, over rivers, mountains, etc.  
(b) Cost of construction and maintenance is much lower than any other modes of transportation. This allows different tiers of government and private operators to make roads and maintain them as per their needs.  
(c) Roads provide door to door service and are therefore used as a means of access to other modes of transport such as a link to railway stations, airports, ports, etc.

(ii) Where and why is the rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

Ans. Railways are the most convenient means of transport in the Northern Plains of India. The flat terrain has eased the construction of rail tracks while dense population, agricultural and industrial trade has favoured the growth of railways in this region. Rail transport is considered a convenient mode of transportation as railways can transport larger number of goods and passengers over long distances at economical cost and comfort.

(iii) What is the significance of the border roads?

Ans. The Border Roads provide a link to the border frontiers and towns of our country. These roads are required by armed forces to access and protect India's border. The Border Road Organisation under the Government of India constructs and maintains these roads.

(iv) 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. The exchange of commodities between two or more countries is termed as international trade. Local trade is carried between cities, towns or villages within a particular region of a country.

**Q. 3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

(i) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifeline of a nation and its economy?

Ans. The means of transportation provide the main link to transfer and exchange goods quickly, especially large goods over long distances. This provides an efficient means to source raw materials and distribute finished products, thereby leading to faster trade routes. They also provide a larger coverage in terms of area, which brings people of different regions within the country and the world closer to one another. Therefore, the means of transportation allow faster access to large number of producers and consumers, thereby leading to a growth in trade and subsequently development of the economy.

(ii) Write a note on the changing nature of International trade in the last fifteen years.

Ans. Trade relations among different countries and regions have increased in the past 15 years. Many countries such as China, Brazil, South Africa, India, among others have increased their share of international trade. In India, export of agricultural products, mining products, jewellery, chemicals, etc., while import of petroleum products, gold, engineering products, etc. have



increased in the past decade. There has been a growth of trade of services and human resources in the global market. India has emerged as an exporter of Information Technology and large semi-skilled and skilled labour.

**Q. 4. Quiz Drive**

- (i) Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.
- (ii) The name of National Highway No. 2.
- (iii) The headquarters of the southern railway zone.
- (iv) The rail gauge with a track width of 1676 mm.
- (v) The southern terminal of National Highway No. 7.
- (vi) A Riverine Port.
- (vii) Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

**Ans.**

- (i) Srinagar
- (ii) Delhi-Dankuni (near Kolkata) (it's the port of the Golden quadrilateral super highways).
- (iii) Chennai central
- (iv) Broad gauge
- (v) Tuticorin
- (vi) Port of Kolkata
- (vii) Deendayal Upadhyaya (Mughal Sarai)

**Multiple Choice Questions**

Choose and write the correct option.

1. Which one of the following is the oldest port of the eastern coast of India?  
(a) Kolkata                      (b) Visakhapatnam                      (c) Tuticorin                      (d) Chennai
2. Countries like Nepal and Bhutan are called:  
(a) coastal countries                      (b) landlocked countries  
(c) gulf countries                      (d) none of these
3. Which one of the following ports is a tidal port?  
(a) Mumbai                      (b) New Mangalore port  
(c) Kandla                      (d) Visakhapatnam
4. What is the major objective of the Super Highways?  
(a) To reduce time and distance between mega cities  
(b) To break interstate barriers  
(c) To compete with the railways in India  
(d) None of these
5. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) was established in \_\_\_\_\_ for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.  
(a) 1965                      (b) 1955  
(c) 1960                      (d) 1970
6. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West Corridors?  
(a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari                      (b) Silcher and Porbandar  
(c) Mumbai and Kolkata                      (d) Nagpur and Siligudi
7. What locations are connected by the North-South corridors?  
(a) Delhi and Kanyakumari                      (b) Delhi and Mumbai  
(c) Jabalpur and Madurai                      (d) Srinagar and Kanyakumari



8. Which organisation constructs and maintains roads in the border areas?  
 (a) NHAI (b) BRO  
 (c) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (d) BSF
9. Which one of the following ports was developed to relieve the pressure on Kolkata port?  
 (a) Haldia (b) Paradwip (c) Visakhapatnam (d) Kandla
10. East-West Corridor connecting Silchar in \_\_\_\_\_ and Porbandar in Gujarat are part of the Golden Quadrilateral Highways.  
 (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Manipur (d) Sikkim
11. The major objective of these super highways is to reduce the time and distance between the megacities in India. These highways projects are being implemented by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)  
 (b) State Highway Authority of India  
 (c) Public Works Department  
 (d) All of these
12. District Roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Zila Parishad (b) State Government  
 (c) Central Government (d) Village Panchayat
13. National Waterway No.2 is between Sadiya and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Dhubri (b) Udyogamandal (c) Haldia (d) Champakkara
14. The Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations, \_\_\_\_\_ has the maximum total track in kilometres.  
 (a) Broad Gauge (b) Metre Gauge (c) Narrow Gauge (d) None of these
15. From Salaya in Gujarat to \_\_\_\_\_ in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat is one of the three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country.  
 (a) Jalandhar (b) Ludhiana (c) Chandigarh (d) Amritsar
16. \_\_\_\_\_ port was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai Port, in the wake of the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition.  
 (a) Surat (b) Porbandar (c) Okha (d) Kandla

## ANSWERS

1. (d)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (c)      6. (b)      7. (d)      8. (b)  
 9. (a)      10. (a)      11. (a)      12. (a)      13. (a)      14. (a)      15. (a)      16. (d)

## Correct and Rewrite

Correct the following statements and rewrite them.

