

7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

CONCEPT

- **Transport** is divided into three modes — land, water and air transport. Land transport consists of roads and railways. Water transport consists of river or inland transport and sea or oceanic transport. The latest and the fastest mode of transport is air transport. There are five types of **transport systems in India** — roadways, railways, pipelines, waterways and airways.
- **Roads** : A number of roads were built during the Mughal rule. Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) in the east to Peshawar (now in Pakistan) in the west.
- **Significance of Roads** :
 - (i) Roads are cheap and easy, both in construction and maintenance.
 - (ii) They connect fields with markets, factories with farms and help in providing door to door service.
 - (iii) Roads are useful for short distances both for passengers and goods.
- **Types of Roads** : Roads in India are of different types — (i) national highways (ii) state highways (iii) district roads (iv) village roads (v) border roads.
- **Expressways** are highways with 4 to 6 lanes for long-distance, fast-moving traffic between one part of the country to another.
- **Length** : India has a road length of about 2.3 million kilometres, one of the largest road networks in the world. Of these 57% are surfaced roads.
- **National Highways** : Connect one state with another and are of national importance. There are about 65,000 km of national highways. They constitute 2% of the total road network but carry 40% of total road traffic. They are constructed and maintained by the Central public works department (CPWD).
- **State Highways** are constructed and maintained by the State public works department (PWD). They join state capitals with district headquarters and other places of the district.
- **Village Roads** connect the villages with the neighbouring towns and cities.
- **Border Roads** are maintained by the Border Roads Organisation.
- **The Expressway National Highways** : About 14,846 km of national highways will be constructed between 1999–2007. These roads with 4 or 6 lanes are named as —
 - (i) **Golden Quadrilateral** will connect Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata. It will have a length of 5,846 km.
 - (ii) **North-South and East-West Corridors** will connect Srinagar to Kanniyakumari and Silchar to Porbandar and it will have a length of 7,300 km.
 - (iii) A road with a length of 1157 km will connect 10 major ports, namely Kandla, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Marmagao, Tuticorin, Chennai and Ennore, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Haldia.

All these national highways are based on the concept of Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT).

- **Railways :** The railways are now 157 years old in India. The total length of railways is about 63,221 km. India has the second largest railway network in Asia and the sixth largest railway network after USA, Russia, Canada, Germany and China. The Indian Railways carry 40,000 lakh passengers and 4,000 lakh tonnes of goods a year. It had a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger service vehicles, 4904 other coach vehicles and 228,170 wagons as on 31 st March 2004.
- **Improvement in Railways :** Metre gauge lines are being converted to broad gauge. Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. Other improvements are being made in the area of track replacement, introduction of fast-moving trains and providing public amenities at the railway stations.
- **Three Gauges of the Railways :** Broad gauge (1.675 m), Metre gauge (1.000 m) and Narrow gauge (0.762 m and 0.610 m).
- **Unigauge System of Railways** has larger capacity, higher speed, cheaper transportation and reduction in trans-shipment. At present, 70.72% of rail routes are broad gauge, 23.92% metre gauge and 5.36% narrow gauge.
- **Pipelines** were earlier used for the transportation of water and now they are being used for the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
- **Important Network of Pipelines :**
 - (i) From oilfields in upper Assam to Kanpur.
 - (ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab.
 - (iii) Gas pipelines from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Inland Waterways** have a length of 14,500 km. The Government has declared the following waterways as National Waterways :
 - (i) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1,620 km). — National Waterway No. 1.
 - (ii) The Brahmaputra between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km). — National Waterway No. 2.
 - (a) Kollam and Kottapuram (168 km).
 - (b) The Champakara Canal (14 km). — National Waterway. No. 3.
 - (c) The Udyogamandal Canal (22 km).
- **Airways** are the fastest mode of transport but they are the costliest ones. In 1953, air transport was nationalised.
In India, domestic services are provided by Indian Airlines, Alliance Air, private scheduled airlines. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its offshore operations. Indian Airlines operations also extend to neighbouring countries of South East Asia and Middle East.
- **Types of Airways :** There are two types of airports in India — (i) International, and (ii) Domestic.
- **International Airports :** Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Bengaluru, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Guwahati and Cochin.
- **Domestic Airports :** There are 63 domestic airports in the country.
Airports are managed by the Airport Authority of India.
- **Seaports :** India has 12 major, 181 medium and minor seaports.

- **Major Ports on the West Coast :** Kandla, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva), Marmagao, New Mangalore and Cochin.
- **Major Ports on the East Coast :** Kolkata, Haldia, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin.
- **Biggest Port :** Mumbai.
- **Communication :** The means of communication are divided into two categories — personal and mass communication. **Personal communication** includes postcards, letters, telegrams, telephones and internet. **Mass communication** includes handbooks, journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television and films. They are of two types (i) print media, (ii) electronic media.
- **Personal Written Communication :** Indian postal network — 1.5 lakh post offices in India.
- **First-Class Mail :** Mail that is air lifted between stations.
- **Second-Class Mail :** Mail that is carried by surface covering land and water transport.
- **Mass Communication :** Radio, television, newspapers including magazines, books and films.
- **International Trade :** Trade between two countries is called the international trade.
- **Trade :** Exchange of goods between two parties such as people, states and countries.
- **Economic Barometer :** International trade of a country.
- **Balance of Trade :** The difference between exports and imports.
Favourable balance of trade : If the value of exports is more than the value of imports.
Unfavourable balance of trade : If the value of imports is more than the value of exports.
- **Tourism as a Trade :** Tourism promotes national integration and develops an international understanding. It supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- Foreign tourists arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 23.5% during the year 2004 as against the year 2003, thus contributing Rs 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.

I. SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Q.1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below :

(i) Which of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India?

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

Ans. (a)

(ii) 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

Ans. (b)

(iii) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West Corridor?

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

Ans. (b)

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

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

Ans. (d)

(v) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

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

Ans. (c)

(vi) 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

Ans. (b)

Q.2. What is the significance (importance) of : (a) National Highways and (b) Border Roads?

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

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

Q.3. Mention four merits of road transportation with reference to India.

OR

Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India? Explain four reasons.

OR

Why is road transport more useful than other means of transport? Give four reasons.

Ans. Roadways are the most important means of transportation in India. India has one of the largest networks of roadways in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. Road transport has preceded railways and still have an edge over it in view of the ease with which it can be built and maintained. Other means of transport like pipelines have limited application and waterways are localised in rivers and water bodies while airways are costly and out of reach of common people.

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

- (a) Construction and maintenance cost of roads is much lower than that of railways.
(b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. They can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where railway tracks cannot be constructed.
(c) Roads provided door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

- (d) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport, for example, they provide a link between railway stations, airports and ports. They link the village, towns and cities to the railway stations. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres.

Q.4. Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation? What changes or qualitative improvements have taken place in the Indian railways since independence? Mention two problems faced by the railways.

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

(ii) Since independence the following qualitative improvements have made railways more efficient and popular.

- (a) The metre gauge and other railways gauges are gradually being converted into broad gauge to provide unigauge operations in the country. It would provide convenience to public and reduce transportation costs as the capacity and speeds of the trains are higher in broad gauge system.
- (b) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines.
- (c) Fast inter-city trains have been introduced.
- (d) Computerised ticket counters and better amenities in trains and stations have been provided.

Two problems faced by railways are :

- (a) Many passengers travel without tickets, causing loss to the railways.
- (b) Thefts and damaging of railway property may lead to severe accidents.

