

Ravi Maths Tuition

GEO - Life Lines of National Economy

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

78 x 1 = 78

- 1) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east west corridor?
(a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Silcher and Porbandar (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
(d) Nagpur and Siligudi.
- 2) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?
(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Pipeline (d) Waterways.
- 3) Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. Pipeline?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 4) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?
(a) Chennai (b) Paradwip (c) Tuticorin (d) Vishakhapatnam
- 5) Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India?
(a) Pipeline (b) Railways (c) Roadways (d) Airways
- 6) Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
(a) Internal trade (b) International trade (c) External trade (d) Local trade
- 7) Six Lane Highways are called
(a) National Highway (b) International Highway (c) State Highway
(d) Golden quadrilateral super highways.
- 8) Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained
(a) ZilaParishad (b) PWD (c) CPWD (d) NHAI
- 9) Villages are connected to a major town through which scheme of roads?
(a) MNREGA (b) PMGSY (c) SJGRY (d) AAY
- 10) The Border Roads are constructed by
(a) CRPF (b) BSF (c) Indian Army (d) BRO
- 11) Which provides door-to-door connectivity?
(a) Airways (b) Roadways (c) Railways (d) Waterways.
- 12) Which act as a bulk carrier across nations?
(a) Airways (b) Roadways (c) railways (d) waterways
- 13) Which act as a bulk carrier within India?
(a) Airways (b) Roadways (c) Railways (d) Waterways
- 14) Which is the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India?
(a) Airways (b) Roadways (c) Railways (d) Waterways
- 15) Which is the natural harbour in India?
(a) Hugli (b) Paradip (c) Chennai (d) Mumbai

- 16) Which is the biggest natural port in India?
(a) Chennai (b) Tuticorin (c) Marmagao (d) Mumbai
- 17) Which is the largest producer of feature film in the world?
(a) Britain (b) USA (c) France (d) India
- 18) AIR stands for
(a) All India Radio (b) Indian Airlines (c) Indian Railways (d) None of these.
- 19) Which is the terminal station of east-West Corridor?
(a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Nagpur and Siligudi (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
(d) Silcher and probandar.
- 20) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?
(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Pipelines (d) Waterways
- 21) Which one of the following state has the highest road density?
(a) Goa (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat
- 22) Which one of the following is an inland riverine port?
(a) Kandla (b) Kolkata (c) Mumbai (d) Tuticorin
- 23) Which one of the following means of transport is used for carrying solids in slurry form?
(a) Trucks (b) Railway (c) Pipelines (d) Ships
- 24) Which one of the following group of cities is connected by National Highways No.2?
(a) Delhi - Amritsar (b) Delhi - Mumbai (c) Delhi - Kolkata (d) Varanasi - Kanyakumari
- 25) Which one of the following highways is the longest highway in India?
(a) NH-1 (b) NH-8 (c) NH-7 (d) NH-24
- 26) Which one of the following states has lowest density of roads?
(a) Assam (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) Goa (d) Rajasthan
- 27) Which port has been developed as a subsidiary port to retrieve the growing pressure on the Kolkata port?
(a) Haldia (b) Para deep (c) Kandla (d) Tuticorin
- 28) The first class include which one of the following?
(a) Book packets (b) Registered newspaper (c) Envelops and cards (d) Periodicals and journals.
- 29) Which one of the following major port has been developed to decongest Kolkata port?
(a) Kandla (b) Haldia (c) Para deep (d) Maragos
- 30) Which one of the following country has the largest telecom network in Asia?
(a) China (b) Japan (c) Pakistan (d) India
- 31) Which one of the following state is not connected with the HVJ pipeline?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Gujarat (d) Utter Pradesh
- 32) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-licked and well-protected port along the east coast?
(a) Chennai (b) Para deep (c) Tuticorin (d) Vishapatnam
- 33) Which is not the national highway?
(a) Grand Trunk Road (b) Agra-Mumbai Road (c) Mathura Road
(d) Greater Noida Express Highways