1. India is not well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
2. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as District roads.
3. Railways also makes it difficult for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
4. Pipeline transport network is an old arrival on the transportation map of India.

## ANSWERS

1. India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
2. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.
3. Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
4. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India.

## Assertion-Reason Questions

The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

1. **Assertion(A)** : Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air.

**Reason (R)** : Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport.

2. **Assertion(A)** : Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.

**Reason (R)** : Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition.

3. **Assertion(A)** : The air transport was nationalised in 1955.

**Reason (R)** : Air India provides domestic and international air services.

4. **Assertion(A)** : The Indian postal network is the largest in the world.

**Reason (R)** : It handles parcels as well as personal written communications like emails.

5. **Assertion(A)** : The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

**Reason (R)** : Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.

## ANSWERS

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (d)      4. (c)      5. (b)

## EXPLANATIONS OF SELECTED ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

2. The Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
3. The air transport was nationalised in 1953.
4. It handles parcels as well as personal communications like cards & envelopes.
5. The market is the place where such exchanges take place.



## ANSWERS

1. India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
2. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.
3. Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
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## ANSWERS

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## EXPLANATIONS OF SELECTED ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

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5. The market is the place where such exchanges take place.

## Source-based/Case-based Questions

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

### PASSAGE-1

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects.

- (i) Which radio broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, to different parts of India?
- (ii) Which television channel of India is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world?
- (iii) What is the purpose of mass communication other than entertainment?

### PASSAGE-2

Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal power 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 fertiliser plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays. There are three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country. • From oil fields in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri. • 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, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

- (i) Mention any one disadvantage of pipeline transportation.
- (ii) Name the networks of pipelines bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia.
- (iv) Mention any two states which is connected with the H.V.J. pipeline.

### ANSWERS

1. (i) All India Radio (Akashwani)
- (ii) Doordarshan the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.
- (iii) It also creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.



2. (i) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is very low.  
 (ii) Pipeline from Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)  
 (iii) (a) Gujarat  
 (b) Madhya Pradesh

## Very Short Answer Questions

Each of the following questions is of 2 marks.

- Q. 1.** (i) Why is an efficient means of transport considered as a prerequisite for fast development?  
 (ii) What is the extent of North-South Corridor of India?
- Ans.** (i) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.  
 (ii) North-South Corridor links Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).
- Q. 2.** (i) Name the southern terminal station of the 'North-South Corridor.' [CBSE Delhi 2017]  
 (ii) Name the river which is related to 'National Waterways' No. 1. [CBSE Delhi 2017]
- Ans.** (i) Kanyakumari  
 (ii) Ganga
- Q. 3.** (i) Who looks after the National Highways of India?  
 (ii) Who looks after State Highways of India?
- Ans.** (i) Central Public Works Department (CPWD).  
 (ii) State Public Works Department (PWD) in states and union territories.
- Q. 4.** (i) Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2. [CBSE (AI) 2017]  
 (ii) What do you know about District Roads?
- Ans.** (i) The river related to National Waterway No.2 is river 'Brahmaputra'.  
 (ii) District Roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by Zila Parishad.
- Q. 5.** What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India? [CBSE Sample Paper 2016]  
**Ans.** Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India to transport liquids as well as solids in slurry form.
- Q. 6.** What is the significance of waterways?
- Ans.** Waterways are the cheapest means of transportation and good for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- Q. 7.** (i) Name the first sea port developed soon after independence on the western coast of India. [CBSE (F) 2017, 2020, 32/2/1]  
 (ii) Name the State related to National Waterways No. 3. [CBSE (F) 2017]
- Ans.** (i) Kandla  
 (ii) State related to National Waterways No. 3 is Kerala.
- Q. 8.** (i) Name the port and state which caters to the export of Iron-ore of Kudremukh river.  
 (ii) Where is Kochi port located?
- Ans.** (i) New Mangalore Port in Karnataka.  
 (ii) At the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour in Kerala.
- Q. 9.** (i) Which is the oldest artificial Port of India? [CBSE (Delhi) 2020]  
 (ii) Which is the deepest landlocked well protected sea port of India? [CBSE (Delhi) 2020]
- Ans.** (i) Chennai.  
 (ii) Visakhapatnam.

- Q. 10.** (i) Name the Inland riverine major sea port of India? [CBSE 2020, 32/2/1]  
 (ii) Name the sea-port that was developed to relieve growing pressure on the Mumbai port. [CBSE 2020, 32/4/1]

**Ans.** (i) Kolkata.

(ii) Jawahar Lal Nehru Port [CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/4/1)]

- Q. 11.** Name the sea-port that was developed to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port. [CBSE 2020, 32/4/1]

**Ans.** Haldia Port [CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/4/1)]

- Q. 12.** (i) Write the name of the international airport of Mumbai. [CBSE (F) 2017]  
 (ii) What does 'Mass Communication' mean?

**Ans.** (i) Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport.

(ii) Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.

- Q. 13.** (i) What does 'balance of trade' mean?  
 (ii) What does unfavourable balance of trade mean?

**Ans.** (i) The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its exports and imports.

(ii) If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as an unfavourable balance of trade.

