

Lifelines of National Economy

Fastrack« Revision

- ▶ The movement of goods and services from the place of production to the place of consumption necessitates the need for transport. The means of transport are classified as land, water and air transport.
- ▶ India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- ▶ In India, roads are classified into six categories according to their capacity. These are as follows:
 - **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:** These highways join the metro cities of Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai. The North-South Corridor linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari and East-West Corridor linking Silchar and Porbandar are part of this project.
 - **National Highways:** These highways link extreme parts of the country and are primary road systems. A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions. These are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

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Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) in the East to Peshawar (now in Pakistan) in the West.

- **State Highways:** These highways connect the cities and towns of a state with National Highways or highways of neighbouring states. These are maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD).
- **District Roads:** These roads connect district headquarters with other places in the district. These are maintained by the Zila Parishad.
- **Rural Roads:** These roads connect rural areas with towns. These roads are being developed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. These are maintained by the Gram Panchayats.
- **Border Roads:** These roads are constructed in the bordering areas of the country. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and are of strategic importance in the Northern and North-Eastern areas. These are maintained by the Border Road Organisation (BRO).

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The world's longest highway tunnel-Atal Tunnel (9.02 km) has been built by Border Roads Organisation (BRO). This tunnel connects Manali to Lahaul Spiti Valley throughout the year.

- ▶ Road transportation in India faces a number of problems, such as inadequate network, unmetalled roads, inadequate width, etc.
- ▶ Indian railways is the largest public sector undertaking and one of the largest network of railways in the world. The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853 covering a distance of 34 km.
 - The Indian Railway is now reorganised into 16 zones.
 - The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.
- ▶ Rail transport suffers from certain problems such as without ticket travel, theft and damage to railway property, etc.
- ▶ Pipeline transport is the mode of transportation of goods and material, usually in liquid or gaseous form, through pipes. It is a new arrival in India.
- ▶ Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are known to be a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Indian Government:
 - The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1,620 km) — National Waterway No.1.
 - The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km) — National Waterway No.2.
 - The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km) — National Waterway No.3.
 - Specified stretches of the Godavari and the Krishna rivers along with Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km) — National Waterway No.4.
 - Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with the Matai river, delta channels of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani rivers and East Coast Canal (588 km) — National Waterway No.5.
- ▶ India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast. 95% of the country's trade is initiated through these ports. India comprises of 12 major and 200 notified non-major (minor/intermediate) ports, with a long coastline of 7,516.6 km. Kandla port, Mumbai

port, Marmagao port, Vishakhapatnam port, etc. are some of the important ports of India.

- Airways is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can easily cover difficult terrains like mountains, deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches. Airways can be classified as:

- **Domestic:** On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators provide domestic air services.
- **International:** Air India provides international air services.

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Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, in its off-shore operations and to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the North-Eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- Communication refers to the exchange of ideas, thoughts, messages and emotions, either in written or oral form, from one place to another. The major means of communication are Personal Communication such as letters, cards, telecom, etc., and Mass Communication such as television, radio, press, films, etc.
- India possesses the largest postal network in the world, which handles parcels as well as the personal written communication.

- India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. More than two-thirds of the villages in India are covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) facility.
- All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, in 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, education to sports.
- India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects.
- India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.
- International trade refers to exchange of goods and commodities carried on between two countries. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. Exports and imports are the components of international trade. The difference between exports and imports is represented with the help of balance of trade.
- India possesses trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all the geographical regions of the world.
- Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, economic tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important destinations for tourists in India. Our country earns foreign exchange through tourism. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. What does the means for the movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations can be termed as?

- a. Capital b. Traders
- c. Transport system d. Power supply

Q 2. Which of the following modes of transport would you find in higher areas of mountainous regions like the Himalayas?

- a. Railways b. Roadways
- c. Inland waterways d. Airways

Q 3. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West corridor? (NCERT)

- a. Mumbai and Nagpur b. Silchar and Porbandar
- c. Mumbai and Kolkata d. Nagpur and Siligudi

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Silchar in Assam and Porbandar in Gujarat link East-West corridors while North-South corridors are linked by Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.

Q 4. Which of the following corridors links Srinagar and Kanyakumari?

- a. North-South corridor b. East-West corridor
- c. North-East corridor d. South-West corridor

Q 5. When was the Border Road Organisation (BRO) established?