- 34) National Highway connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata is termed as
(a) Locomotives (b) Gauge (c) Golden quadrilateral (d) Dock
- 35) Gauge is the term stating
(a) The place where there is provision of loading and unloading of ships
(b) The place on the sea coast (c) The high pedestal built along the coastline
(d) The width between the two rails of the railway line
- 36) Gateway is the name given to
(a) Harbour (b) Port (c) Dock (d) Tidal port
- 37) Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor?
(a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Mumbai and Kolkata (c) Silchar and Porbandar
(d) Nagpur and Siligudi
- 38) The name of the National Highway No. 2 is
(a) Grand Trunk Road (b) Agra-Mumbai Road (c) Mathura Road (d) Delhi- Mumbai Road
- 39) The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676m is
(a) Broad gauge (b) Metre gauge (c) Narrow gauge (d) None of these
- 40) What does BOT stands for?
(a) Bureau of Transport (b) Bureau of Trans-communication (c) Build, Operate and Transfer
(d) Bureaucracy Official against Terrorists
- 41) Which of the following is the navigation river of India?
(a) Yamuna (b) Krishna (c) Brahmaputra (d) Son
- 42) Which of the following ports is not developed recently?
(a) New Mangalore (b) Mumbai (c) Haldia (d) Nhava Sheva
- 43) Tuticorin is located in the state of
(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Orissa
- 44) Kochi in Kerala is the example of which port of the following
(a) Tidal Port (b) Natural Harbour (c) Artificial Harbour (d) Recently developed
- 45) Which is not the name of international airport?
(a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport (b) Indira Gandhi International Airport (c) Palam Airport
(d) Meenam Bakkam
- 46) What does QMS stand for?
(a) Quickly Medical Service (b) Quick Mail Service (c) Quickly Mother Dairy Service
(d) None of these
- 47) Which of the following is not the factor, which influence the distribution of railway in the country?
(a) Physiographic factors (b) Economic factors (c) Administrative factors (d) Political factors
- 48) Which of the following is advantage of unigauge system?
(a) Larger capacity (b) Higher speed (c) No loss in trans-shipment (d) All of these
- 49) Air travel is transport in north-eastern parts of India due to
(a) The prosperity of people of this region (b) The less expensive mode of transport
(c) Heavy rains are liable to damage roads and railways (d) All of the above

- 50) Which is not the development in the field of communication?
(a) Cellular phone (b) Laptop (c) Internet-e-commerce (d) Radio
- 51) The means for the movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations can be termed as which of the following?
(a) capital (b) Traders (c) Transport system (d) power supply
- 52) The length of inland waterways in India is ____ kilometers
(a) 2,369 (b) 7,425 (c) 14,500 (d) 23,700
- 53) The length of India's coastline is ____ kilometers
(a) 3,666 (b) 7,516.6 (c) 8,000 (d) 9,500
- 54) What channel is India's national television channel, which has been popular for a very long time?
(a) Doordarshan (b) Star Plus (c) Sony Entertainment Television
(d) Sony Entertainment Television
- 55) Which port went to Pakistan after the Partition?
(a) Kandla (b) Karachi (c) Karachi (d) East Bengal
- 56) **Name the field in which India has emerged as a giant at the international level?**
(a) Information technology (b) Communications (c) Iron and steel export (d) Jute export
- 57) How many foreign tourists visit India every year?
(a) 2.6 million (b) 15 million (c) 21 crore (d) 21 crore
- 58) There is a dense network of railways in India in the:
(a) Northern Plains (b) Deccan Plateau (c) Thar Desert
(d) Swamps of Gujarat and forested areas of Central India
- 59) There are ____ medium and minor ports in India.
(a) 12 (b) 56 (c) 79 (d) 181
- 60) In what language is the largest number of newspapers published in India?
(a) English (b) Hindi (c) Urdu (d) Telugu
- 61) The length of the longest National Waterway in India is ____ kilometers
(a) 205 (b) 891 (c) 1,620 (d) 1,890
- 62) The airport at Amritsar is called the ____
(a) Rajiv Gandhi Airport (b) Indira Gandhi Airport (c) Raja Sansi Airport (d) Raja Sansi Airport
- 63) The first port to be developed in India after independence was:
(a) Kandla (b) Surat (c) Kochi (d) Chennai
- 64) 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
- 65) Which of the following National Highway is called Sher-Shah Suri Marg?
(a) National Highway-5 (b) National Highway-7 (c) National Highway-1 (d) National Highway-9
- 66) 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