- Q. 14.** What are the benefits of tourism?

**Ans.** Tourism promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our cultural heritage.

- Q. 15.** What types of tourism attract tourists to India?

**Ans.** (a) Heritage tourism (b) Ecotourism (c) Adventure tourism  
 (d) Cultural tourism (e) Medical tourism (f) Business tourism

- Q. 16.** (i) Handling of exports and imports on a large scale is done conveniently from the Kandla port. Why? [CBSE Sample Paper 2017]  
 (ii) What is favourable balance of trade?

**Ans.** (i) Kandla is a tidal port, hence large ships can enter and leave the port easily.

(ii) When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.

- Q. 17.** Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B. [CBSE 2020, 32/3/1]

Means of Transport		
Land	Water	Air
Roadways	Inland waterways	Domestic
Railways	B-?	International
A-?		

**Ans.** A- Pipeline

B- Overseas

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/3/1)]



## Short Answer Questions

Each of the following questions is of 3 marks.

- Q. 1. "The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development." Justify the statement. [CBSE 2017(32/2/2)]

Ans.

23 The advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic development because -

- \* International trade brings in the much needed foreign exchange.
- \* More new MNCs are setup in the country which eventually leads to the development.
- \* It brings revenue that helps the country to develop at the fullest.
- \* If a country exports (in terms of money) more then it help the country earn more because it brings the money required for development.
- \* Thus, advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its development because it tells how much companies/industries are there in a country.

[Topper's Answer 2017 (32/2/2)]

- Q. 2. "Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." Support the statement. [CBSE (AI) 2017]

Ans. Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades

- (i) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (ii) Tourism also promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts.
- (iii) It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.

- Q. 3. "Rail transport suffers from certain problems in India." Support the statement with examples. [CBSE 2010 (32/4/1)]

Ans. Problems of rail transport

- (i) Many passengers travel without tickets.
- (ii) Theft and damaging of Railway property.
- (iii) Unnecessary chain pulling.
- (iv) Late running of trains.

Any other relevant point

- Q. 4. What are the three important networks of pipeline transportation?

Ans.

- (i) From oilfields in upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Prayagraj (Allahabad).
- (ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat.
- (iii) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.



**Q. 5. What are the advantages of using pipelines?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal plants.
  - (ii) Solids can also be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.
  - (iii) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out transshipment losses or delays.

**Q. 6. Differentiate between personal and mass communication.**

**Ans.**

Personal Communication	Mass Communication
(i) It's the communication between person to person.	It's the communication among the masses.
(ii) It provides necessary communication between two people making man a social animal.	It provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses.
(iii) We have letters, e-mails, SMSs, telephone and mobile phone facilities which also include STD and ISD services.	It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films, etc.

**Q. 7. What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same.**

[CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

**Ans.** Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport these days. In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

**Merits:**

- (i) Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.
- (ii) Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.
- (iii) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

**Demerits:**

- (i) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.
- (ii) Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resources like water, mineral oil, etc.

**Q. 8. Which three highways are included in Super Highways of India?**

- Ans.**
- (i) **Golden Quadrilateral:** The government of India has launched a major road development project linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi by a six-lane super highway.
  - (ii) **The North-South Corridor:** In the north, it links Srinagar of Jammu & Kashmir to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
  - (iii) **The East-West Corridor:** It connects Silchar of Assam in the east to Porbandar of Gujarat in the west.

**Q. 9. What are the major objectives of these Super Highways?**

**Ans.** The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between mega cities of India. These projects have also helped in the economic development of the country. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).



**Q. 17. "Information and Communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Justify the statement with examples.**

[CBSE (F) 2016]

**Ans. Technology stimulated the globalisation process:**

- (i) Improved transportation technology has made delivery of goods much faster across long distances at lower cost.
- (ii) Goods are placed in the containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.
- (iii) Technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.
- (iv) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.

**Q. 18. "Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India." Give three reasons to prove this preference.**

[CBSE Sample Paper 2017]

**OR**

**Why is air travel more popular in the North-Eastern states of India? Explain.** [CBSE (F) 2016]

**Ans. Air travel is more popular in the north eastern states of India because:**

- (i) The north-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief and dense forests hence, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines there.
- (ii) There are frequent floods and international frontiers, which require immediate and quick attention from the government authorities. Floods also damage roads and railway lines.
- (iii) Air travel has made access to north-eastern part of the country easier and quicker.

**Q. 19. How are transport, communication and trade complementary to each other?**

- Ans.**
- (i) For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space.
  - (ii) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
  - (iii) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system.

**Q. 20. Classify roads on the basis of their capacity.**

- Ans.**
- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) North-South Corridors  | (ii) East-west Corridors |
| (iii) Golden Quadrilateral | (iv) National Highways   |
| (v) State Highways         | (vi) District Roads      |
| (vii) Rural Roads          | (viii) Border Roads      |

**Q. 21. What do you know about Kandla Port?**

**Ans.** Kandla in Kachchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port. It is the only important port of Gujarat as after partition, the Karachi port had become a part of Pakistan. It is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states to regions of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**Q. 22. What are the advantages of airways?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Today, air travel is the fastest, most comfortable and the prestigious mode of transport.
  - (ii) It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease.
  - (iii) In north-eastern part of India, there are big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers. In such situations, air transport is considered to be the best option. Government of India has made special provisions to make air travel pocket friendly to north-eastern states of India.