Q.5. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifeline of a nation and its economy?

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

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

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

Q.6. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade? In this regard explain the terms 'export', 'import' and 'balance of trade.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.7. Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

Ans. India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. Among the commodities of export, whose share has been increasing over the last few years till 2004-05, are agriculture and allied products (2.53%), ores and minerals (9.12%), gems and jewellery (26.75%) and chemical and allied products (24.45%), engineering goods (35.63%) and petroleum products (86.12%).

The commodities imported by India included petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%), pearls and precious stones (29.26%), inorganic chemicals (29.39%), coal, coke and briquettes (94.17%) machinery (12.56%).

Bulk imports as a group registered a growth accounting for 39.09% of total imports.

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

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

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS (AS PER CCE PATTERN)

B. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.1. 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

Ans. (c)

Q.2. India has one of the largest networks of which of the following modes of transport?

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

Ans. (a)

Q.3. 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

Ans. (b)

Q.4. Which of the following are the primary road systems of our country?

- (a) National Highways
(b) State Highways
(c) District roads
(d) Border roads

Ans. (a)

Q.5. The National Highway No.1 is also known by which of the following names?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi Road
(b) Sher Shah Suri Marg
(c) Red Road
(d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

Ans. (b)

Q.6. Which of the following National Highways is the longest in the country?

- (a) National Highway No. 8

(b) National Highway No. 7

(c) National Highway No. 4

(d) National Highway No. 2

Ans. (b)

Q.7. Which of the following types of roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?

- (a) National Highways
(b) State Highways
(c) Rural Roads
(d) District Roads

Ans. (c)

Q.8. The national average for density of roads is 75 km in India. Which of the following states has a much higher road density of 375 km? (Length of road per 100 sq km area = density of roads)

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Kerala

Ans. (d)

Q.9. When and between which two stations did the first train of India steam off?

- (a) Kolkata to Raniganj, 1874
(b) Mumbai to Thane, 1853
(c) Mumbai to Ahmedabad, 1854
(d) Chennai to Arkonam, 1856

Ans. (b)

Q.10. Which of the following is the busiest railway junction in Northern India?

- (a) Ambala (b) New Delhi
(c) Lucknow (d) Amritsar

Ans. (b)

Q.11. Which of the following is the headquarter for the South-Eastern

Railway and Eastern Railway Zones?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Kharagpur
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Mumbai

Ans. (a)

Q.12. Which of the following means of transportation is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas?

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

Ans. (c)

Q.13. Which of the following networks of pipeline bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and petrochemical complex of Haldia?

- (a) Pipeline from Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
(b) Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab
(c) Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Pipeline
(d) Pipeline from Mumbai High to Trombay

Ans. (a)

Q.14. Which of the following modes of transport is fuel efficient and environment friendly?

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

Ans. (d)

Q.15. Which of the following is the cheapest mode of transport?

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

Ans. (c)

Q.16. 95 percent of India's trade volume (68 percent in terms of value) is carried on through which of the following transportation routes?

- (a) Roadways
(b) Railways
(c) Sea routes

- (d) Inland waterways

Ans. (c)

Q.17. Which of the following was the first port to be developed soon after Independence?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) Paradip (d) Kandla

Ans. (d)

Q.18. Which of the following is the oldest artificial port and the second most important port of the country?

- (a) Mumbai port (b) Kandla port
(c) Chennai port (d) Ennore port

Ans. (c)

Q.19. Which one of the following types of communication service in India is the largest in the world?

- (a) Postal network
(b) Television network
(c) Internet services
(d) Radio broadcasting

Ans. (a)

Q.20. Which one of the following is a means of personal communication?

- (a) Television (b) Radio
(c) Internet
(d) Mobile phones

Ans. (d)

Q.21. Which of the following is a means of mass communication?

- (a) Letters (b) Television
(c) Telephones (d) Telegraph

Ans. (b)

Q.22. Which of the following airlines is the nationalised airline of India?

- (a) Air India (b) Jet Airways
(c) Kingfisher Airline (d) Indigo

Ans. (a)

Q.23. The largest number of newspapers published in India are in which of the following languages?

- (a) Hindi (b) English
(c) Urdu (d) Marathi

Ans. (a)

Q.24. In recent years, India is earning large foreign exchange through the export of which of the following?

- (a) Ores and Minerals
(b) Information Technology
(c) Agricultural Products
(d) Electrical goods

Ans. (b)

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Q.1. Which is the extreme south-western port located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Tuticorin (b) Chennai
(c) Kochi (d) New Mangalore

Ans. (c)

Q.2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the sea ports of India ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.
(b) Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and hinterland.
(c) Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well protected port.
(d) Chennai is an inland riverine port.

Ans. (d)

Q.3. Which one of the following is the premier iron ore exporting sea port of the country ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) New Mangalore (b) Vishakhapatnam
(c) Marmagao (d) Paradip

Ans. (c)

Q.4. Which one of the following is considered as the First Class Mail by the Indian postal network ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Cards and envelopes
(b) Registered periodicals
(c) Book packets
(d) Registered newspapers

Ans. (a)

Q.5. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No. 1 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Delhi - Amritsar
(b) Delhi - Kolkata
(c) Delhi - Mumbai
(d) Varanasi - Kanyakumari

Ans. (a)

Q.6. Which one of the following modes of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases ? [2011 (T-2)]

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

Ans. (c)

Q.7. District Roads are maintained by : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) PWD (b) Zila Parishad
(c) CPWD (d) BRO

Ans. (b)

Q.8. The helicopter services to Oil and Natural Commission in its offshore operations are provided by :

- (a) Air India [2011 (T-2)]
(b) Indian Airlines
(c) Pawanhans helicopters
(d) Alliance Air

Ans. (c)

Q.9. Which two extreme locations are connected by the North-South Corridor? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Amritsar and Tuticorin
- (b) Srinagar and Tiruvananthapuram
- (c) Srinagar and Tuticorin
- (d) Srinagar and Kanyakumari

Ans. (d)

Q.10. National Highways are constructed and maintained by : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) NHAI
- (b) CPWD
- (c) SPWD
- (d) BRO

Ans. (b)

Q.11. Which one of the following is the oldest artificial port of the country ?

[2011 (T-2)]

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

Ans. (c)

Q.12. Which of the following is the deepest and land locked port ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Haldia
- (d) Mumbai

Ans. (b)

Q.13. In which year was the air transport nationalised in India ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1953
- (d) 1963

Ans. (c)

Q.14. Which one of the following ports is an inland riverine port ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Tuticorin
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Kandla

Ans. (a)

Q.15. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Between Sadiya and Dhubri
- (b) Between Allahabad and Haldia
- (c) Between Kottapuram and Komman
- (d) Between Udyogamandal and Champakkara

Ans. (b)

Q.16. Which are the terminal stations of National Highway No. 7 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
- (b) Porbandar and Silchar
- (c) Delhi and Kolkata
- (d) Varanasi and Kanyakumari

Ans. (d)

Q.17. STD refers to : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Sururban Telephone Dialling
- (b) Subscriber Trunk Dialling
- (c) Social Telephone Distributor
- (d) Speed Telephone Dialling

Ans. (b)

Q.18. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land - locked and well protected port along the east coast ? [2011 (T-2)]

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

Ans. (d)

Q.19. In which region air travel is extended to the common people through a special provision ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Northern States
- (b) North - western States
- (c) North - Eastern States
- (d) South - Western States

Ans. (c)

Q.20. Which one of the following pair of cities is connected by NH-7 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Delhi-Amritsar
- (b) Delhi-Kolkata
- (c) Delhi-Mumbai
- (d) Varanasi-Kanyakumari

Ans. (d)

Q.21. The HVJ natural gas pipeline connects? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Hazira, Vijapur, Jagdishpur
- (b) Hazira, Bareilly, Jemshedpur
- (c) Hazira, Bokaro, Jaipur
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

Q.22. Which one of the following ports was developed in order to relieve the pressure of Kolkata port ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Paradip port
- (b) Tuticorin port
- (c) Haldia port
- (d) Chennai port

Ans. (c)

Q.23. Which one of the following ports is a tidal port ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) New Mangalore port
- (c) Kandla
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans. (c)

Q.24. Which among the following sea ports was planned to decongest the Mumbai port ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Goa port
- (b) Marmagao port
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru port
- (d) Kandla port

Ans. (c)

Q.25. Which is the first class mail from the following? [2011 (T-2)]

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

Ans. (d)

C. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1. Write a short note on the Golden Quadrilateral and the North-South and East-West Corridors.