- a. 1960 b. 1970
- c. 1980 d. 1990

Q 6. Who among the following maintain the district roads?

- a. Zila Parishad b. Village Panchayat
- c. Block Samiti d. Gram Panchayat

Q 7. "Roadways have an edge over railways." Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same?

- (i) Construction cost is less
- (ii) Roads can be constructed easily in dissected and undulating topography
- (iii) Roadways provide door-to-door service.
- (iv) Roadways is controlled and maintained by the government

- a. Only (iv) b. (ii) and (iii)
- c. (iii) and (iv) d. All of these



TIP

Substantiate the given statement and read all the reasons to find out the inappropriate one according to this.

- Q 8.** The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by, and factors.
- Physiographic, Political and Economic
 - Physiographic, Economic and Administrative
 - Political, Physiographic and Administrative
 - Social, Political and Economic
- Q 9.** Which of the following is the headquarter for the South-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway Zones?
- Kolkata
 - Kharagpur
 - Bhubaneswar
 - Mumbai
- Q 10.** What are the reasons for the growing importance of road transport vis-a-vis rail transport?
- Railways are expensive mode of travel
 - Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography
 - Roads are more popular medium of travelling
 - Railways are more restricting
- Q 11.** How are the railway tracks laid in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region?
- Smooth and levelled
 - Angular
 - Through low hills, gaps or tunnels
 - Steep slopes
- Q 12.** Narrow gauge railway line is found in:
- the Northern Plains
 - the Hilly areas of Darjeeling, Shillong and Ooty
 - deserts of Rajasthan
 - the Central Highlands
- Q 13.** Which of the following networks of pipeline bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and petrochemical complex of Haldia?
- Pipeline from upper Assam oil fields to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
 - Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab
 - Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Pipeline
 - Pipeline from Mumbai High to Trombay
- Q 14.** Which of the following has not been declared as the National Waterways by the government?
- The Ganga river between Allahabad now Prayagraj and Haldia (1620 km)/N.W. No. 1
 - The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)/N.W. No. 2
 - The West Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Kollam, Udyogmandal and Champakkara canals-205 km)/N.W. No. 3
 - The Brahmaputra river between Vishakhapatnam and Haldia (1620 km) N.W. No. 4
- Q 15.** Which is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port originally conceived as an outlet for iron-ore exports?
- Chennai Port
 - Vishakhapatnam Port
 - Paradip Port
 - Tuticorin Port
- Q 16.** Which of the following ports was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai Port?
- Kandla Port
 - Paradip Port
 - Tuticorin Port
 - Jawaharlal Nehru Port

- Q 17.** Which of the following port is located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour?
- Tuticorin
 - Kochchi
 - Marmagao
 - None of these
- Q 18.** port located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.
- New-Mangalore
 - Kochchi
 - Kandla
 - Vishakhapatnam
- Q 19.** This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.
- Kolkata
 - Kochchi
 - Kandla
 - Vishakhapatnam
- Q 20.** Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct options:

Column I	Column II
A. Marmagao	1. Karnataka
B. Tuticorin	2. Odisha
C. Paradip	3. Tamil Nadu
D. New Mangalore	4. Goa
A B C D	A B C D
a. 4 3 2 1	b. 1 2 4 3
c. 2 3 4 1	d. 4 2 1 3



Tip

Identify the correct location of given ports and match them with their states.

- Q 21.** Which one of the following is not true regarding the sea ports of India?
- Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour
 - Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and rich hinterland
 - Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well protected port
 - Chennai is an inland riverine port
- Q 22.** Why is air travel preferred in the North-Eastern states?
- Presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers
 - Other modes are not organised
 - The railway track is disturbed by physical features
 - Road transport is uneasy on the long drives
- Q 23.** Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the North-Eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- transporting crude oil, petroleum products
 - fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants
 - oil and natural gas corporation
 - solids

Q 24. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify

- Indian films
- Indian and foreign films
- Regional films
- Foreign films coming to India

Q 25. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- Science and technology helped to improve transport.
- Rapid moving and efficient transport brought a change.
- Transport and trade were restricted to a limited area.
- Improved communication played a major role in this change.

- (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

COMMON ERROR

Students do not read the question carefully and make incorrect sequence of given statements.

Q 26. The difference between export and import of a country is known as

- the Balance of Trade
- the Balance of Payment
- Net Trade
- International Trade

Q 27. In recent years, India is earning large foreign exchange through the export of which of the following?