- 67) Which of the following was the first port developed soon after Independence to use the volume of trade on the Mumbai port?
(a) Kandla (b) Karachi (c) Kochi (d) Vizag
- 68) Which of the following port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port to this region?
(a) Kandla port (b) Marmagao port (c) Jawaharlal Nehru port (d) None of these
- 69) Which of the following promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits
(a) Tourism (b) Sports (c) Services (d) National Heritages
- 70) Metalled roads are
(a) Unpaved roads (b) Seasonal roads (c) Dry season roads (d) All weather roads
- 71) Consider the following statements about Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways and identify which one is true?
1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are a major road development project
2. These highways link Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi
3. East-West and North-South corridors are part of this project.
(a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these
- 72) Find the Incorrect option
(a) National Highways link extreme parts of India (b) National Highways are the Primary road system
(c) National Highways are laid and mentioned by the State Public Works Department
(d) National Highways No.1 connects Delhi and Amritsar
- 73) Arrange the following National Waterways as per their total length in India. (in decreasing order).
1. NW-1 2. NW-2
3. NW-3 4. NW-4
(a) 1,2,3,4 (b) 2,3,4,1 (c) 1,4,2,3 (d) 2,4,1,3
- 74)
- | List I | List II |
|-------------------|---|
| A. National | 1. Central Public Works Highways Department |
| B. State Highways | 2. State Public Works Department. |
| C. Other Rural | 3. Pradhan Mantri Roads Grameen Sadak Yojana. |
| D. Border Roads | 4. Border Roads Organisation. |
- (a)

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4

 (b)

A	B	C	D
1	2	4	3

 (c)

A	B	C	D
4	3	2	1

 (d)

A	B	C	D
4	3	1	2
- 75) Arunali lives in a remote area in Arunachal Pradesh which is at present inaccessible due to its terrain. Arunali along with the other members of her family struggles hard to travel to other parts of the country. Accordingly, which of the following transport facilities would be the most suitable to improve the connectivity of the area for the villagers?
(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Waterways (d) Airways
- 76) Harish, a resident from a village in Jharkhand went to a city for higher education. When he returned after 5 years, he saw that there is still no means of communication in his village. He decided to install a common telephone connection in his village.
Which of the following will this step most likely lead to in the near future?
(a) All the village people will become literate. (b) Most of the villagers will become modernised.
(c) People of the village will be more well connected with the outside world.
(d) People of the village will get goods and services at a cheaper price.

- 77) Six mail channels have been introduced recently. They were called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
What is the purpose of the six recently introduced mail channels, such as Rajdhani Channel and Business Channel?
- To facilitate surface mail transportation.
 - To prioritise delivery of registered newspapers and periodicals.
 - To enhance quick mail delivery in large towns and cities.
 - To improve the efficiency of book packets delivery.
- 78) Mr. D belongs to a middle class family. He took his family on a tour in train. Why?
- It is cheap and affordable.
 - It is a suitable options for sightseeing in India.
 - He can travel even without spending money on tickets.
 - He is provided free food in a train.
- (a) Only I (b) III and IV (c) I and II (d) Only II

Fill up / 1 Marks

3 x 1 = 3

- 79) _____ received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.
- 80) There are types of important networks of pipeline transportation in India.
- 81) Tourism helps in the development of international understanding and

Correct and rewrite

1 x 1 = 1

- 82) The East-West corridor connects Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) to Kanniyakumari (Tamilnadu)

Assertion and reason

2 x 1 = 2

- 83) **Assertion (A)** International trade is very essential and no country can survive without it.
Reason (R) Resources are space bound and no country is self-sufficient in every kind resources.
Codes
- A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true.
- 84) **Assertion (A):** Roadways have an edge over railways.
Reason (R) : Roadways can be built and maintained easily even in undulating topography.
Codes
- A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.