Ans. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai – Mumbai – Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. This is known as Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways as it links the four major metro cities. The general road network formed as a result is more or less quadrilateral in shape. It aims to improve linkage between the mega cities. It has a total length of 5846 km.

The North-South Corridor and the East-West Corridor, linking the terminal stations of Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu in the south, Silchar in Assam in the east and Porbandar in Gujarat in the west, are part of the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway Project. The North-South and East-West Corridors have a length of 7142 km. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the big cities of India by providing opportunity for free movement of traffic, thus increasing connectivity between them.

Q.2. Which are the three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country? What is the significance of developing pipeline transportation in India?

Ans. The three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country are :

- (a) From oil fields in upper Assam to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
- (b) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali in Gujarat, Chakshu and other places.
- (c) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh. via Bijapur in Madhya

Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

The pipelines have played a significant role in the development of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat at far inland locations, away from producing areas to cater to the demand of the inland markets. The development of gas-based fertiliser plants in agricultural regions away from petroleum-producing areas have also been possible due to pipeline transport.

Q.3. What are the advantages of waterways as a means of transport? Mention the names of three National Waterways in India.

Ans. Waterways are the cheapest mode of transport. Neither construction cost, nor maintenance cost is required for the waterways as they use the rivers, lakes, seas and oceans as highways. They are suited for the transport of bulky and heavy raw materials.

Waterways is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation. The boats and steamers, even if mechanised, consume much lesser fuel and do not pollute the surrounding. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government :

- (a) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) – National Waterway No. 1.
- (b) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km) – National Waterway No. 2.
- (c) The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram – Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals - 205 km) – National Waterway No. 3.

Q.4. Which two modes of transport are widely used within the north-eastern states of India? Why?

Ans. Inland Waterway and Airways are the two modes of transport which are widely used in the northeastern states of India. The northeastern part of the country is marked with the presence of hilly terrain, dissected relief, dense forests, large number of rivers, heavy rainfall as well as international frontiers. As a result, roadways and railways cannot develop properly and are lacking in this region.

The Brahmaputra and its tributaries are therefore used by the local people for inland navigation as it is cheap and convenient to use. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri in Assam has been declared as National Waterways No. 2 by the Government, on account of its importance.

Air travel is another preferred mode of travel in these areas as airways can cross over geographical obstacles of the region with great ease. During heavy rainfall and frequent floods, airways become the only mode of transport. Air transport is also subsidised in this north-eastern states and special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

Q.5. 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?

Ans. The Kolkata port serves the large and rich hinterland of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin covering the states of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Tea, jute and cotton textiles, coal, lac, hides, engineering goods are some items of export from this region via Kolkata port.

The Kolkata port is an inland riverine port situated on the left bank of the River Hooghly in West Bengal. It is located inland at a distance of 128 km from the Bay of Bengal. It is a tidal port. As a result, the port faces the problem of siltation and requires constant dredging.

It is the most important port in the eastern region. Ports hold a special position in India's international trade. India's trade with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ocean

routes from the ports located along the coast. 95 percent of the country's trade volume (68 percent in terms of value) is moved by the sea via the ports. Hence, ports have great significance in the economy of India.

Q.6. What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport? Mention two merits and one demerit of airways.

Ans. Airways are the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport in recent times. They can easily cross over geographical boundaries and vast stretches of seas and oceans. They can negotiate over difficult terrain like high mountains, dissected terrain, dreary desert, dense forests with great ease, within short period of time. Fast international travel between different countries of the world have been possible because of the development of airways. Airways play a vital role during natural and man-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquake, epidemics and war. They help in rescue operations and providing relief to the people in affected areas within short time.

Two merits of airways are :

- (a) It is the fastest mode of transportation. Thousands of kilometres are covered within a few hours.
- (b) It is the most comfortable mode of transportation.

A demerit of airways is :

It is the costliest mode of transportation and is out of the reach of common people.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Q.1. Why is international trade considered the economic barometers for a country ?

[2011 (T-2)]

Ans. An advancement of International Trade is an index of economic prosperity for a country.

Q.2. What is meant by road density ? Describe any four advantages Roadways have over Railways.

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

- (i) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railways.
- (ii) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography than railways.
- (iii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (iv) Road provides door to door service, and thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

Q.3. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads ? What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation ?

[2011 (T-2)]

Ans. Metalled roads are made of either cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal therefore durable over unmetalled road. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season.

Border roads plays in important role in connecting strategically important difficult areas and helps in the economic development of the area. National Highways are the primary road system which links extreme parts of the country.

Q.4. Explain any four reasons why a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for trade of today.

[2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre requisite for the
- (i) movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations.
 - (ii) The pace of development of a country depends not only upon production of goods and services but also on their movement over space for fast economic development.
 - (iii) It also contributes socio-economic progress of the country in many ways.
 - (iv) a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is also a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade.

Q.5. Explain any four factors responsible for the development of iron and steel industries. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** (i) Low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity.
(ii) Cheap labour
(iii) Vast growth potential in the home market.
(iv) liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) have given a boost to the industry.

Q.6. As an industry, how has tourism a bright future in India ? Explain. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** Tourism industry has a bright future in India because of its increasing contribution to foreign exchange (Rs 21828 crore) number of foreign tourists (2.6 million) and direct employment of 15 million people in tourism industry.

Q.7. What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication ? State any two points of importance of mass communication. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** Personal communication means a communication between two persons either through oral, letter or through telephone etc, while mass communication includes the use of Radio, television, press, films etc, for wider public audience. The two points of importance of mass communication are (i) provides entertainment and (ii) creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.

Q.8. Explain any four major problems faced by Indian Railways. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** The Four major problems faced by Indian Railways are (i) large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges (ii) Hilly terrain where railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels (iii) sparse population and lack of economic viability (iv) difficulties to lay railway lines on sandy plains and swamps.

Q.9. Why do roadways have an edge over railways ? Explain. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** Roadways have an edge over railways because it can be built and maintained at ease and at much lower cost. Roadways also provide door to door service.

Q.10. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways ? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West Corridors join which terminal cities ? [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** (i) The Golden quadrilateral super Highways is a major road development project linking Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai – Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways.
(ii) The two major objectives of these super Highways projects are to (a) reduce the time and (b) distance between the mega cities of India.
(iii) The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat).