- Ores and Minerals
- Information Technology
- Agricultural Products
- Electrical Goods

Q 28. Which of the following promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits?

- Tourism
- Sports
- Services
- National Heritages

Q 29. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct options:

Column I	Column II
A. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways	1. Maintained by Public Works Department
B. National Highways	2. Maintained by National Highway Authority of India
C. State Highways	3. Maintained by Central Public Works Department

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | C |
| 2 | 3 | 1 |
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 2 |
|---|---|---|

Q 30. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct options:

Column I	Column II
A. Sher Shah Suri Marg	1. Kandla
B. Tidal Port	2. Super Highways
C. Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport	3. Delhi to Amritsar
D. Golden Quadrilateral	4. Mumbai

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|

Q 31. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



This is a picture of:

- Super Highway
- State Highway
- Expressway
- National Highway

Q 32. Complete the following table with information related to the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:

Name of Corridor	From	To
North-South	Srinagar (J&K)	(A) = ?
East-West	(B) = ?	Porbandar (Gujarat)

- A-Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
B-Silchar (Assam)
- A-Kochchi (Kerala)
B-Delhi
- A-Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
B-Dispur (Assam)
- A-Kochchi (Kerala)
B-Silchar (Assam)

Q 33. Countries like Nepal and Bhutan are called:

- Coastal countries
- Gulf countries
- Landlocked countries
- None of these

Q 34. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): Road transportation in India faces a number of problems.

Statement (II): Roads are unmetalled and their network is inadequate.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.

Q 35. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct answer:

Statement (I): Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.

Statement (II): Railways in India bind to economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.



Assertion & Reason Type Questions ↘

Directions (Q.Nos. 36-40): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 36. Assertion (A): Transport and communication are called lifelines of our economy.

Reason (R): Transport and communication do not help in easy movement of goods and materials between countries.



TIP

Transport and communication are called lifelines of our economy as they reduce distances, brings people close to another by promoting interdependence among themselves and mainly helps in trade and commerce within the country.

Q 37. Assertion (A): Road transportation in India faces a number of problems.

Reason (R): Roads are unmetalled and their network is inadequate.



TIP

Density of all roads varies, keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate, they are unmetalled and unfit for use, posing a lot of problems for transportation.

Q 38. Assertion (A): Metalled roads are better than unmetalled roads.

Reason (R): Metalled roads are made of either cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal therefore, these are durable over the unmetalled roads. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season.

Q 39. Assertion (A): Railways are the most important mode of transport in India.

Reason (R): Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with goods transportation over long distances.

Q 40. Assertion (A): The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

Reason (R): The railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |



Source Based Questions ↘

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata, Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat) are part of this project This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

Q 1. Identify the road development project that has been mentioned in the source?

- Border Road Development Project
- Expressway Development Project
- Golden quadrilateral Super Highways Development Project
- National Highways Development and Maintenance Project

Q 2. Which of the following statements are not true with respect to Indian Roadways?

- Roadways in India still have an edge over railways because construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railways
- The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1
- Indian Roads are classified into 5 types
- Roadways are used as feeders to link with other transport modes

Q 3. Which among the following are connected with six-lane super highway roads?

- a. State Capitals
- b. Mega Cities
- c. Regions within National Capital
- d. Places within districts

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Super Highways connect the corner most districts – Srinagar, Kanyakumari, Silchar and Porbandar of the countries together. They are all mega cities.

Q 4. Which of the following roads 'have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain' as mentioned in the source?

- a. State Highways
- b. National Highways
- c. Border Roads
- d. City Roads

Q 5. The highway projects are being implemented by:

- a. Central Public Works Department
- b. State Public Works Department
- c. National Highway Authority of India
- d. Both a. and c.

Q 6. What is the major objective of the Super Highways?

- a. To reduce time and distance between mega cities
- b. To break inter-state barriers
- c. To compete with the railways in India
- d. None of the above

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a)

Source 2

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

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. It is, thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today.

Q 1. What has converted the world into a global village?

Ans. The world has been converted into a global village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport and communication.

Q 2. How has the vitality of Indian economy increased?

Ans. The vitality of Indian economy has increased through trade from local to international levels.

Q 3. How can you say that dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today?