**Q. 10. What is the strategic importance of New Mangalore and Kochi ports?**

- Ans.** (i) **New Mangalore:** This port is located in Karnataka and caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.  
(ii) **Kochchi:** Kochchi is the extreme South-Western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour. This port has the biggest ship building yard.

**Q. 11. What kind of port is Port of Tuticorin?**

- Ans.** Moving along the east coast, we can see the extreme South Eastern Port of Tuticorin. This port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. It has a flourishing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India.

**Q. 12. Name the major international airports of India.**

- Ans.** (i) **Delhi:** Indira Gandhi International Airport  
(ii) **Amritsar:** Raja Sansi International Airport  
(iii) **Kolkata:** Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport  
(iv) **Mumbai:** Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport  
(v) **Chennai:** Meenambakkam International Airport  
(vi) **Hyderabad:** Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

**Q. 13. What is India's status in the making of feature films?**

- Ans.** India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films, video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

**Q. 14. What commodities are exported and imported by India?**

- Ans.** The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc. The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products.

**Q. 15. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples. [CBSE Delhi 2017]**

**Ans. Requirement of efficient means of transport:**

- (i) 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.  
(ii) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.  
(iii) The products come to the consumers by transportation.  
(iv) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

**Q. 16. Evaluate any three features of 'Golden Quadrilateral' Super Highways. [CBSE (AI) 2017]**

- Ans.** Three features of Golden quadrilateral Super Highways:  
(i) It is the government project of major road development linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi.  
(ii) It is a six lane super highway.  
(iii) It has the objective to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.  
(iv) It is implemented by the NHAI for quick and comfortable movement of goods and passengers in India.



Q. 17. "Information and Communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Justify the statement with examples.

[CBSE (F) 2016]

Ans. Technology stimulated the globalisation process:

- (i) Improved transportation technology has made delivery of goods much faster across long distances at lower cost.
- (ii) Goods are placed in the containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.
- (iii) Technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.
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Q. 18. "Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India." Give three reasons to prove this preference.

[CBSE Sample Paper 2017]

OR

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Q. 23. Means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy. Why?

OR

“Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for the fast development.” Express your views in favour of this statement. [CBSE Delhi 2016]

- Ans. (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.  
(ii) The pace of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.  
(iii) Therefore, efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

Therefore, modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation and its modern economy.

Q. 24. Define the term ‘tourism’. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain.

[CBSE (F) 2016]

- Ans. The definition of tourism is “The cultural, recreational and commercial visits to places of interest in a country is known as tourism”

Tourism is known as trade.

- (i) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry  
(ii) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.  
(iii) Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.  
(iv) Helps in the growth of national income and integrity.

## Long Answer Questions

Each of the following questions is of 5 marks.

Q. 1. Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable. [CBSE (AI) 2017]

Ans. Role of means of transport and communication:

Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

- (i) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.  
(ii) We can proudly say that India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its large size.  
(iii) Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Cinema and Internet etc have been contributing to the socio-economic progress in many ways.  
(iv) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.  
(v) It has enriched our lives and added substantially to growth and comfort.

Q. 2. Classify roads of India on the basis of their capacity.

- Ans. (i) **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:** These projects are implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). There are three major Super Highways. Golden Quadrilateral starts from Delhi, moves to Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and back to Delhi. The North-South Corridor starts from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. The East-West Corridor connects Silchar to Porbandar.  
(ii) **National Highways:** These roads are laid and maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions, e.g., Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1.



- (iii) **State Highways:** Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as state highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by States and Union Territories.
- (iv) **District Roads:** These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.
- (v) **Rural Roads:** These roads link rural areas and villages with towns. These roads are constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

**Q. 3. What is the role played by the Eastern coastal ports of India in trade?**

- Ans.**
- (i) **Chennai:** It is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of volume of trade and cargo.
  - (ii) **Visakhapatnam:** It is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port. This port was originally conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.
  - (iii) **Paradwip Port:** It is located in Odisha and specialises in the export of iron ore.
  - (iv) **Kolkata:** It is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hooghly.
  - (v) **Haldia Port:** It was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

**Q. 4. Explain the importance of railways as a means of Transport?**

[CBSE 2019 (32/4/2)]

**OR**

**Describe the growing importance of railways.**

[CBSE 2020 (32/5/1)]

**Ans.**

22	<p>The importance of railways as a means of transport are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Railways are the principal mode of transport for passengers and goods and</li> <li>(ii) They make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business sightseeing and pilgrimage</li> <li>(iii) They are best suited for the transport of heavy and bulky goods over large terrestrial distance.</li> <li>(iv) Indian Railways have been an integrating force since the last hundred years.</li> <li>(v) The railway system bind the economic life of people and accelerate the development of industries and agriculture</li> <li>(vi) This promote national unity.</li> </ul>
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[Topper's Answer 2019 (32/4/2)]



Q. 5. Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of Roadways with those of Railways.

[CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

Ans. Roadways v/s Railways

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography which is a limitation in case of railways.
- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amounts of goods over short distances whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large numbers of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.
- (v) Roadways provide door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower but railways have not reached everywhere, still there are places which are yet to be connected with the railways.
- (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. On the other hand, railways work as a lifeline for the economic growth of a country as they carry raw materials and produce goods from one part of the nation to another on a large scale.

6. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for trade." Examine the statement. [CBSE (F) 2017]

OR

"Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement. [CBSE 2018 (32/1/1)]

Ans.

Question - 11

Introduction : Transport facilitates trade & commerce that is pre-requisite for development.

(a) Dense and efficient network of transport aids trade and commerce by increasing the ease with which they can be taken from one place to another. (products and raw materials)

(b) They increase accessibility to markets and site of production. Save time and labour. Act as an integrating force. As resources are space bound no country can sustain without trade (International/National) which is superseded by transport and communication.



(c) Increased technology in transport has linked the countries, made a global village, binded the economic life, aided in development of agriculture and rural areas along with industries and urban/ development.

(d) It has increase foreign investment and foreign trade by globalization.

Conclusion : Thus, trade transport is pre-requisite for local and national development.

[Topper's Answer 2018 (32/1/1)]

Q. 7 "International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country." Justify the statement with arguments. [CBSE 2019 (32/3/1)]

Ans. International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country

- (i) Advancement in international trade is the index of prosperity of a country.
- (ii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- (iii) The balance of trade of a country is the difference between the import and export.
- (iv) The increase of export over import is called favourable trade.
- (v) India has emerged as a software giant at International level.
- (vi) India has earned large foreign exchange through the export of IT.

*Any other relevant point*

Q. 8. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with arguments. [CBSE Comptt. 2017, Delhi 2017, (AI) 2016, 2019, 2019 (32/1/1), 2020 (32/3/1)]

Ans. "Roadways have an edge over railways"

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- (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 amounts 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.

*Any other relevant point*

Q. 9. "The distribution pattern of Indian Railway network is influenced by the physiographic factors." Examine the statement.

OR

How do physiographic, economic and administrative factors influence the railway network in India?  
[CBSE (Comptt.) 2017]

OR

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.  
[CBSE 2015, 2020 (32/5/1)]

OR

Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.  
[CBSE (F) 2016]

Ans. Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways Network:

- (i) **Northern Plains:** Vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the development of Railways in these plains. However a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide banks posed some obstacles .
- (ii) **Peninsular region and the Himalayan region:** The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iii) **Desert of Rajasthan:** It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan which has hindered the development of railways .
- (iv) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand are also not suitable for the development of railways.
- (v) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in the most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.
- (vi) Peninsular plateau rich in minerals promotes industrial development, encouraging the railway tracks.

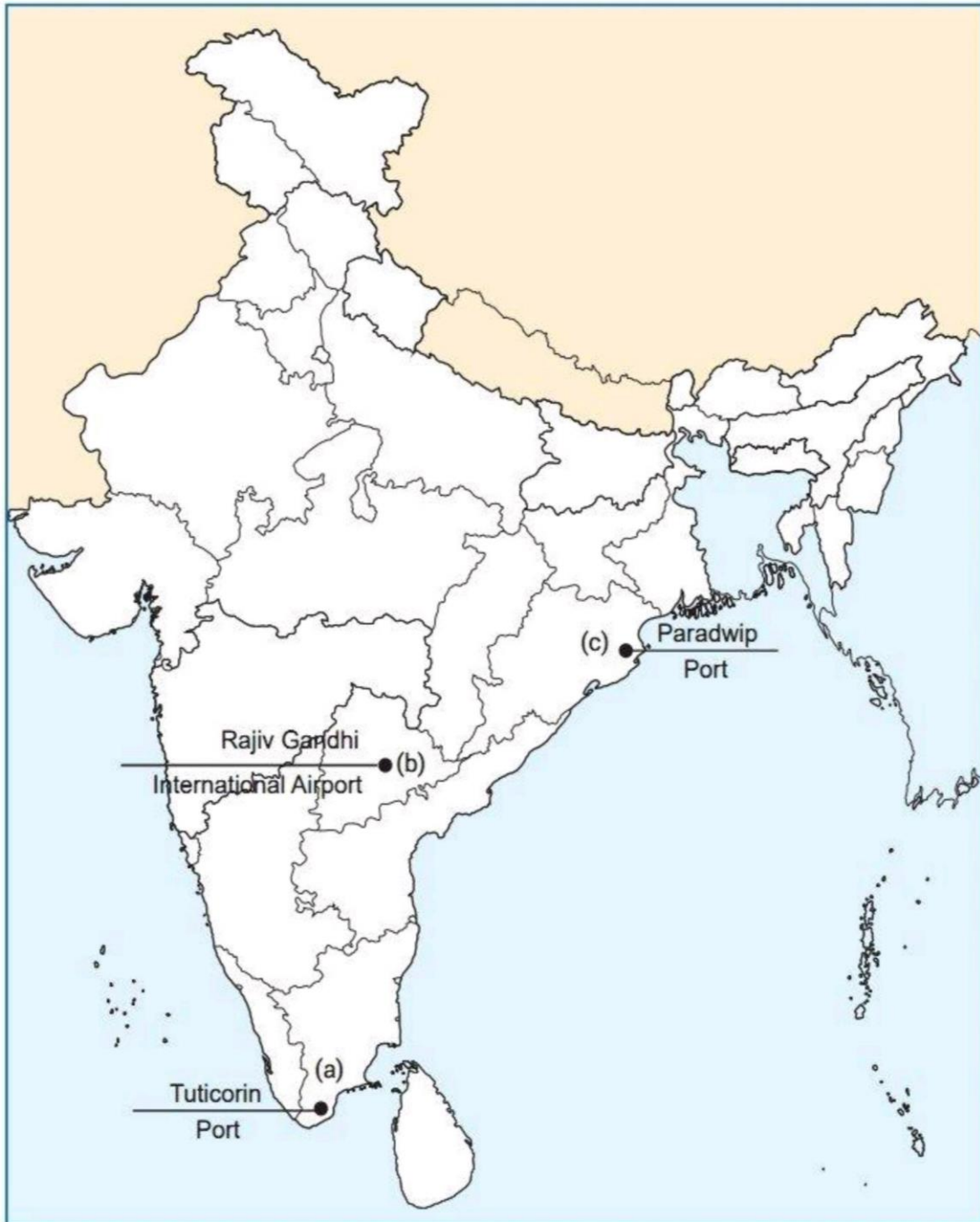
Q. 10. "No country can survive without international trade in the present Global world." Explain the statement.