Q.11. Why is air transport an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country? Explain any four reasons. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. Air transport is an important means of transport in north eastern states because of the following four reasons :

- (i) presence of big rivers.
- (ii) dissected relief.
- (iii) dense forest and frequent floods.
- (iv) International frontiers.

Q.12. 'Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.' Explain with four examples. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. (i) It linked with the country with the rest of the world.
(ii) Roadways, railways, newspaper, internet etc have been contributing to socio-economic progress in many ways.
(iii) Trades from local to international levels have boosted the economy.
(iv) It enriched life with many amenities that comforts life.

Q.13. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development". Support the statement with suitable examples. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement overspace. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast economic and social development.

Q.14. Explain four advantages of road transport in India. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. The four advantages of road transport in India are
(i) Road transport is economical. (ii) It provides door-to-door services.
(iii) The cost of loading and unloading much lower.
(iv) It can be used as feeder to other modes of transport.

Q.15. What is meant by international trade. State any features of India's international trade. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. (i) Trade between two countries is called International trade.
(ii) One of the features of international trade of India is information technology.

Q.16. "The distribution pattern of the Railways network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic factors" - Support the statement with four examples. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. Physiographic factors regulate the distribution pattern of railways network. High mountains, broad rivers, dense forest, swampy land caused hindrance in the distribution pattern of railway networks in India.

Q.17. Explain any four advantages of pipeline transportation. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. The four advantages of pipelines transportation are (i) Both solid (when converted into slurry) liquid and gases can be transported through pipelines (ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. (iii) Trans-shipment of losses and delays are minimum. (iv) It is economical to transport petroleum, natural gas, fertilizers to interior places.

Q.18. What is the importance of railways transport ? Explain three major problems faced by Indian railways. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. It is the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers. The three major problems faced by Indian railways are
(i) passengers travelling without ticket (ii) thefts and damages of railways property.
(iii) people pulls chain to stop trains.

Q.19. Define the following terms : [2011 (T-2)]

- (i) Trade
- (ii) International trade

(iii) Favourable Balance of Trade (iv) Unfavourable Balance of Trade

- Ans.** (i) The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.
(ii) Trade between two countries is called International Trade.
(iii) When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.
(iv) When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of Trade.

Q.20. Describe any four major problems faced by the road transportation in India. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** Road transport in India faced four major problems. They are as follows :
(i) The volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate.
(ii) About half of the roads are unmetalled not usable during rainy season.
(iii) The National Highways are in adequate
(iv) The roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

Q.21. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of national economy ? Give any four reasons to support your answer. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of National economy because (i) it linked the world with transport network (ii) Railways, roadways newspaper, television, cinema and internet have been contributing to socio-economic progress. (iii) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. (iv) It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

Q.22. Explain any four qualitative improvements made in Indian Railways. [2011 (T-2)]

- Ans.** (i) Conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge.
(ii) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This has increased the speed and haulage capacity.
(iii) The replacement of steam engine run by coal has improved the environment of stations and its surroundings.
(iv) Railways routes have been extended to areas where there was no railway lines earlier.

Q.23. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow : [2011 (T-2)]

Railways Network in India		
Length of rail routes (kms)	Year	
	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total length	62,809	62,759
Broad Gauge	44,216	44,383
Metre Gauge	15,178	15,013
Narrow Gauge	3,415	3,363
Electrified Route	14,579	15,063

- (i) What was the total length of railways route in 2000-2001 ?
(ii) How much increase occurred in the length of electrified routes between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 ?
(iii) How is narrow gauge different from broad gauge?

- Ans.** (i) 1,40,581 kms
(ii) 484 kms

(iii) Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610 metres). Broad Gauge (1.676 metres) difference = 0.914 metres between Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge.

Q.24. Describe the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

[2011 (T-2)]

Ans. International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Q.25. Name the longest National Water way of India. Write any three points of importance of waterways ?

[2011 (T-2)]

Ans. The Ganga river waterways between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) N.W. No. 1 is the longest water ways of India. The three points of importance of waterways are (i) cheapest means of transport (ii) suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. (iii) It is a fuel efficient and environmental friendly mode of transport.

Q.26. “Modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation.” Explain.

Ans. Modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation. It integrates local, national and global trade by boosting the economy and providing the comforts of life.

Q.27. How do physical and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railway network? Explain with suitable examples.

[2004 & 2009]

Ans. The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been greatly influenced by physical and economic factors.

Level lands of the Northern Plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in this region. The region, therefore, has the densest network of railways in India.

The rugged terrain of the Himalayan mountain region in the north and the north-eastern states with sparse population and lack of economic opportunities are unfavourable for construction of railway lines and railway network is lacking in these regions.

Sparsely populated sandy deserts of Rajasthan, hilly contiguous tracts of the Sahyadri swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand, frequently flooded floodplains of Bihar and Assam have posed great difficulty in laying of railway lines.

On account of the economic importance of the region, the Konkan Railways were developed in recent times along the west coast in spite of problems of sinking of tracks, landslides and need for construction of tunnels.

D. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

Q.1. Mention four demerits of road transportation with reference to India.

OR

‘Indian road transportation is confronted with problems.’ Describe any four.

Ans. Road transportation is economical in transportation of smaller amount of goods and few passengers over short and medium distances. Though they are relatively cheap and easy to construct and maintain, road transportation in India is confronted with a number of problems.

- (a) On account of its large population, India has large volumes of traffic and passengers which require a large number of vehicles. But the road network is not adequate to meet the requirement of handling heavy traffic.
- (b) As most roads are *kuccha* or unmetalled, their usage is limited during the rainy season. The potholes on roads form muddy pools in the monsoon season and cause accidents.
- (c) There are still more national highways to be built to connect the different parts of the country.
- (d) The roads in the cities are highly congested and traffic jams are a constant problem. Most of the bridges and culverts are also old and narrow aggravating the problem.
- (e) Roadside amenities like emergency medical facilities, telephone booths etc., are lacking.
- (f) Police patrolling on the highways is not adequate, so goods and passengers are not safe all the time.

Q.2. What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?

Ans. Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. As they are means of communication with the masses, they are known as mass communication.

Press or print media like newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books, and electronic media like radio, television, films and computers are the different means of mass communication.

Mass communication covers variety of topics from entertainment, educational, news, sports to business in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people belonging to different age groups. In a vast country like India with huge population, diverse languages and culture, mass communication is an important means of reaching out to the people.

They provide information about the various national programmes and policies. They provide knowledge about the various social and economic problems confronted by the country. This creates awareness among the people and helps in forming public opinion. It can also be used as a medium of educating the people. Thus, mass communication has a significant role in a country like India.

Q.3. Discuss the importance of tourism in India.

Ans. Tourism has great importance in the economy and cultural development of India. It promotes national integration. It makes us aware of the beauty and rich cultural heritage of our nation. It promote inter-regional relationship.

Tourism encourages cultural pursuits and provides support to local handicrafts. It helps in development of international understanding.

Tourism is considered to be an invincible trade. India's natural beauty, diversity and glorious past attracts innumerable visitors to India every year. Overseas holidayers and travellers have awarded India the fourth rank among the best holiday destinations of the world. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, cultural tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourists arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 23.5 percent during the year 2004 as against year 2003, thus contributing Rs. 21,828 crores of foreign exchange. The trend is towards increase of

foreign tourism and, hence, more foreign exchange earning for the country.

Tourism also plays a major role in employment generation. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry and many more are indirectly connected to it.

There is a bright future of the upcoming tourism industry in India.