2 Marks

82 x 2 = 164

- 85) What are super highways?
- 86) What is the significance of super highways?
- 87) What are national highways?
- 88) Which are the primary road systems?
- 89) Who maintain the national highways?
- 90) What are state highways?
- 91) Who construct and maintain the state highways?
- 92) What are district roads?
- 93) Who maintain the district roads?
- 94) What are rural roads?

- 95) What are border roads?
- 96) Where is the border roads located?
- 97) Which is the cheapest means of transport?
- 98) Name the southern terminal of Golden quadrilateral.
- 99) Name the southern terminal of North-South Corridor.
- 100) Name the eastern terminal of Golden quadrilateral.
- 101) Who construct and maintain Boarder Roads in India?
- 102) Name the northern terminal of North-South Corridor.
- 103) How are roads classified on the basis of the type of material used for their construction?
- 104) Who implements the superhighways in India?
- 105) Name the eastern terminal of East-West Corridor.
- 106) Name the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- 107) Name the national highway between Delhi and Amritsar.
- 108) Name the northern terminal of Golden quadrilateral.
- 109) Into how many zones are Indian Railway reorganised?
- 110) What is the major objective of the super highways in India
- 111) Name the western terminal of the East-West Corridor.
- 112) Name the road connecting state capital with different district headquarters.
- 113) Name any two places where HVJ pipelines have branches.
- 114) Name the western terminal of Golden quadrilateral.
- 115) How are Mumbai and Delhi connected by Road?
- 116) State with highest road density.
- 117) What are considered first-class mail?
- 118) Name the port developed to ease the volume of trade on the Kolkata port.
- 119) Name the longest National Water way of India.
- 120) Why international trade is considered the economic barometers for a country?
- 121) What is meant by road density?
- 122) Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads?
- 123) What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation?
- 124) Give reasons why India has been able to develop her trade and extend her boundaries.
- 125) Which people are responsible for making the products come to the consumers?
- 126) What is the pre-requisite for the fast development of a country?
- 127) Which type of transport is most important in India.
- 128) What is the Golden Quadrilateral Highway?
- 129) Name the state in which Silcher is located.
- 130) Which organisation implements the highway projects.

- 131) Name the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor.
- 132) Which state has the highest number of roads in India?
- 133) What is the average density of roads in India?
- 134) Name the busiest railway junction in Northern India?
- 135) Where are the headquarters for the South-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway Zones?
- 136) Which networks of pipelines bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia?
- 137) Which port was the first to be developed soon after Independence?
- 138) Name the oldest artificial port of India.
- 139) Which airline is the nationalized airline of India?
- 140) Give two reasons why the modern generation still prefers to travel by air, in spite of it being more expensive than the other means of transport.
- 141) Give two examples of personal communication.
- 142) Today people all over the world enjoy the Olympic Games and cricket matches sitting at home. How has this been possible?
- 143) Which two factors were responsible for the expansion of trade and transport?
- 144) Give full form of CPWD.
- 145) Which two end cities does the National Highway No 7 join?
- 146) Who maintains the State Highways?
- 147) Mention the role of Pawanhans helicopters in India
- 148) Which port exports more than half of the total iron ore of the country?
- 149) Which port on South-Eastern coast has a natural harbor and hinterland?
- 150) Name any two National waterways in India.
- 151) Name some inland waterways apart from national waterways on which transportation takes place.
- 152) Name any four ports on East coast of India.
- 153) Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?
- 154) Which port is the biggest with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbor?
- 155) Analyse the contribution of fast transport in globalisation.
- 156) National Highways are constructed and maintained by which department?
- 157) How state highways are different from district roads?
- 158) Which agency maintains the roads connecting villages to district headquarters?
- 159) What is the importance of Konkan railways?
- 160) Name the factors which are responsible for distribution pattern of railways network in the country?
- 161) Why Himalayan region is unfavourable for construction of railway line?
- 162) What is the advantage of pipelines over other transportation means?
- 163) National Waterway-1 is navigable between which places?
- 164) What is tidal port? Give example of one such port.