Ans. Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local and global trade due to the following reasons:

- (i) Both local and international trade have added to the vitality of its economy.
- (ii) The trade has enriched our life and added substantially to the growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

Source 3

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

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Q 1. Explain the importance of tourism.

Ans. Tourism has the following importance:

- (i) It promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- (ii) It helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.

Q 2. Give an example of 'Heritage tourism.'

Ans. Example of 'Heritage tourism' includes visiting a museum or historic home. For example, Taj Mahal in Agra.

Q 3. Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India.

Ans. The benefits of improving tourism in India are as under:

- (i) It provides employment opportunities
- (ii) It helps to protect and preserve heritage sites.
- (iii) It contributes towards the complete growth and development of a country.
- (iv) It creates a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Which National Highway connects Delhi and Mumbai?

Ans. Delhi and Mumbai are connected by NH-8.

Q 2. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. National Highways have the following importance in India:

- (i) They connect one state with another and are of national importance.
- (ii) They are the primary road systems and link extreme parts of the country.

Q 3. Road transportation in India faces a number of problems. State any one such problem.

Ans. Many roads in India are unmetalled.

Q 4. What is the major objective to develop Super Highways?

Ans. The major objective to develop Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

Q 5. How state highways are different from district roads?

Ans. State highways link state capital with its district headquarters. On the other hand, district roads connect district headquarter with villages of the district.

Q 6. Name the organisation which undertakes construction and maintenance of border roads. (CBSE 2017)

Ans. Border Road Organisation (BRO) undertakes construction and maintenance of border roads.

Knowledge BOOSTER

BRO was set up in 1960 by the Government of India and is regarded as a symbol of nation building, national integration and an inseparable component in maintaining the security of the country.

Q 7. Why Himalayan region is unfavourable for construction of railway line?

Ans. The Himalayan region is unfavourable due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

Q 8. Give two reasons for the dense network of railways in the Northern plains.

Ans. The two reasons for the dense network of railways in the Northern plains are:

- (i) Plain topography and flat level land
- (ii) High density of population.

Q 9. Name the river related to 'National Waterways No. 1.' (CBSE 2017)

Ans. The river related to National Waterways No. 1 is Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km).

Q 10. Why was Haldia sea port set up?

Ans. Haldia sea port was set up as a subsidiary port to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

Q 11. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?

(CBSE 2020)

Ans. Chennai is the oldest artificial sea port of India.

Q 12. Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India? (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Vishakhapatnam is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India.

Q 13. Name the inland riverine major sea port of India. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Kolkata Port is the inland riverine major sea port of India.

Q 14. Name the first major sea port developed soon after Independence on the Western Coast. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Kandla in Kutch was the first major sea port developed soon after Independence on the Western Coast.

Q 15. Name the sea port that was developed to relieve the growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

(CBSE 2020)

Ans. Haldia sea port was developed to relieve the growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

Q 16. Air transport is expensive, still it is popular in North-eastern states. Why?

Ans. North-eastern states are marked with the presence of big rivers, dense forests and frequent floods. So, travelling by land is not easy. Air travel has made access easier.

Q 17. What do you understand by communication?

Ans. Communication refers to the exchange of ideas, thoughts, messages and emotions, either in written or oral form, from one place to another.

Q 18. What are First-class Mails?

Ans. First-class Mails are the mails that are airlifted between stations.

Q 19. Analyse the contribution of fast transport in globalisation. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Improvement in transportation technology has made possible faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs, thus, facilitating globalisation.

Q 20. Suggest any one way to improve pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Pilgrimage tourism can be improved by connecting major pilgrimage places with different districts across the country through railway lines.

Q 21. Why is tourism considered as a trade?

(CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. Tourism is considered as a trade due to the following reasons:

