

Chapter-7

Life Lines of National Economy

1 marks Questions

1. When and where the first train was travelled?

Ans. 1853, Mumbai to Thane

2. Which is the longest National Highway of India?

Ans. NH7, Varanasi to Kanniyakumari

3. Name the roads which help military.

Ans. Boarder Roads

4. Name the Inland Riverine Port of India.

Ans. Kolkata

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

Ans. Vishakhapatnam

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

Ans. 10km

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

Ans. New Mangalore

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

Ans. North-eastern states

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

Ans. Chennai

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

Ans. 7516.6 km

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

Ans. Hindi

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

Ans. Kandla Port

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

Ans. Forth

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

Ans. Indian Airlines and Alliance Air

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

Ans. Chennai port

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

Ans. Water ways

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

Ans. Pipeline

18. Which is the longest National Highway of India?

Ans. National Highway-1

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

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

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

Ans. Zila Parishad

21. Six Lane Highways are called

(i) National Highway

(ii) International Highway

(iii) State Highway

(iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

Ans. (iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

22. Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained by

(i) Zila Parishad

(ii) PWD

(iii) CPWD

(iv) NHAI

Ans. iv) NHAI

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

(i) MNREGA

(ii) PMGSY

(iii) SJGRY

(iv) AAY

Ans. (ii) PMGSY

24. Border Roads are constructed by

(i) CRPF

(ii) BSF

(iii) Indian Army

(iv) BRO

Ans. (iv) BRO

25. Provides door-to-door connectivity

(i) Airways

(ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways

(iv) Waterways

Ans. ii) Roadways

26. Bulk carrier across nations

(i) Airways

(ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways

(iv) Waterways

Ans. (iv) Waterways

27. Bulk carrier within India

(i) Airways

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- (ii) Roadways**
 - (iii) Railways**
 - (iv) Waterways**

Ans. (iii) Railways

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

- (i) Airways**
- (ii) Roadways**
- (iii) Railways**
- (iv) Waterways**

Ans. (iii) Railways

29. Width of two tracks of Broad Gauge is

- (i) 1.676 m**
- (ii) 1.000 m**
- (iii) 0.762 m**
- (iv) 0.610 m**

Ans. i) 1.676 m

30. Natural harbour in India

- (i) Hooghly**
- (ii) Paradip**
- (iii) Chennai**
- (iv) Mumbai**

Ans. (iv) Mumbai

31. Biggest natural port in India

- (i) Chennai**
- (ii) Tuticorin**
- (iii) Marmagao**

(iv) Mumbai

Ans. iv) Mumbai

32. Largest producer of feature film in the world

(i) Britain

(ii) USA

(iii) France

(iv) India

Ans. (iv) India

33. AIR stands for

(i) All India Radio

(ii) Indian Airlines

(iii) Indian Railways

(iv) None of these

Ans. (i) All India Radio

34. Terminal stations of East-West corridor

(i) Mumbai and Nagpur

(ii) Nagpur and Siligudi

(iii) Mumbai and Kolkata

(iv) Silcher and Porbandar

Ans. iv) Silcher and Porbandar

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

(i) Railways

(ii) Pipeline

(iii) Roadways

(iv) Waterways

Ans. (ii) Pipeline

3 marks Questions

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

Ans. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It includes exchange of commodities, services, information and knowledge.

Relation or difference between nation's exports and imports is called balance of trade. It is of two types:

(i) Surplus trade: when the value of exported goods and services is more than the value of imported goods and services. It is called favorable trade balance.

(ii) Trade Deficit: when the value of exported goods and services is less than the value of imported goods and services. It is called unfavorable trade balance.

The importance of trade is:

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

Ans. Means of transport in India are:-

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

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

Ans. These are those means of communication through which one can communicate with

several people at the same time. For example- Radio, newspaper and T.V.(Television):-

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. There are six types of roads:-

1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways or Expressway National Highways
 2. National Highways
 3. State Highways
 4. District Roads
 5. Other Roads or Rural Roads or Village Roads
 6. Border Roads
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5. What do you mean by pipeline transport?

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

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

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

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

Ans. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich

agriculture resource provide the most favorable conditions for their growth. Level land provides the favourable condition for the construction of railway tracks. Due to dense population, people prefer railways for journey. It brings huge capital for the railway department. Railways in plain are very helpful for the development and industries. The Himalayan region like Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Uttaranchal and other hilly states too are unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, less density of population and lack of economic opportunities.