Q.4. Write a short note on (a) Personal written communication (b) Telecom network of India.

Ans. (a) The personal written communication is handled by the Indian postal network. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals are called second class mail. The first-class mail is air lifted while the second class mail is carried by surface transport. For quick delivery of mails in cities and large towns, six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

(b) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. It has about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. Apart from the towns and cities, more than two-thirds of the villages have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility. There is uniform rate of STD facility all over India and provisions have been made to extend 24 hours STD facility to all villages. It has been possible by integrating development in Space Technology with Communication Technology. A number of private companies have entered the field of telecommunication and this has resulted in the availability of better facility to the customers.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Q.1. Write a short note on (a) Personal written communication (b) Telecom network of India.

[2010]

Ans. (a) Personal written communication includes cards and envelopes which is also called first class mail.

(b) 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 Dialling (STD) telephone facility. The development of space technology with communication technology has made integrated development of telecom network successful.

Q.2. Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India.

[2010]

Ans. The four merits of pipeline transport in India are as follows :

- (i) Both liquid, gases and solid (when converted into slurry) materials can be transported through pipelines.
- (ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- (iii) It's trans-shipment losses or delays are minimum.
- (iv) Pipelines can be laid down over long distances.

Q.3. Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India.

[2010]

Ans. Pipelines are used for the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.

The merits of pipeline transportation in India are as follows :

- (i) Pipelines help in the growth of refineries, petrochemicals, and fertiliser factories and big

thermal power plants by providing raw materials directly from producing areas to the factories and plants.

- (ii) Pipelines can take petroleum and natural gas to places far off from the oil and gas fields. They help in setting up of refineries in far inland locations to cater to the demands of markets inland. The refineries of Barauni, Mathura and Panipat were possible due to development of pipelines.
- (iii) The initial cost of laying the pipelines may be high but subsequent running costs are nominal.
- (iv) Pipelines transport petroleum and natural gas directly from producing areas to demand areas, hence, they rule out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Q.4. Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India? Explain four reasons. [2009]

Ans. The four advantages of road transport in India are

- (i) Road transport is economical.
- (ii) It provides door-to-door services.
- (iii) The cost of loading and unloading much lower.
- (iv) It can be used as feeder to other modes of transport.

Q.5. How do physical and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of the Indian railway network? Explain with examples. [2009]

Ans. The distribution pattern of the Railways network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition of its growth. While the Himalayan region with its high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities have always retarded its growth and development.

Q.6. Explain, why is air transport preferred in north-eastern states of India? [2009]

Ans. The northeastern part of the country is marked with the presence of difficult hilly and mountainous terrain, dissected relief, large number of rivers, dense forest, heavy rainfall and frequent floods. International frontiers also mark this region. Air transport is the best mode of travel in these areas as airways can negotiate over geographical obstacles and political boundaries with great ease. Roads and railways cannot be properly laid out in such difficult terrain and heavy rainfall and frequent floods disrupt all other modes of transportation. Air transport is the only means of communication under such situations. They can access remote and inaccessible areas in these north-eastern states. They are the fastest and most comfortable means of transport. Domestic airlines have made special provisions to extend air service to the northeastern states at subsidised rates to meet the requirement of the common people. So, the airways are also within the financial reach of the common people in this region.

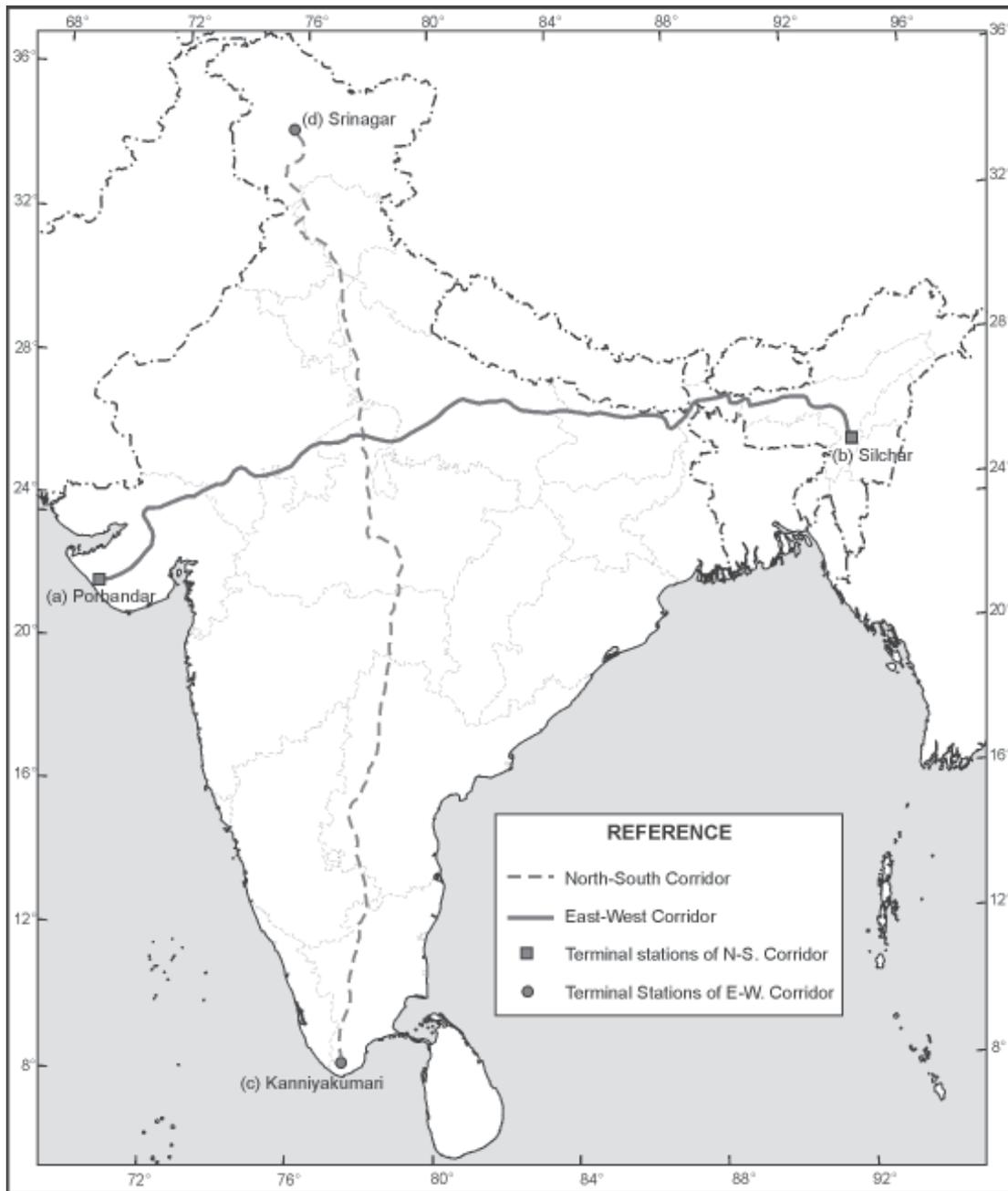
On account of all these factors, airways is the preferred mode of transportation in the north eastern states of India.

E. MAP WORK (4 MARKS)

Q.1. On an outline map of India mark and label the following :

- (a) Western Terminal of East-West Corridor.
- (b) Eastern Terminal of East-West Corridor.

- (c) Southern Terminal of North-South Corridor.
- (d) Northern Terminal of North-South Corridor.