- 165) 'The India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline (IBFP) is a joint effort to transport high-speed diesel from the Numaligarh Refinery Limited in Assam, India to 16 districts in Northern Bangladesh.....'.

Source: Mint

(i) What is the advantage of pipelines over other transportation means?

(ii) What other products can be transported through pipelines apart from petroleum?

- 166) Discuss the most likely impact of means of transport and communication in the growth of industries in India. Build the answer around these points

1. Transport facilities

2. Communication lines

3. Regional development

Activity Based Questions

6 x 2 = 12

- 167) Find out places linked by the National Highways 2 and 3.

- 168) Why is air travel preferred in the North-Eastern states?

- 169) Find out the current Railway zones and their headquarters. Also locate the headquarters of Railway zones on the map of India.

- 170) Railway line has been extended from Banihal to Baramulla in the Kashmir Valley. Locate these two towns on the map of India.

- 171) On the map of India show important tourist places of your State/UT and its connectivity with other parts of the country by railways/roadways/airways.

Discuss in the class:

1. What type of tourism may be developed in your state/UT and why?

2. Which areas in your state/UT you find more attractive for development of tourism and why?

3. How tourism may be helpful for the economic development of a region adopting sustainable development approach?

- 172) Find out the names of the countries connected by Indian Airlines.

3 Marks

86 x 3 = 258

- 173) State any three merits of roadways.

- 174) Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

- 175) What is the significance of the border roads?

- 176) What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

- 177) "A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today". Justify the statement.

- 178) How has the world been converted into a global village? Explain.

- 179) As an industry, how has tourism a bright future in India? Explain.

- 180) Describe the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

- 181) Name six classes of roads in India according to their capacity.

- 182) What are super highways? Name three major highway projects.

- 183) What are national highways? Who maintains it?

- 184) What are state highways? Who construct and maintains it?

- 185) What are district roads? Who maintains it?

- 186) What are rural roads? Under which scheme every village is linked to a major town?

- 187) What are border roads? Give its importance.

- 188) State any four problems of road transport in the country.

- 189) Mention some of the problems faced by the Indian Railways.
- 190) Explain any four major problems faced by Indian Railways.
- 191) Name three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country.
- 192) Mention the importance of water transport.
- 193) Write any three points of importance of waterways?
- 194) Name three National waterways of our country.
- 195) Mention the importance of airways.
- 196) Name six mail channels introduced by Indian postal network.
- 197) Define international trade. Why it is considered as economic barometer of a country?
- 198) Define balance of trade. Distinguish between favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.
- 199) Define the terms: a) Favourable balance of trade b) Unfavourable balance of trade.
- 200) Name major commodities which India import and export.
- 201) Write a short note on the Golden Quadrilateral and the North-South and East-West Corridors.
- 202) What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West Corridors join which terminal cities?
- 203) Which are the three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country? What is the significance of developing pipeline transportation in India?
- 204) Which two modes of transport are widely used within the north-eastern states of India? Why?
- 205) Why is air travel important in north-eastern parts of India?
- 206) Explain, why is air transport preferred in north-eastern states of India?
- 207) Why is air transport an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country? Explain any four reasons.
- 208) Explain, why is air transport preferred in north-eastern states of India? Explain any three reasons.
- 209) Which port serves the rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? Write a short note on this port. What is the significance of the ports in India's economy?
- 210) Mention two merits and one demerits of airways.
- 211) 'Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other'. Explain with four examples.
- 212) How are transport and communication complementary to each other? Give examples.
- 213) State the features of border roads.
- 214) Explain any four qualitative improvements made in Indian Railways.
- 215) Write any four characteristics of Kandla seaport.
- 216) What is the different between personal communication and mass communication?
- 217) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of national economy? Give any four reasons to support your answer.
- 218) Why do roadway have an edge over railways? Explain.
- 219) "Efficient means of transport are a prerequisite for fast development". Express your views in favour of this statement.