- Ans.
- (i) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
  - (ii) Export and import are the components of trade.
  - (iii) International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.
  - (iv) International trade helped India in increasing its productivity and improving the quality of its products and then exporting the manufactured goods.
  - (v) International trade had also helped India to import recent technology to improve its productivity and the quality of the product.
  - (vi) Government's policy of globalisation and liberalisation had helped four folds in making its place in the Global World.



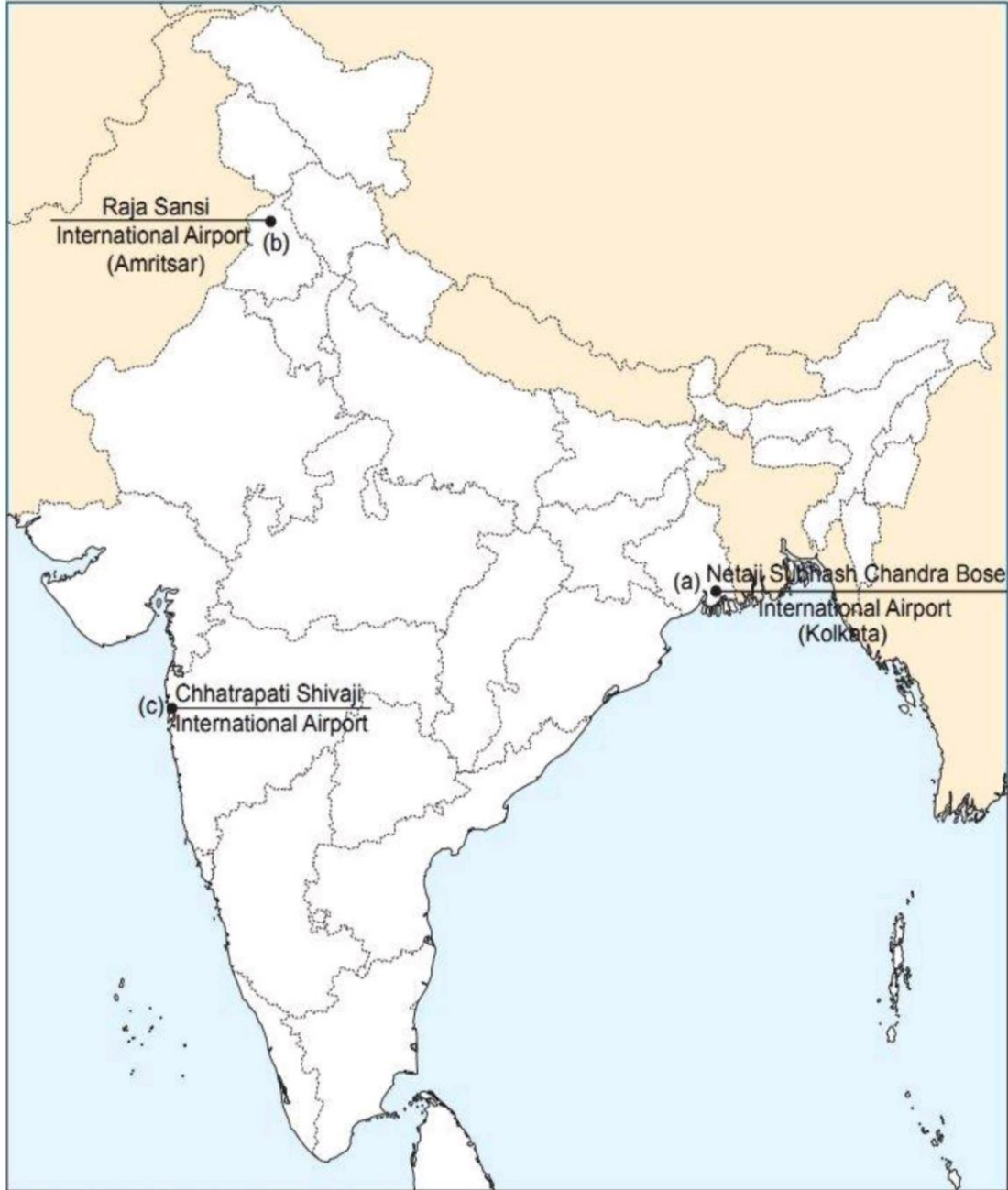
## MAP Questions

1. Locate and label the following features on the outline map of India:
  - (a) Tuticorin Port
  - (b) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
  - (c) Paradwip Port