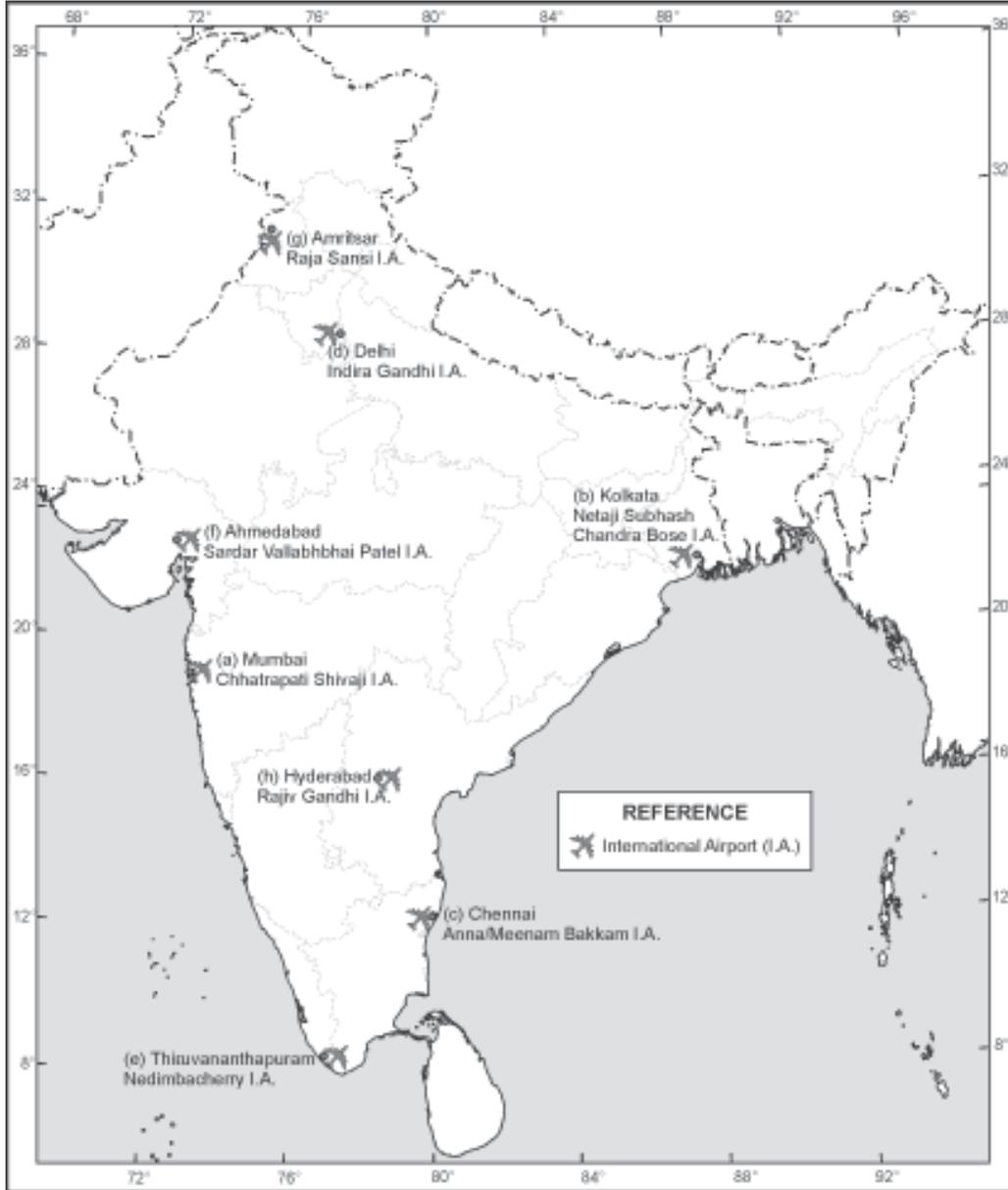
Q.2. On the outline map of India given below mark and label the following seaports :

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Kandla Seaport | (b) Tuticorin Seaport | (c) Kochi Port |
| (d) Paradip Seaport | (e) Vishakhapatnam Port | (f) Kolkata Port |
| (g) Ennore Port | (h) Nhava Sheva Port | |



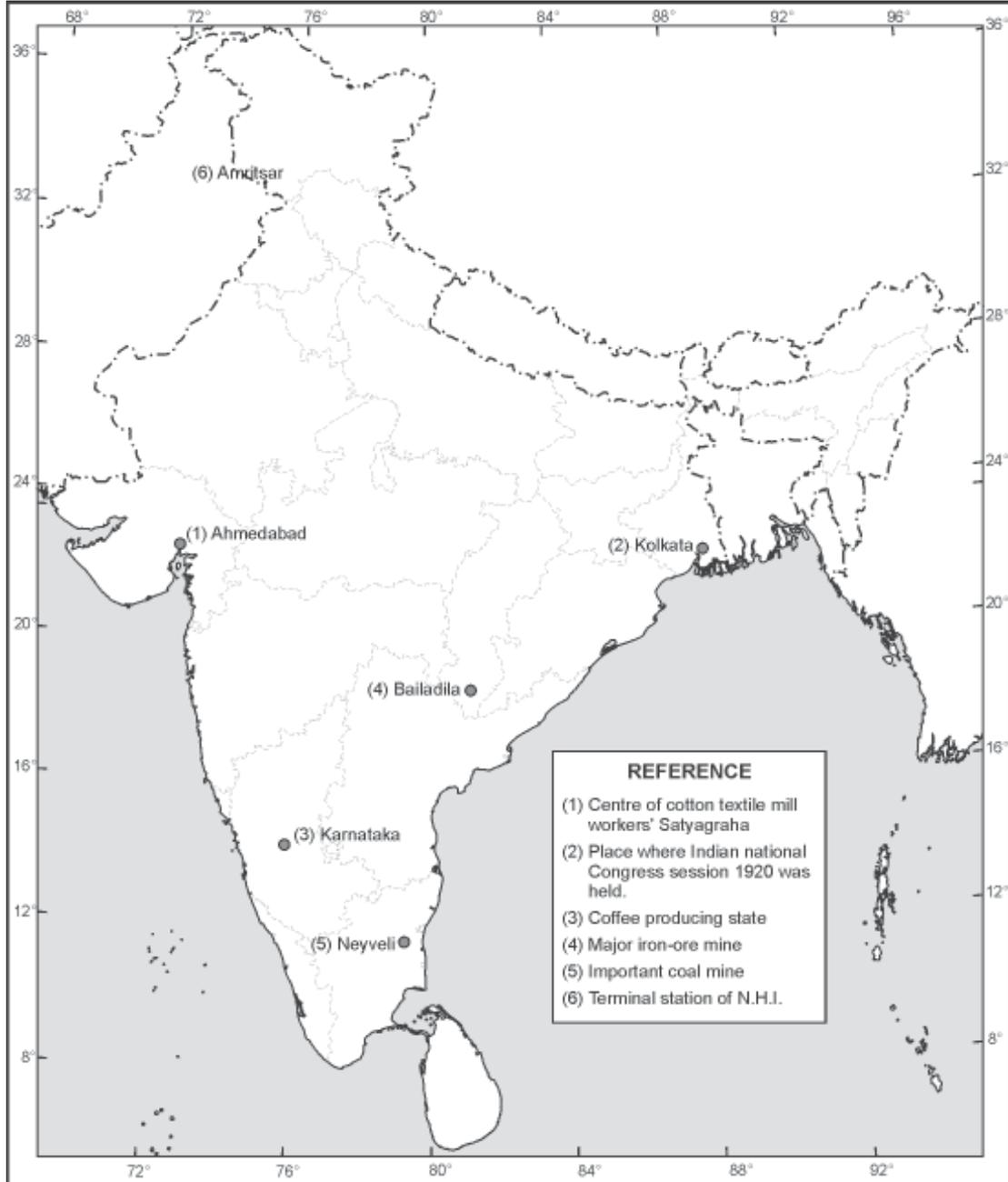
Q.3. On an outline map of India identify, mark and label the following airports :

- (a) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport
- (b) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
- (c) Meenambakkam International Airport
- (d) Indira Gandhi International Airport
- (e) Nedimbacherry International Airport
- (f) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport
- (g) Raja Sansi International Airport
- (h) Hyderabad International Airport / Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.