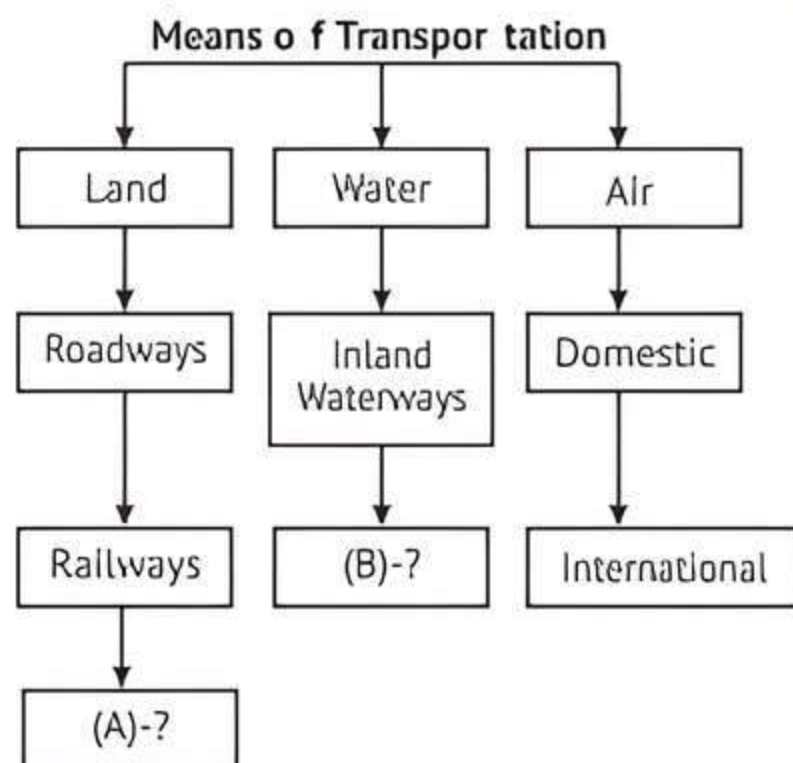
- (i) Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributes to foreign exchange.
- (ii) Many people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

- (iii) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
- (iv) Tourists visit India for medical tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism and business tourism.

Q 22. What do you understand by balance of trade of a country?

Ans. Balance of trade of a country refers to the difference between its export and import.

Q 23. Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B. (CBSE 2020)



Ans. A-Pipelines
B-Overseas Waterways

Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other? Explain with three examples.

Ans. Means of transport and communication are complementary to each other. This is explained with the help of the following examples:

- (i) Buying and selling of goods and services depend upon transport as well as communication. Buyers and sellers connect with each other by means of communication and goods move from one place to another by means of transportation.
- (ii) Improvement in communication technology has increased world trade thereby necessitating an increase in transport facilities also.
- (iii) Transport and communication both have been instrumental in the development of manufacturing industries.

Q 2. Examine with examples the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable. (CBSE 2017)

OR

Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

Ans. They are called lifelines of a nation and are instrumental in making our life prosperous and comfortable because of the below stated reasons:

- (i) The means of transportation and communication bring all the regions together. They carry goods and passengers from one part of the country to another and remove regional imbalances.
- (ii) They supply goods and services from surplus regions to deficit regions, thus, ensuring their equitable distribution.
- (iii) Without these, our lives will stand still. We won't be able to move from one place to another or contact our friends and relatives who live in distant areas.
- (iv) A country is able to make tremendous progress only if the means of transport and communication are developed.

Q 3. 'Distribution of roads is not uniform in India.' Support the statement with examples. (CBSE 2020)

OR

Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples.

Ans. The distribution of roads is not uniform in India. This can be explained with the help of the following examples:

- (i) The road density varies from only 12.14 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 517.77 km in Kerala. The national average is of 142.68 km (as on 31 March, 2011).
- (ii) Road network is well developed in plains but not in hilly areas.
- (iii) There is high congestion of roads in cities but many villages are still not connected through all-weather roads.

Q 4. Why is road transport more important than the other means of transportation in India? Explain.

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. Road transport in India is considered more useful than rail transport because of the following reasons:

- (i) Roads make every village and hamlet reachable.
- (ii) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of the railways line.
- (iii) Roads can be constructed even in the areas of difficult terrain and where railway lines do not exist.
- (iv) Roads offer door-to-door service and thereby reduce the cost of loading and unloading.
- (v) Road transport provides link between railways stations, ports and their hinter lands.

Q 5. What are the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West Corridors join which terminal cities? (CBSE 2011)

Ans. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai by six-lane Super Highways referred to as Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.

The objectives of this project are as follows:

- (i) To reduce the time and distance of travel between the metro cities of India.
- (ii) To meet the requirement of fast movement of traffic from one part of the country to another.

The North-South Corridor: Linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari.

The East-West Corridor: Linking Silchar and Porbandar.

COMMON ERROR

Students don't remember the names of the major cities and write wrong names.

Q 6. Distinguish between National Highways and State Highways.