- 220) Name the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Westernmost stations of the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway Project.
- 221) What are rural roads? What special provisions have been made recently for this categories of roads?
- 222) Why is there a dense network of railway transport found in the Northern Plains?
- 223) Road and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other. Justify the statement.
- 224) Which are the three important networks of pipeline transportation in India?
- 225) Mention the names of the three National Waterways in India.
- 226) Name the means of communication.
- 227) How do the means of communication play a vital role in creating awareness among the people?
- 228) What is the importance of the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?
- 229) How are the border roads helpful in the economic development of the far off areas of the country?
- 230) What factors are responsible for the dense networks of railways in the Gangetic plains?
- 231) Name the refineries in the following states:
Uttar Pradesh
Bihar
Haryana
- 232) What is international tourism? Name two major items of export and two items of import in India.
- 233) What has necessitated the need for transport? Is it right to say that efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development? Justify.
- 234) State the ways by which means of transport and communication help the growth of industries in India
- 235) "Transport routes are. called the basic arteries of our economy." Support this statement with relevant examples.
- 236) "Road transport in India is not competitive but complementary to railways." Justify the statement by giving four points.
- 237) (a) Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads?
(b) What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation?
- 238) Describe some of the major improvements made by Indian Railways in its functioning since independence.
- 239) Describe any two merits of railways and any two problems being faced by the railways
- 240) Explain any two merits and two demerits of pipelines transport.
- 241) Explain briefly the advantages that result in using waterways as a mode of transport for heavy and bulky goods.
- 242) Distinguish between a major port and a minor port.
- 243) Why is air transport more popular in the North-Eastern part of the country? Give three reasons.
- 244) Explain any four merits and two demerits of air transport.
- 245) Classify communication services into two categories? Explain main features of each
- 246) Explain the importance of 'Radio and Television' as an effective means of mass communication in India.
- 247) Mention any four features of the telecom network of India.
- 248) What is Balance of Trade? In which situations is it favourable and unfavourable?

- 249) Describe the significance of tourism as a trade in India
- 250) Read the following sources and answer the questions that follows
- Source A Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata- Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu). and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
- (i) To what extent do you agree that Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are important for our country? Give only one aspect.
- Source B National Highways** National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions. The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar.
- (ii) To what extent do you agree that India needs a number of National Highways? Give only one reason
- Source C State Highways** Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories. (iii) Evaluate the importance of the State Highways
- 251) "International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country." Justify the statement with arguments.
- 252) "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples.
- 253) India has second largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 62.16 lakh km (2020-21). In India, roadways have preceded railways. However, it is also true that road transport in India is not competitive but complementary to railways. How can you justify this statement? Substantiate your answer by giving any four reasons.
- 254) Explain the importance of 'Border Roads' for India.
- 255) Explain the improvements made by the Indian Railways in its functioning.
- 256) Explain the importance of pipelines as a means of transportation in India.
- 257) Explain any four characteristics of Kandla sea port.
- 258) "Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India," Give three reasons to prove this preference.

Case Study Questions

5 x 4 = 20

- 259) Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups. India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects.
- Which radio broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional, and local languages for various categories of people, to different parts of India?
 - All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts
 - Doordarshan broadcasts
 - All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts
 - All State Radio broadcasts
 - Which television channel of India is one of the largest terrestrial network in the world?
 - Doordarshan
 - Aaj Tak
 - NE TV
 - Republic TV
 - What is the purpose of mass communication other than entertainment?
 - It also creates awareness among people only about war and conflict updates.
 - It also creates awareness among people only about various national programmes.
 - It also creates awareness among people only about new policies.
 - It also creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.
 - In how many languages are newspapers, approximately, published in India, annually?
 - India publishes newspapers in about 10 languages and dialects.
 - India publishes newspapers in about 100 languages and dialects.
 - India publishes newspapers in about 20 languages and dialects.
 - India publishes newspapers in about 30 languages and dialects.
- 260) National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in the North-South and East-West directions. The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar.
- Which is the National Highway No. 1?
 - The historical Sher-Shah Bagh is called National Highway No.1 between Delhi and Amritsar.
 - The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1 between Delhi and Amritsar.
 - The historical Shah Jahan Marg is called National Highway No.1 between Delhi and Amritsar.
 - The historical Aurangzeb Marg is called National Highway No.1 between Delhi and Amritsar.
 - What does CPWD stand for?
 - Central Public Works Department
 - Centre Public Works Department
 - Central Public Works Development
 - Central People Works Department
 - Where is National Highway No.1?
 - It is situated between Delhi and Lucknow.
 - It is situated between Delhi and Mumbai.
 - It is situated between Delhi and Amritsar.
 - It is situated between Delhi and Pune.
 - Fill in the blanks:
National Highways link _____.
 - Extreme parts of the country
 - Extreme parts of the state
 - Extreme parts of the town
 - Extreme parts of the city