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

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

8. Explain the important pipeline networks in India.

Ans. 1. From Oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur, via Guwati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches Baruni to Haldia via Rajbaddh, Rajbaddh to Maurigram and Guwati to Silguri.
2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodra, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
3. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

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

Ans. 1. NHAI: National Highway Authority of India laid and maintained the major roads of India like Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
2. CPWD: Central Public Works Department laid and maintained the primary road system of India like National Highways.

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

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

Ans. 1. Indian postal network is the largest network of the in the world.
2. There are two types of mail-First class mail and Second class mail.
3. First class mail includes cards and envelop.
4. Second class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.
5. For quick delivery of mails, six channels have been introduced. These are Rajdhani, Channels, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical channel.

11. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Tidal port
2. Deepest land locked port

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



Ans.



12. What are the significances of National Highways?

Ans. Significance of National Highways:

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

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

- Ans.**
1. Most of India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast.
 2. This account for 95% of the country's trade volume (68% in terms of value) being carried through sea.
 3. Kandla port, Mumbai port, Vishakhapatnam port, Chennai port are the major ports of our countries.

14. Describe the advantages of Waterways?

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

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

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

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

15. Mention the merits and demerits of airways.

Ans. Merits:

1. Airways provide the fastest means of transport.

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

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

4. During Natural and manmade disasters airways have played a vital role.

5. This mean of transport is good for transporting perishable goods.

Demerits:

1. This is costliest ones.

16. Explain the different categories of Mail.

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

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

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

17. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Biggest Port of India.

2. Oldest artificial Port

B. Locate and Label International Airport Amritsar with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



Ans.



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

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- Ans.** 1. Large rivers in Northern Plains require construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacle.
2. It's difficult to laid railway tracks in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
3. Himalayas region is also unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
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19. Explain the dimensions and length of different types of Railway Gauges.

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

Gauges in meters	Route(km)	Running track(km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge(1,676)	46,807	66,754	88,547
Metro Guege(1.000)	13,209	13,976	16,489
Narrow Gauge(0.762 &0.610)	3,124	3,129	3,450
Total	63,221	83,859	1,08,486

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

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

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

- Ans.** 1. Inadequate road network to meet the needs of the people.
2. About half of the roads are unmettaled and this limits their usage during rainy seasons.
3. The national highways are inadequate too.
4. Moreover the roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts

are old and narrow.

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

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

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

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

23. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Northern most tip of NH-7
2. Extreme South-West Port

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



Ans.



24. Describe factors of Indian Tourism as a trade.

- Ans.**
1. The arrival of foreign tourists has increased in our country over the year.
 2. It contributes 21,828 crore as foreign exchange.
 3. Tourism promotes national integration and international understanding.
 4. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
 5. Tourism helps in the development of Indian handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

25. Mention any three features of Kandla Port.

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

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2. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
 3. This port is situated on the western side of India.
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26. What is the meaning of road density? Describe the road density of Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir.

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

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

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

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

1. Which is the longest national Highway of India?

2. Name the terminal stations of NH2 highway.

How far is Pathankot from Samakhiali from rout road?

Ans. 1. National Highway-7

2. Delhi-Kolkata

3. 1526 km

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

Ans. 1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
2. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
3. Apart from an important mean of transport the Indian Railways have been great integrating force more than 150 years.
4. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

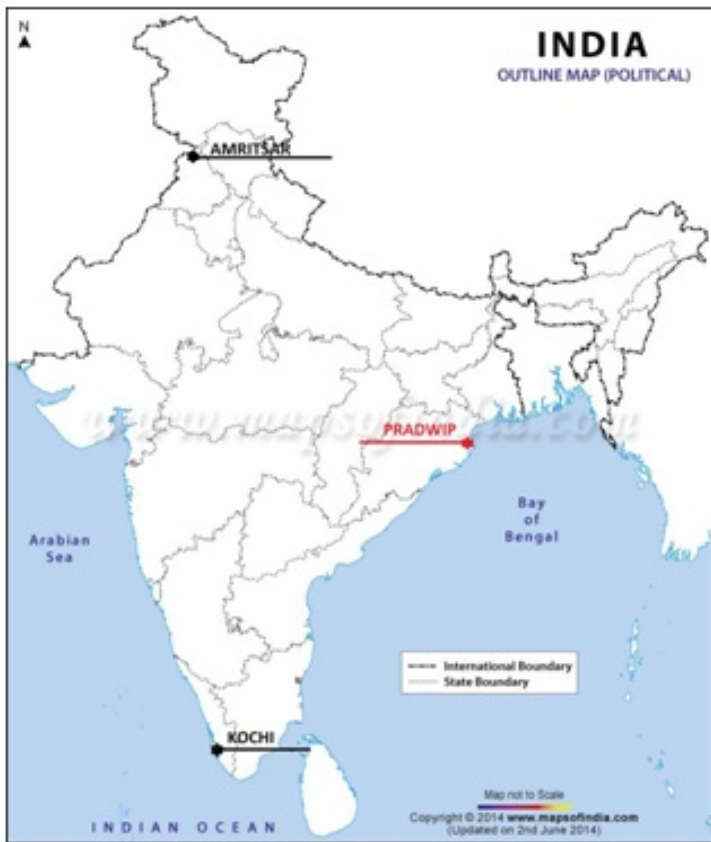
29. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