2. Identify and mark the following on the given outline map of India:
- (a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
  - (b) Raja Sansi International Airport
  - (c) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

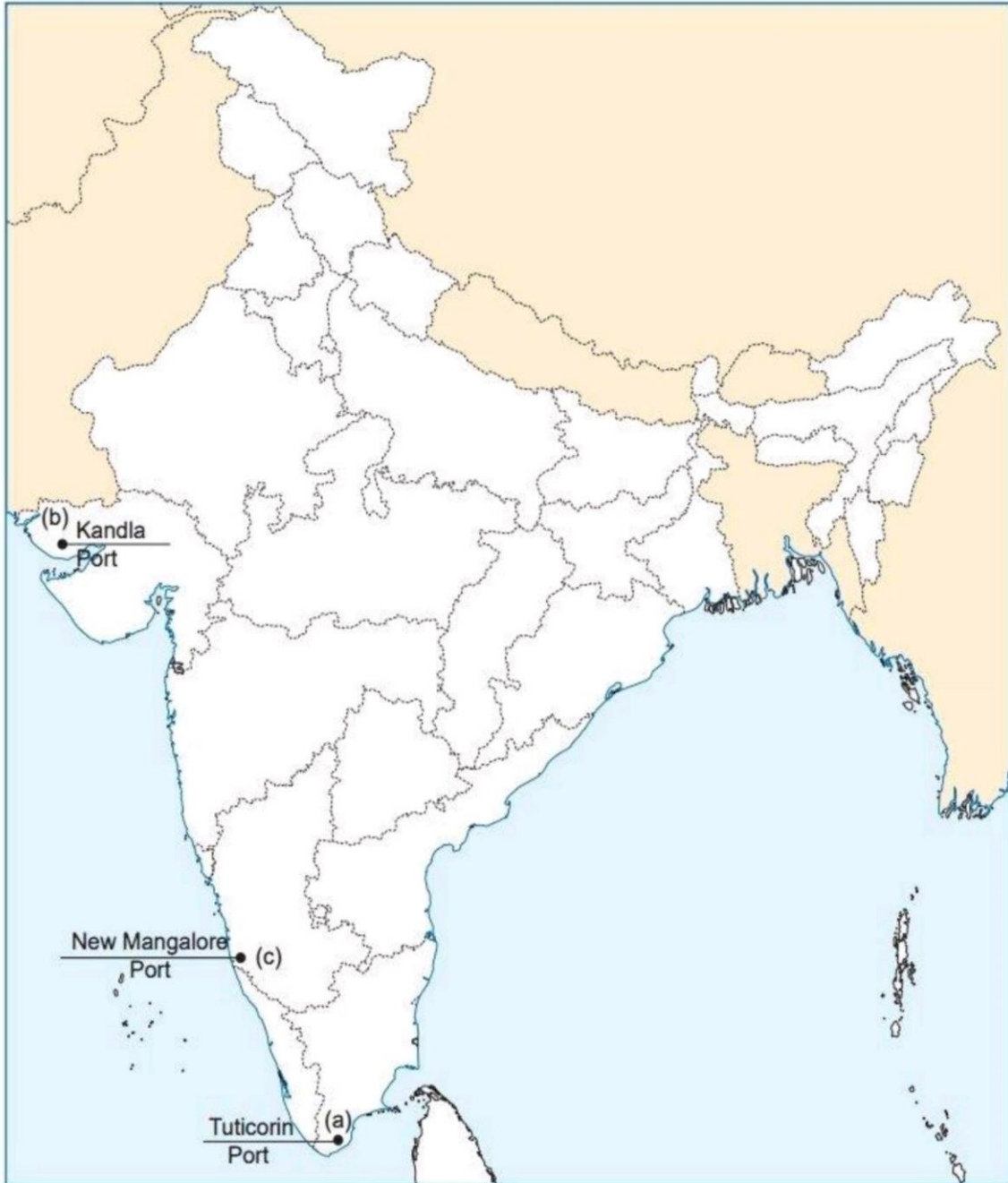
Ans.





3. Identify and mark the following on the given outline map of India:
- (a) Tuticorin—Sea Port
  - (b) Kandla—Major Sea Port
  - (c) Mangalore—Sea Port

Ans.



## Self-Assessment

Time allowed: 1 hour

Max. marks: 40

### General Instructions:

- (i) The test is divided into two sections: A and B.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section-A contains Multiple Choice Questions.
- (iv) Section-B contains Subjective Type Questions (2/3/5 marks each).

### SECTION-A

1. Choose and write the correct answer for each of the following.

(1 × 8 = 8)

- (i) It is not the national highway:
  - (a) Grand Trunk Road
  - (b) Agra-Mumbai Road
  - (c) Mathura Road
  - (d) Greater Noida Expressway
- (ii) Gauge is the term used to state
  - (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
- (iii) Gateway is the name given to
  - (a) Harbour
  - (b) Port
  - (c) Dock
  - (d) Tidal port
- (iv) 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
- (v) 'BOT' stands for:
  - (a) Bureau of Transport
  - (b) Bureau of Trans-communication
  - (c) Build, Operate and Transfer
  - (d) Bureaucracy Official against Terrorists



- (vi) What are the reasons for the growing importance of road transport vis-a-vis rail transport?
- Railways are expensive mode of travel and cargo.
  - Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
  - Roads are more popular medium of travelling.
  - Railways are more restricting.
- (vii) What is the most important factor that influences the distribution patterns of the Railway network in the country?
- Physiographic factor
  - Popularity
  - Administrative factor
  - Freight charges
- (viii) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A) :** The coastal shipping, mostly internal trade, is an important component of internal trade and commerce.
- Reason (R) :** Vast level land, high density of population, advanced agriculture are favourable for the growth of railways.