Ans. Difference between National Highways and State Highways are:

S.No.	Basis of Difference	National Highways	State Highways
(i)	Governing authority	These <u>roads are constructed and maintained by the Central Government.</u>	These <u>roads are constructed and maintained by the State Government.</u>
(ii)	Linkage	These are <u>long distance wide roads which join extreme parts of the country.</u>	These are <u>wide roads which joins important places within a state.</u>
(iii)	Travel	These <u>carry passengers and goods from one corner of the country to another.</u>	These <u>carry passengers and goods within the states.</u>

Q 7. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. Importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India are as follows:

- (i) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of industry and agriculture.
- (ii) Railways are suitable for long distance travel and play an important role in national integration.
- (iii) They also make it possible to conduct multifarious or varied activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage.

Q 8. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. The movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport, as explained through the following examples:

- (i) It ensures transportation of perishable items over long distances.
- (ii) Fast and efficient means of transport help in quick delivery of raw materials to industries and of finished goods to the markets.
- (iii) Such means of transport help in providing relief in case of natural calamities.
- (iv) Communication opens new avenues of commerce. Modern communication tools like the internet allow commercial transactions to take place over large distances facilitating contribution to integration of markets.

Q 9. Name any two states which are benefited by the Kandla port. Mention any three advantages of waterways.

Ans. Two states which are benefited by the Kandla port are Punjab and Haryana.

Three advantages of waterways are as follows:

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

Q 10. State any three advantages of pipeline transport.
OR

Explain the importance of pipelines as a means of transportation in India. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Advantages of pipeline transport are as follows:

- (i) It helps to maintain a continuous supply of gas and oil.
- (ii) It can be laid through difficult terrains as well as under the sea.
- (iii) It helps to prevent delays and transportation losses.
- (iv) Many fertiliser plants and thermal power stations are benefitted by the supply of gas through pipeline.
- (v) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running costs are less.

Q 11. 'There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. The given statement can be justified through the following arguments:

- (i) The growing energy consumption has made the country increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.
- (ii) The rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties regarding security of energy supply in the future.
- (iii) The regular and increasing use of fossil fuels has led to severe environment damage.
- (iv) The regeneration of non-renewable energy resources take millions of years.

- (v) The increased energy consumption and shortages of oil and gas has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.

Q 12. 'The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times.' Support the statement with examples. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times. This can be asserted by the following arguments:

- (i) Long distance communication has become easier without the physical movement of communicator or receiver. Today, smart phones are used to communicate to the farthest distances.
- (ii) Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, digital newspapers, etc., have advanced a lot as compared to early days.
- (iii) The internet has helped to connect far off places across the globe. E-mails, messages, data transfer over video calls and digital meeting platforms have become possible only due to rapid technological development.

COMMON ERROR

Students do not give supportive examples to explain the statement and lose marks.

Q 13. 'Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.' Support the statement. (CBSE 2017)

Ans. The given statement can be supported by the following:

- (i) Foreign tourism arrival in the country had seen an increase contributing ₹21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
- (ii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (iii) Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.
- (iv) Tourism also promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts.

Q 14. 'International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country.' Justify the statement with arguments. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country. This can be understood through the following arguments:

- (i) Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity as the trade between two countries through sea, air or land route helps in the development of the country.

- (ii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and Import are the components of trade.

- (iii) The balance of trade of a country is the difference between export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade whereas, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

- (iv) Commodities in export include agriculture and allied products, gems and jewellery etc. And the commodities imported to India include petroleum and its products, precious stones, chemicals etc.



TIP

Mention the names of export and import items in the answer.



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. 'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.' Support the statement with examples. (CBSE 2020)

OR

'Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development.' Analyse the statement. (CBSE 2018)

Ans. Efficient means of transport are a pre-requisite for fast development of the country because of the below mentioned reasons:

- (i) For a long time, trade was restricted to a limited space. With development in means of transport, the area of trade has expanded.
- (ii) The world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
- (iii) Transport has helped to link India with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
- (iv) Efficient and fast moving transport could be developed only with the help of equally developed communication system.
- (v) Transport of perishable goods becomes easier.
- (vi) Ports help in the import as well as export of goods.
- (vii) Rail transport helps in the movement of heavy and bulky goods at long distances.
- (viii) Roads connect distant areas and increase connectivity.

Q 2. What is road density? Describe any four major problems faced by road transport in India.