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

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



Ans.



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

Ans. 1. Radio: Radio is an important electronic mean of mass communication. It is the most effective and cheapest mean of communication. It provides information and also helps to promote the social education. With the introduction of FM radio it becomes the first choice mean of mass communication among the people. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people.

2. Television: Television is also an important mean of mass communication. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks of the world. Television provides better information and entertainment because we can listen and see the information.

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

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

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

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

33. What is balance of trade? In which situation is it favorable and unfavorable?

Ans. Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its exports and imports.

1. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favorable balance of trade.
 2. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavorable balance of trade.
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34. The Great Plains have more railways than the Himalayan Mountains. Why

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

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

35.A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. Head quarter of Eastern Railway

2. Head quarter of Northern Railway

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



Ans.



36. What do you mean by tourism?

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

37. What are the advantages of transport?

Ans.

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

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

Ans. Import Items:-

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

Export Items:-

1. Petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%)
 2. Pearls and precious stones (29.26%)
 3. Inorganic chemicals (29.39%),
 4. Coal, coke and briquettes (94.17%)
 5. Machinery (12.56%).
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39. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?

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

- Ans.** 1. Very useful for carrying heavy and bulky goods and materials.
2. Comparatively cheaper than Roadways and Airways for long distances.
3. Gives employment to a large number of people.
4. The Indian Railways are the largest public undertaking run by the Central Government
5. The principal (Main) mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
6. Railways conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
7. Acts as an Integrating force by bringing people close to each other.
8. Suitable for long distances and Provides comfort of a home
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41. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?

- Ans.** 1. Requires huge investment at the time of installation.
2. Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.
3. Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.
4. Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.
5. Ticket-less travelers.
6. Thefts and damaging of railway property.
7. Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.
8. conversions.
9. Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.
10. Modernization and Electrification.

5 marks Questions

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

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

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

- Ans.**
1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
 2. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
 3. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.
 4. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
 5. The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger services vehicles, 4904 other coach

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

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

Ans. 1. The level and extensive northern plains with high density of population, high density of population, high industrial activity and rich agriculture, favour development of railways. However the wide rivers that flow here cannot be crossed without bridges which become an additional cost for railways.

2. The high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities in the Himalayan region create unfavorable conditions for laying the railway lines. Frequent landslides and rock fall are additional problem.

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

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

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

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

Ans. 1. Kandla Port: Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition. Kandla is a tidal port.

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

3. Jawaharlal Nehru Port: Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.

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

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

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

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

Ans. Ganga and Brahmaputra are two navigational Rivers of India.

Inland waterways are widely used in North-Eastern States of India.

Merits:

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

Demerits:

1. Such a mean of transport is very limited in scope.
 2. Very few rivers and too for short distance are navigable
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6. Efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today? Explain.

Ans. We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the place of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Transport promotes internal as well as international trade. It helps to maintain the defense of country, transport and communication contributes to the promotion of tourism and it brings foreign exchange. Therefore efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

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

Ans. 1. Construction of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

5. It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

6. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes transport such as they provide a link between railway station, air and sea ports.

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

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

1. Chennai Port: Chennai is the one of the oldest ports of Tamil Nadu and has an artificial harbour. It ranks next to Mumbai, in terms of volume of trade and cargo.