- 261) **Gold Quadrilateral Super Highways** The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat) are part of this project. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
- 1.** What was government's major road development project?
 - (a) The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-line Super Highways.
 - (b) The government has launched a major road development project linking Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by two-line Super Highways.
 - (c) The government has launched a major road development project linking Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai by five-line Super Highways.
 - (d) The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Mumbai and Delhi by three-line Super Highways.
 - 2.** What was the major objective of these Super Highways?
 - (a) The major objective of these Super Highways is to only reduce distance between the mega cities of India.
 - (b) The major objective of these Super Highways is to only reduce the time between the mega cities of India.
 - (c) The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
 - (d) The major objective of these Super Highways is to not reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
 - 3.** Who implemented these highway projects?
 - (a) These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
 - (b) These highway projects are being implemented by the National High-way Authority of Country.
 - (c) These highway projects are being implemented by the Nation Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
 - (d) These highway projects are being implemented by the National High-land Authority of India (NHAI).
 - 4.** What does the North-South corridor link?
 - (a) The North-South corridors links Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Silchar (Assam)
 - (b) The North-South corridors links Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).
 - (c) The North-South corridors links Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).
 - (d) The North-South corridors links Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Porbandar (Gujarat).

- 262) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Lifelines of National Economy

For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in Science and Technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. 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.

- (i) How is science an Important factor in the development of transport ?
- (ii) How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality? Explain.
- (iii) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.

- 263) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow
- Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.
- They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
- (i) Examine the role of the Indian postal network.
 - (ii) Differentiate between mass communication and personal communication.
 - (iii) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.

5 Marks

53 x 5 = 265

- 264) (i) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?
(ii) Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.
- 265) "Efficient means of transport and communication has converted the world into a large village". Explain this statement with the help of examples.
- 266) Explain why the means of transport and communication are called lifelines of our national economy?
- 267) Explain why a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today.
- 268) "It is evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade'. Explain.
- 269) Explain any four reasons why a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for trade of today.
- 270) Why the importance of road transport is more than rail transport in India?
- 271) Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India? Explain giving four reasons.
- 272) Explain any five importance of railways as a means of transport.
- 273) What is the importance of railways transport?
- 274) Describe the factors which influence the distribution pattern of railway network in India.
- 275) How do physical and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railway network? Explain with suitable examples.
- 276) "The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been mainly influenced by physiographic and economic factors." Support the statement with suitable examples."
- 277) "The distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network is influenced by the physiographic factors". Examine the statement.
- 278) Describe the importance of Pipelines in India.
- 279) State any three advantages of Pipelines as a means of pipeline transport.
- 280) Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India.
- 281) Mention the importance of mass communication.
- 282) Describe any five points of importance of mass communication.
- 283) Write any three importance's of means of mass communication.

- 284) State any two points of importance of mass communication.
- 285) What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport?
- 286) What are the advantages of waterways as a means of transport?
- 287) Mention four demerits of road transportation with reference of India.
- 288) 'Indian road transportation is confronted with problems'. Describe any four.
- 289) Describe any four major problems faced by the road transportation in India.
- 290) What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?
- 291) Discuss the importance of tourism in India.
- 292) Mention the importance of tourism as a trade.
- 293) Write a short note on (a) Personal written communication (b) Telecom network of India.
- 294) Mention the six channels introduced recently to facilitate quick delivery of mails.
- 295) State the problems of roads transport in the country.
- 296) Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India.
- 297) Discuss the significance of National Highways and Border Roads.
- 298) How are pipelines useful? Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India.
- 299) What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport? Mention two merits and one demerit of airways.
- 300) What are the factors that cause heavy damage to the railways?
- 301) Name the following ports:
(a) A tidal port on the west coast
(b) A port exporting iron ore on the west coast
(c) A port at the entrance of a lagoon, in the south-west of India.
(d) An inland riverine port.
(e) The oldest artificial port
- 302) "Roadways still have an edge over the railways in India." Support the statement with examples
- 303) Classify the roads according to their capacity and describe the role of each.
- 304) Classify any five ports of India according to their types and main purpose
- 305) Mention any two inland waterways of India. Write three characteristics of each.
- 306) What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication? State any two points of importance of mass communication.