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by the road transport in India. (CBSE 2015)

OR

Analyse the problems of Road Transport in India. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Length of road per 100 sq. km of the geographical area is referred to as 'road density'.

The following are the four major problems faced by road transport in India:

- (i) Due to high population, the road network is inadequate to tackle such a large population.
- (ii) Half of the roads are unmetalled and are in such a poor condition that it becomes difficult to travel in the rainy season.
- (iii) The number of national highways is not enough, keeping in mind the large population.
- (iv) In cities, the roads are highly congested due to the factors like overpopulation, street vendors etc.
- (v) Roads are not properly maintained by the authorities. (Any four)

Q 3. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments.

(CBSE 2016, 20)

OR

Describe the benefits of roadways.

(CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. Roadways have an edge over railways because of the below mentioned reasons:

- (i) Roads can traverse over comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, and also over mountainous regions.
- (ii) Construction and maintenance cost of roads is much lower than railway lines.
- (iii) Roadways provide door-to-door service, thus, lowering the cost of loading and unloading. So, they act as a feeder to other modes of transport, as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (v) Roads as compared to railway lines can negotiate higher gradients of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like Himalayas.
- (vi) The road transport provides flexible service to men and minerals and is useful in small distances.
- (vii) Road transport is helpful in production of perishable goods as it facilitates the distribution of perishable goods from point of production to that of consumption.



TIP

Students should write the benefits of roads such as easy construction, fast, less time taken to travel short distances, etc.

Q 4. 'The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been mainly influenced by physiographic and economic factors.' Support the statement with suitable examples. (CBSE 2017)

OR

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country. (CBSE 2015)

OR

How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors as will be clear through the following points:

- (i) It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. Therefore, rail network is not developed in these states.
- (ii) The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels, which increase the cost of laying down the tracks.
- (iv) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide favourable condition for construction of railway tracks. High population means large number of travellers that guarantees immense profits for their growth.
- (v) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). Even in the north eastern states, railway tracks are scarce because of their undulating geography, heavy forestation and marshy land.

Q 5. Explain the importance of railways as a means of transport. (CBSE 2017, 19)

OR

Elaborate any three advantages of railways in India. (CBSE 2016)

OR

'Railways in India promotes the socio-economic life of the country.' Examine the statement. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Importance of railways are as follows:

- (i) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of industry and agriculture.
- (ii) Railways are suitable for long distance travel and play an important role in national integration.
- (iii) Railways are the prime mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India.
- (iv) It also makes it possible to conduct multifarious or varied activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage.
- (v) They give employment to a large number of people.

Q 6. Explain the importance of means of transport as a pre-requisite for the development of a country.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. Transport plays an important role in the economy. Because of transport, raw materials reach the factory and finished products reach to the consumer. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Today the world has converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.

The means of transport is important in the following ways:

- (i) Good transport helps in quick carrying of raw materials from remote areas to the production centre and allows distribution of goods efficiently.
- (ii) Transport helps in the development of communication. Various means of communication help us in interacting with other people in all the parts of the world. It has brought the world closer.
- (iii) Transport like railways helps us in conducting various activities like business, sight seeing, pilgrimages, etc.
- (iv) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories.
- (v) Water provides the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade.
- (vi) Air transport provides the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.

Q 7. Highlight any five features of Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. The five features of Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline are as follows:

- (i) The pipeline is about 1700 km long.
- (ii) It links Mumbai High and Bassein with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
- (iii) This link has provided an impetus to India's gas production.
- (iv) The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
- (v) Use of CNG for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.

Q 8. How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with an example.

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. 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, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.

For example: Major pipelines of India are:

- (i) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Varamgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonapat.
- (ii) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

Q 9. What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. Mass communication is defined as the process of creating, sending, receiving and analysing messages to large audiences. It provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. Mass communication is the means of communication with the masses, such as means like electronic media that covers a large number of people at the same time.

The different means of mass communication are radio, television, films and the Internet, newspapers and magazines.

In a country like India, mass communication has the following significance:

- (i) It covers more than 95% of India's total population.
- (ii) It is a good source of education and entertainment.
- (iii) It is the most instant means of mass information.
- (iv) It brings all classes of people together.

Q 10. Describe the role of mass communication in India.

(CBSE SQP 2021)

Ans. Mass communication has a significant role in India.