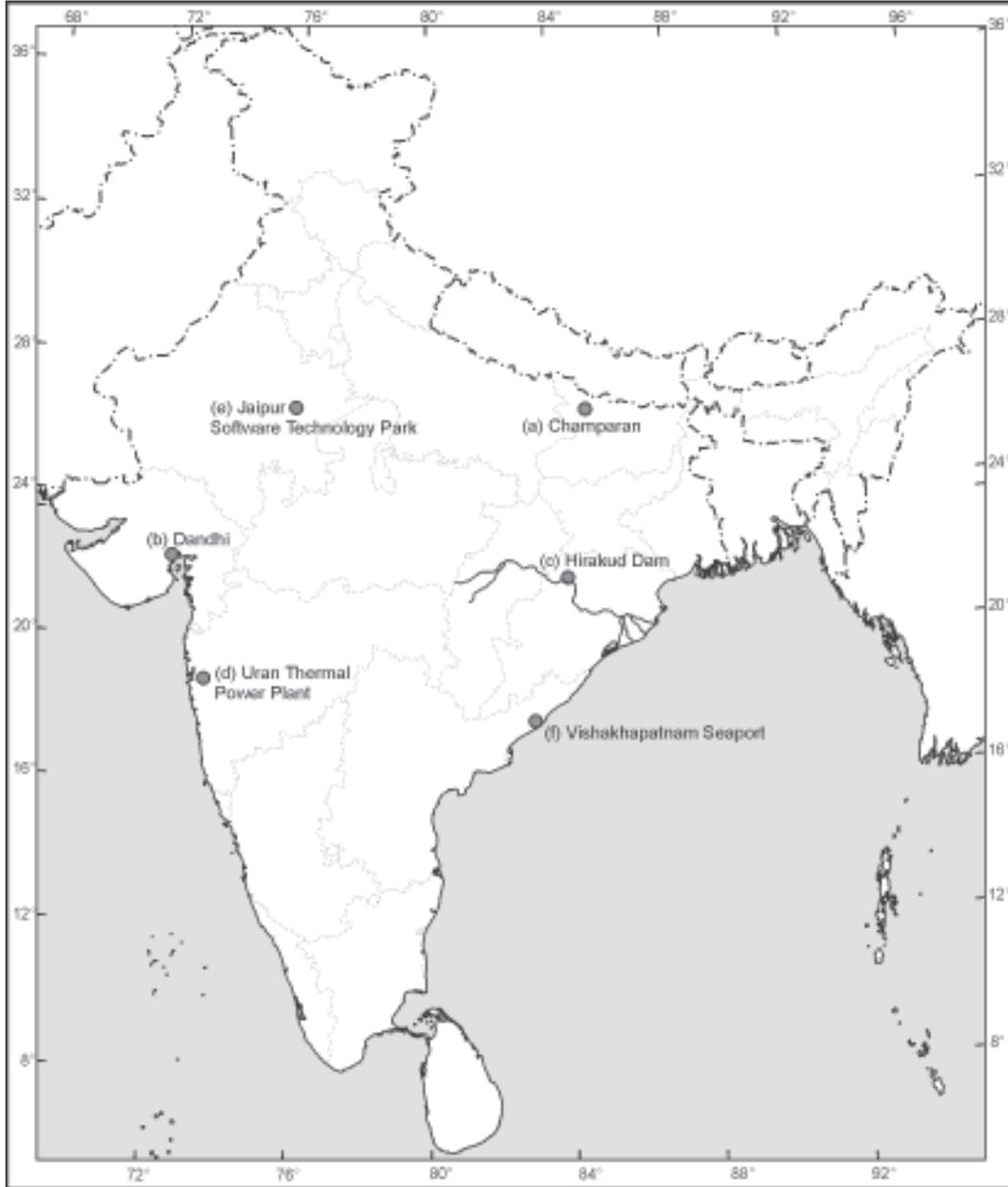
Q.4. Six features with serial number (1) to (6) are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map : (2010)

1. Centre of cotton textile mill workers' satyagraha
2. Place where Indian National Congress session in 1920 was held
3. Coffee producing state
4. Major iron-ore mine
5. Important coal mine
6. Terminal station of NH 1



Q.5. Locate and label the following on the given outline map of India :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Champaran | (b) Dandi |
| (c) Hirakud Dam | (d) Uran-Thermal Power Station |
| (e) Jaipur – Software Technology Park | (f) Vishakhapatnam – Seaport |



PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Q.1. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) An International Airport.
- (b) A Software Technology park.
- (c) Iron and steel plant.

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Haldia (ii) Kalpakkam (iii) Mohali



3. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) An important oil field. (b) An iron and steel plant.
(c) Terminal station of North - South Corridor.

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Mohali Software Technology Park (ii) Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Station
(iii) Nedimbacherry International Airport.



4. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) An Important lignite coal field (b) An Iron and steel plant
(c) Terminal station of East-West Corridor

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Anantnag - Silk Centre (ii) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Station
(iii) Raja Sansi - International Airport.



5. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Mica mine
(b) Software Technology Park. (c) Sea Port.

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Kaiga : Nuclear Power Station
(ii) Bhilai Steel Plant (ii) Raja Sansi Airport Amritsar



6. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

(a) Coal mines

(b) Cotton textile centre

(c) International Airport

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

(i) Rawat Bhata : Nuclear power station

(ii) Tuticorin : Port

(iii) Srinagar : Woollen textile centre



7. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

(a) Thermal Power Plant

(b) Mica Mine

(c) An Iron Ore Mine

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

(i) Nuclear Power Plant - Kalpakkam (ii) Iron and Steel Plant - Bhilai

(iii) International Airport - Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose



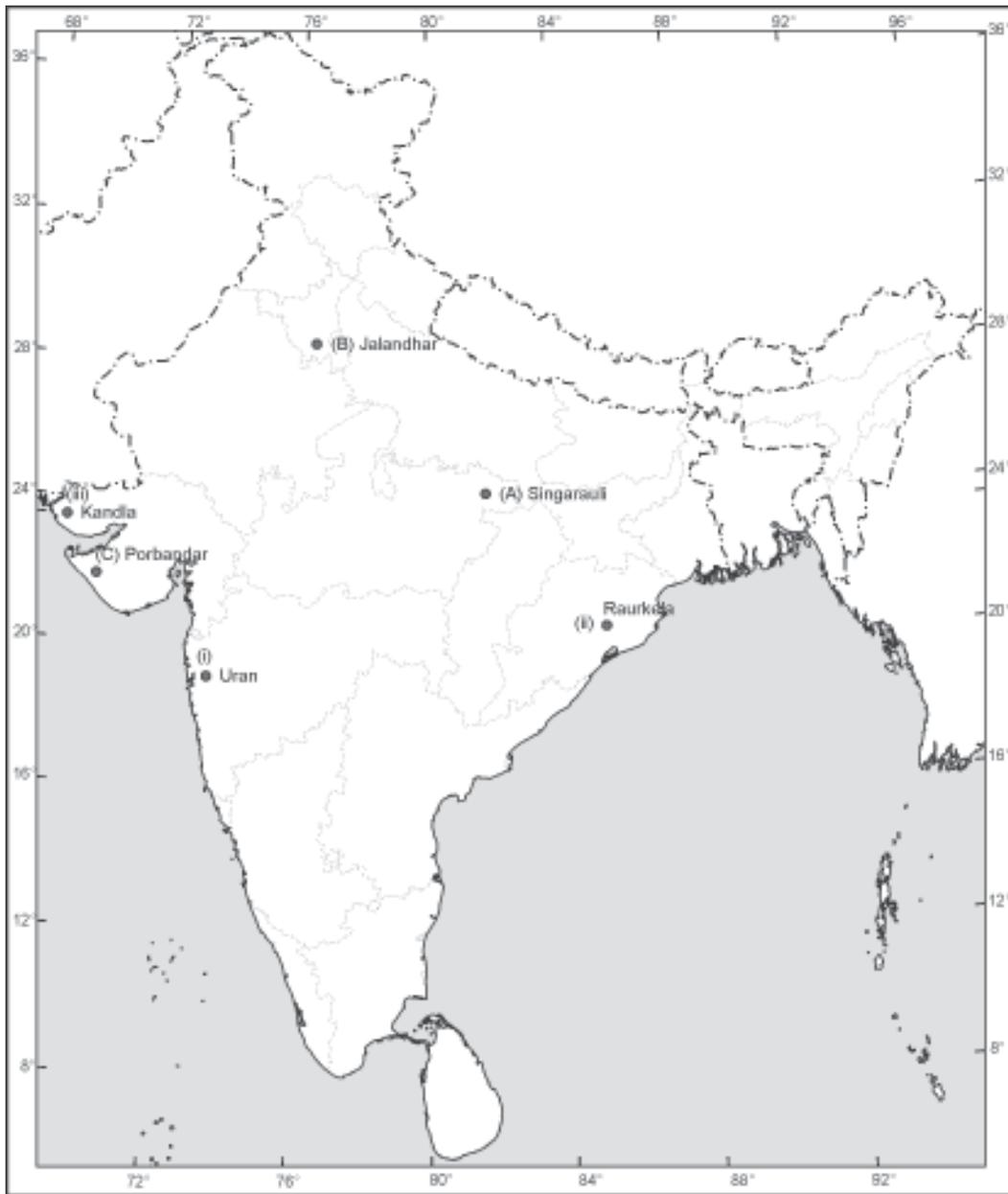
8. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) A coal field (c) Westernmost point of East-west corridor
(b) A woollen textile centre

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Uran thermal plant (iii) Kandla sea port
(ii) Rourkela Iron Steel plant



9. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2011 (T-2)]

(a) An iron-Ore mine

(b) A Software Technology Park.

(c) An International Airport

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

(i) Thermal Power Station - Tuticorin

(ii) Cotton Textile Centre - Surat

(iii) Major Port - Kandla



II. FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. PROJECT WORK

Q.1. India is a favourite tourist destination for people from all over the world. Collect pictures and photographs of the famous tourist places of India.

In a scrap book, paste an outline map of India and mark the famous tourist spots on it.

Paste pictures and photographs of the tourist places and give some written information about them.

From the newspaper and internet, collect information about the number of foreign tourists and foreign exchange earned over the last five years from tourism. Present it in the form of bar graph and line graph in your scrap book.

Give an appropriate title to the project.

Q.2. Collect pictures and information about the different types of transportation from the olden days to the modern times. Paste them on a chart paper. Provide some information about them and label them like-fastest, latest etc.

B. ACTIVITIES

Q.1. Where do I lead.

Given below are the numbers of some National Highways. Find out which important cities do they connect.

	From	To
I. NH 1	_____	_____
II. NH 2	_____	_____
III. NH 4	_____	_____
IV. NH 5	_____	_____
V. NH 7	_____	_____
VI. NH 8	_____	_____

Q.2. Safe Landing

My father has gone on tour. He rings up every time he lands at an airport and tells the name of the airport. Can you tell me where is he ?

International Airport

Place

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport	_____
Indira Gandhi International Airport	_____
Raja Sansi International Airport	_____
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport	_____
Chhtrapati Shivaji International Airport	_____
Vasco-da-Gama International Airport	_____
Nedimbacherry International Airport	_____
Meenambakkam International Airport	_____

C. ASSIGNMENTS

Q.1. Tracky Track.

Fill up the following table with information regarding railway tracks and road tracks.

Railway Track			Classification of Road		
Type/Gauge	Width of	Route (Km) Track	Linkage	Class of Road	Maintained By
	1.676	46,807	Road linking Delhi to Indore.		
Meter Gauge			Road linking Nasik to Mumbai.		
	0.762 & 0.610		Road linking Lalgarth to district headquarters Behrampore in Murshidabad, West Bengal.		
			Road linking two villages		
			Road in Arunachal Pradesh.		

Q.2. Observe the two pictures given below and answer the questions related to the two pictures.



A



B

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Picture depicts | (b) Mode of transport | (c) Popular in which regions of India |
| (d) Two states where it is popular | | (e) Two Advantages |
| (f) Cost involved (cheap/medium/costly/free) | | |

D. QUIZZES

Q.1. Quiz Time

1. Premier iron ore exporting port. _____
2. The biggest port in terms of trade. _____

3. The first port developed after partition. _____
4. A riverine port. _____
5. The second biggest port in volume of trade. _____
6. Subsidiary port of Kolkata. _____
7. Iron exporting port on the West Coast. _____
8. Extreme South-Western Port of India. _____
9. All-weather port. _____
10. Extreme South-Eastern port handling cargoes to Sri Lanka. _____

Q.2. Choosy Game : Choose the correct answers and circle it.

- (a) National Highways No. 15. covers most of this state.
Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
- (b) National Highway No. 17 runs along this region.
West Coast, Deccan Plateau, East Coast
- (c) Problem faced in big cities with reference to transport.
Traffic congestion, Kuccha roads, shortage of roads
- (d) Most important mode of transportation in India.
Roadways, Railways, Waterways.
- (e) Trade carried on within towns and villages.
Internal trade, Domestic trade, Local trade
- (f) Item of bulk import.
Ores, Minerals, Fertilisers
- (g) All India Radio channel.
Aajkal, Akashwani, Radio Mirchi
- (h) The headquarters of the Central Zone of Railways
Bhusawal, Bhopal, Mumbai C.S.T.
- (i) The headquarter of the Southern Railway Zone.
Chennai, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram.
- (j) Density of roads is one of the lowest in this state.
Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat

E. GROUP DISCUSSION

Hold a group discussion in the class regarding the various means of Mass Communication. Discuss about the latest means like e-mail, internet, blogs, twitter, face book.

F. EXCURSION

Take the students on a trip to some tourist place, preferably a heritage site. On your way pass through and spend some time on a bus terminus, a big railway station and ferry transport (if present on your route). Observe whether foreign tourists also come to that place. See which mode of transport is most commonly used, which is the fastest, the cheapest and most convenient.