- 307) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow
- The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by Physiographic, economic and administrative factors.
- The Northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles
- In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the West coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problem such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.
- Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well. Many passengers travel without tickets. Thefts and damaging of railway property has not yet stopped completely. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.
- Which factors are largely responsible to influence the railway network in India?
 - Why is it difficult to construct railway lines in the Peninsular region, Himalayan region, Rajasthan and Gujarat? State any two reasons.
 - Although, the railways have become more important in our national economy still this transport is facing a number of problems. Why? State any two reasons.
- 308) How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country? Explain with examples.
- 309) Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.
- 310) Describe the importance of Railways in India.
- 311) What is the importance of railways transport?
- 312) Write any three importance's of means of mass communication.
- 313) Mention the importance of mass communication.
- 314) A country X is a developing and middle income country with a large and diverse geographical area. It wants to increase the connectivity in its country. How can pursuing development of Roadways over railways help this country achieve this objective?
- 315) Read the information given below regarding Delhi-Dehradun Expressway and answer the question that follows
- The Delhi-Dehradun Expressway is all set to open to the public by the end of 2023. It would reduce the travel time between the two cities from 6 to 2 hours. The 210 km long expressway will start from North-East Delhi and pass through Baghpat, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and Dehradun. The last 20km stretch will pass through the eco-sensitive zone of Rajaji National Park, where Asia's longest elevated wildlife corridor of six-lanes and 12 km will be constructed that includes the 340 m Dat Kaali tunnel. The 340 m long tunnel near Dat Kaali temple, Dehradun will help reduce the impact on wildlife and multiple animal passes have been provided in the Ganeshpur-Dehradun section for avoiding animal-vehicle collisions.
- Analyse the development of the Delhi-Dehradun Expressway in terms of its impact - negative and/ positive on economic growth and environment. Suggest some measures to deal with negative Impacts of the project.
- 316) As per Britannica Dictionary, when the world is seen as a community in which people are connected by computers, television, etc., and all depend on one another, the world becomes a 'global village'. Accordingly, elaborate on the role of air transport in making the world a 'global village'.

- 317) Locate and label the following on the political outline map of India:
(a) Two terminal cities of north-south corridor
(b) terminal station of east - west corridor.
- 318) Study the railways network in India.
- 319) Locate and label the following on the political outline map of India:
(a) Kandla - sea port
(b) A major sea port in Gujarat
(c) Vishakhapatnam - sea port
(d) Kochi - sea port
(e) A major sea port in Kerala
(f) Chhatrapati Shivaji international airport
(g) Tuticorin.
- 320) Study the Gas Pipeline network in India.
- 321) On the given political map of India, identify the following by the locations marked and their description given below.
(i) Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) International Airport.
(ii) Tuticorin port
(iii) Kolkata International Airport (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
(iv) Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) International Airport.
(v) Marmagao port
- 322) On the political map of India, locate, mark and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols.
(i) The port developed after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port.
(ii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
(iii) Vishakhapatnam port
(iv) Indira Gandhi International Airport
(v) Chennai port
(iv) Raja Sansi International Airport
- 323) On the political map of India, locate and label any four of the following features with appropriate symbols.
(i) Kandla Seaport.
(ii) Mumbai Seaport
(iii) New Mangalore Seaport
(iv) Kochi Seaport
(v) Paradip
(vi) Haldia Seaport
- 324) Find out the current railway zones and their headquarters. Also locate the headquarters of railway zones on the map of India