- (i) Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time.
- (ii) It creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films.
- (iii) All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people spread over different parts of the country.
- (iv) Doordarshan broadcasts programmes of entertainment, educational, sports, etc., for people of different age groups.
- (v) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually.
- (vi) Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects to create awareness among people in different parts of the country.
- (vii) India produces short films, video feature films and video short films.
- (viii) Mass media creates awareness among people on various socio-economic and political issues.

Q 11. Explain the rapid transformation in the communication sector in the modern times.

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in recent years. As a result, long-distance communication has become easy. The introduction of advanced technologies has saved time and effort in communication. Mass media communication uses television, radio, films, press and social media. The introduction of mobile phones reduces the effort for long-distance communication and boosted the communication sector.

Q 12. What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade?

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. Trade refers to the exchange of goods among people, states and countries.

International trade has the following importance:

- (i) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) It is considered as the economic barometer for a country.
- (iii) There are trade relations of countries with the major trading blocks.

(iv) No country can survive without international trade as the resources are space-bound.

(v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

Q 13. Explain the characteristics of International Trade of India.

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. The characteristics of India's International trade are:

- (i) It helped India in increasing its productivity and improving the quality of its products and then exporting the manufactured goods.
- (ii) India exports agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemical and allied products, engineering goods and petroleum products.
- (iii) Technical know-how can be imported.
- (iv) Surplus production can be exported.
- (v) Development of new ports.

COMMON ERROR

In most of the cases, students ignore the first part of the question and score less.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West Corridors?

- a. Srinagar and Kanayakumari
- b. Silchar and Porbandar
- c. Mumbai and Kolkata
- d. Nagpur and Sillgudi

Q 2. Which of the following roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?

- a. Rural roads
- b. Urban roads
- c. District roads
- d. National Highways

Q 3. The highway projects are being implemented by :

- a. Central Public Works Department
- b. State Public Works Department
- c. National Highway Authority of India
- d. Both a. and c.

Q 4. Which of the following is the headquarter for the South-Eastern Railway zones?

- a. Kolkata
- b. Kharagpur
- c. Bhubaneswar
- d. Mumbai

Q 5. Gas pipelines from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in which of the following state?

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Bihar
- d. Himachal Pradesh

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-7): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

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

Q 6. Assertion (A): Mass communication promotes national integration and provides entertainment. Reason (R): It strengthens democracy in the country by providing news to the masses. They feel attached to the country and a feeling of nationalism arises in them.

Q 7. Assertion (A): Trade is considered as the economic barometer of the country.

Reason (R): Trading helps largely in developing countries like India. Advancement of trade is an index to its economic prosperity.

Source Based Question

Q 8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious

activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. Apart from being an important means of transport, the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of industry and agriculture. The Indian Railway is now reorganised into 16 zones. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. The Northern plains with their vast level, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring the construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

- (i) Which of the following factors are responsible for distribution pattern of railways network in the country? Identify the correct option:
- Topographical factors
 - Economic and administrative factors
 - Both a. and b.
 - Social factors
- (ii) When was the first railway line opened in India?
- 1803
 - 1823
 - 1853
 - 1854
- (iii) Why Indian railway network is mostly concentrated in Ganga Plains?
- Due to concentration of Industries
 - Due to topographical uniformity and high density of population
 - Due to high agricultural production
 - Due to lack of economic opportunities
- (iv) Why are the Indian Railway called the lifeline of the country?
- Railway in India bind the economic life of the country
 - It is the largest public undertaking in the country
 - Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India
 - All of the above

(v) Why is it essential to develop a unigauge system of railways in our country?

- It will lead to a reduction in trans-shipment
- Because it has a larger capacity
- Both a. and b
- It will bring administrative convenience

(vi) Two statements are marked as:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Rail Transport is the most convenient means of transportation in the Northern Plains.

Reason (R): The Northern Plains are densely populated, which enables the maximum number of people to utilise this means of transport.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. Which port exports more than half of the total iron ore of the country?
- Q 10. Name the factors which are responsible for the distribution pattern of railways network in the country.

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 11. 'Distribution of roads is not uniform in India.' Support the statement with examples.

OR

Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples.

- Q 12. 'International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country.' Justify the statement with arguments.
- Q 13. 'The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times.' Support the statement with examples.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q 14. 'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.' Support the statement with examples.
- Q 15. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railways network in our country.