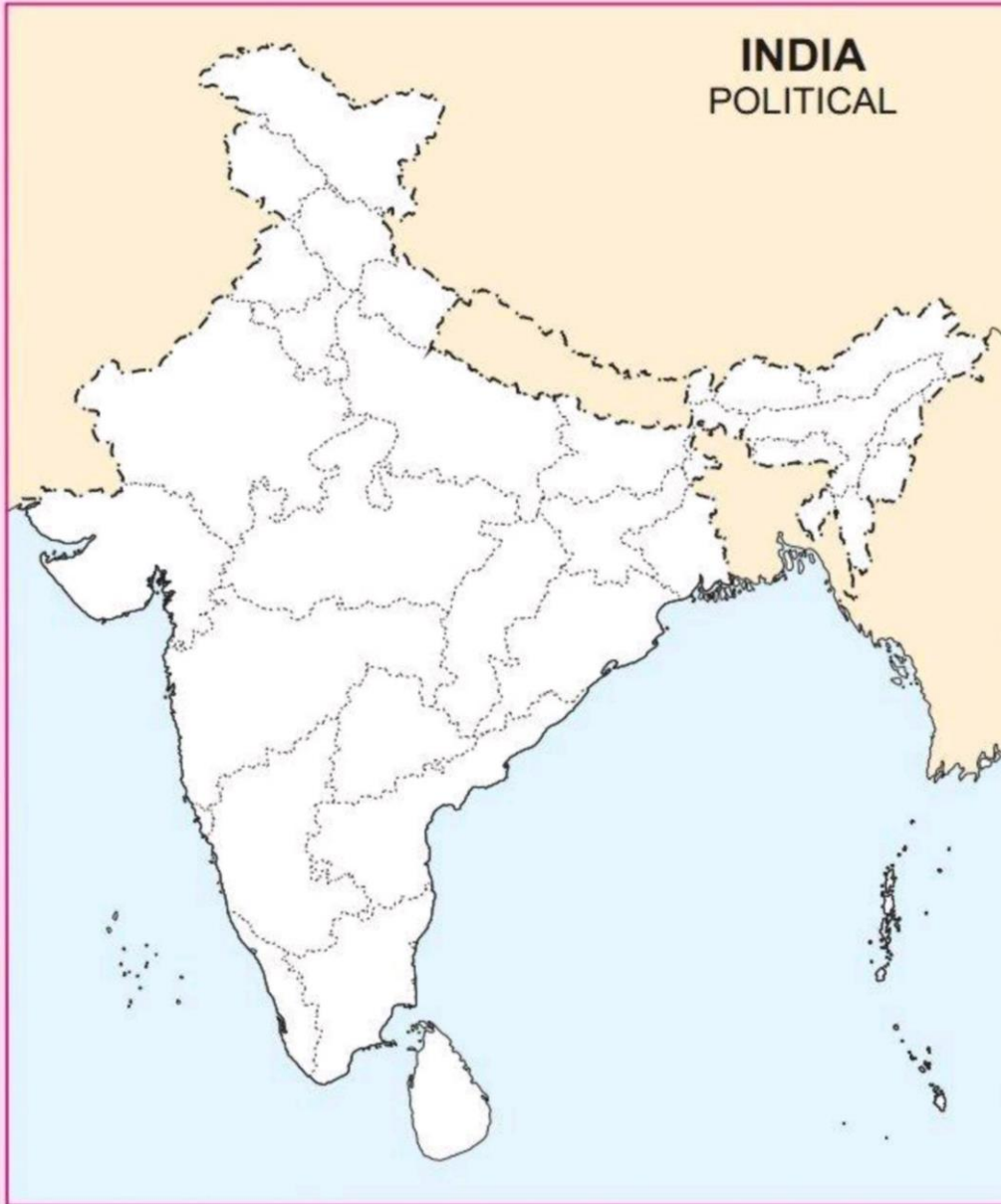
Options:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is correct but R is wrong.
- A is wrong but R is correct.

### SECTION-B

*Answer the following questions.*

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 2. What do you mean by Golden Quadrilateral? Name them.                        | 2                   |
| 3. Define border roads. Mention its importance.                                | 3                   |
| 4. Mention three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country. | 3                   |
| 5. Differentiate between personal and mass communication.                      | 3                   |
| 6. What commodities are exported and imported by India?                        | 3                   |
| 7. Mark the following on the given outline political map of India:             | [CBSE 2020, 32/5/1] |
| (a) Haldia Seaport   |                     |
| (b) Kandla Seaport   |                     |
| (c) Indira Gandhi International Airport  | 3                   |



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 8. How pipelines have played a significant role in the development of the country?         | 5 |
| 9. Define international trade. Why is it considered as an economic barometer of a country? | 5 |
| 10. State the importance of tourism as a trade.  | 5 |