2. Vishakhapatnam Port: Vishakhapatnam is the deepest; land locked and protected port on the east coast.

3. Paradip Port: Paradip Port in Odisha, is mainly developed for export of iron Ore.

4. Kolkata Port: Kolkata, a major riverine port and a tidal port. It has a vast and rich hinterland of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin.

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

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

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

10. Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network.

Ans. 1. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.

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

MCQ

1. Six Lane Highways are called

(i) National Highway (ii) International Highway (iii) State Highway (iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

Ans.(iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

2. Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained by

(i) Zila Parishad (ii) PWD (iii) CPWD iv) NHAI

Ans. iv) NHAI

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

(i) MNREGA (ii) PMGSY (iii) SJGRY (iv) AAY

Ans.(ii) PMGSY

4. Border Roads are constructed by

(i) CRPF (ii) BSF iii Indian Army (iv) BRO

Ans.(iv) BRO

5. Provides door-to-door connectivity

(i) Airways (ii) Roadways (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

Ans.(ii) Roadways

6. Bulk carrier across nations

(i) Airways (ii) Roadways (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

Ans.(iv) Waterways

7. Bulk carrier within India

(i) Airways (ii) Roadways (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

Ans.(iii) Railways

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

(i) Airways (ii) Roadways

(iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

Ans.(iii) Railways

9. Width of two tracks of Broad Gauge is

(i) 1.676 m (ii) 1.000 m (iii) 0.762 m (iv) 0.610 m

Ans.(i) 1.676 m

10. Natural harbour in India

(i) Hooghly (ii) Paradip (iii) Chennai (iv) Mumbai

Ans.(iv) Mumbai

11. Biggest natural port in India

(i) Chennai (ii) Tuticorin (iii) Marmagao (iv) Mumbai

Ans.iv) Mumbai

12. Largest producer of feature film in the world

(i) Britain (ii) USA (iii) France (iv) India

Ans. (iv) India

13. AIR stands for

(i) All India Radio (ii) Indian Airlines (iii) Indian Railways (iv) None of these

Ans.(i) All India Radio

14. Terminal stations of East-West corridor

(i) Mumbai and Nagpur (ii) Nagpur and Siligudi

(iii) Mumbai and Kolkata (iv) Silcher and Porbandar

Ans.(iv) Silcher and Porbandar

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

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

Ans.(ii) Pipeline

SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

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

Ans. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It includes exchange of commodities, services, information and knowledge.

Relation or difference between nation's exports and imports is called balance of trade. It is of two types:

(i) Surplus trade: when the value of exported goods and services is more than the value of imported goods and services. It is called favorable trade balance.

(ii) Trade Deficit: when the value of exported goods and services is less than the value of imported goods and services. It is called unfavorable trade balance.

The importance of trade is:

1. No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.

2. Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity because such a trade provides so many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.

3. It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.

4. Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.

Q. Mention the different means of transport in India.

Ans. Means of transport in India are:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. There are six types of roads:-

1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways or Expressway National Highways

2. National Highways 3. State Highways 4. District Roads

5. Other Roads or Rural Roads or Village Roads 6. Border Roads

Q. What do you mean by pipeline transport?

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

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

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

LONG TYPE QUESTION ANSWER

Q. What do you mean by tourism?

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

Q. What are the advantages of transport?

Ans. 1. Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.

2. Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another

3. Helps in production and distribution of goods.

4. Connect markets with the production centers.

5. Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.

6. Helps in development of trade and commerce.

7. Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.

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

Ans. Import Items:-

1. Agriculture and allied products (2.53 %),

2. Ores and minerals (9.12 %),

-
3. Gems and jewellery (26.75%)
 4. Chemical and allied products (24.45%),
 5. Engineering goods (35.63%) Petroleum products (86.12%)

Export Items:-

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

Q. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?

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

Q. What are the features of railways in India?

- Ans.** 1. Very useful for carrying heavy and bulky goods and materials.
2. Comparatively cheaper than Roadways and Airways for long distances.
 3. Gives employment to a large number of people.
 4. The Indian Railways are the largest public undertaking run by the Central Government

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5. The principal (Main) mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
 6. Railways conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
 7. Acts as an Integrating force by bringing people close to each other.
 8. Suitable for long distances and Provides comfort of a home.⁵⁵

Q. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?

- Ans.**
1. Requires huge investment at the time of installation.
 2. Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.
 3. Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.
 4. Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.
 5. Ticket-less travelers.
 6. Thefts and damaging of railway property.
 7. Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.
 8. conversions.
 9. Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.
 10. Modernization and Electrification.