



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	YEAR
Question bank.No.6	Topic: Lifelines of National Economy (Geo)	2021-22

Answer the following in one word :-

1. Which is the oldest artificial port that ranks next to Mumbai?
Ans. Chennai
2. When was air transport nationalized?
Ans. 1953
3. Which company provides helicopter services to oil and natural gas commission in its offshore operations?
Ans. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.
4. Which major port has been developed to decongest Kolkata port?
Ans. Haldia
5. The length of road per 100 sq.km of area.
Ans. Road Density
6. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters.
Ans. State Highways
7. It is the place where exchange of goods and commodities takes place.
Ans. Market
8. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports.
Favourable Balance of trade.
9. Northern terminal of the North-South Corridor.
Ans. Srinagar
10. Eastern terminal of East-West Corridor.
Ans. Silcher
11. Name a riverine port?
Ans. Kolkata
12. Which is the tidal port on the western coast of India?
Ans. Kandla.
13. Which mode of transport reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?
Ans. Pipeline
14. Which is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast?
Ans. Vishakhapatnam.

Define the following Terms: -

- 1. Harbour:** It is an area of sea which provides safe entrance to ships. It also protects ships from waves and storms.
- 2. Port:** It is a point on the coast which provides facility of anchoring of ship. It also provides facilities like loading and unloading, berth, cold storage. A port is connected with its hinterland. Seaports help in international trade and commerce.
- 3. Hinterland:** It is an area which serves port for international trade. For example, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana are hinterland for Mumbai seaport. Various things produced in these states are exported through Mumbai port.
- 4. Riverine Port:** A port situated at the bank of a river and far away from the sea. It is connected through that river with the sea.

Q. 1 What are Super Highways? Name any two roads which have been constructed under this project.

Ans. The Super Highways have been planned to meet the requirements of the fast movement of traffic. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highway:

- i). The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).
- ii). East-West Corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).

Q. 2 What are National Highways? What is their importance? Mention any two points.

Ans. The main roads which are constructed and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (C.P.W.D.) are known as National Highways. These roads connect the state capitals, big cities, and important ports. Importance:

- i). The National Highways maintain the availability of essential products. The state to state trade is possible because of the National Highways.
- ii). All the essential products like raw materials, finished products, vegetables, food grains, etc. are transported through these roads.

Q. 3 Distinguish between Metalled Roads and unmetalled Roads

Ans. **Metalled roads**

- i). These are made up of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal.
- ii). These are all weathered rocks.
- iii). Most of the urban roads are Metalled roads.

Unmetalled roads

- i). These are made up of soil.
- ii). These go out of use in the rainy season.
- iii). Most of the rural roads are generally unmetalled roads.

Q.4 Merits or Advantage of Roadways

OR

Why the importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is growing in India?

OR

How does road transport score over railways?

Ans. In India, roadways have preceded railways. The growing importance of road transport is due to the following reasons –

- a. Construction and maintenance of road is much lower than railways.
- b. Roads can be constructed on hills, plateaus, forests and desert also.
- c. Road can negotiate high degree of slope and can take sharp turns.
- d. It provides door-to-door service facilities.
- e. Roads can be constructed in the hills and forest also.
- f. It is economical for few passengers and small amount of goods.
- g. Transportation of perishable items e.g. milk, fish, vegetables are more reliable by roads.
- h. Cost of loading and unloading of goods is much lower.
- i. Road transport provide link between other mode of transport such as rail, airport, seaport etc.

Q.5 What are rural roads?

Ans. Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural roads. Under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

Q.6 What are border roads? Mention its importance.

Ans. Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads. These roads are in the northern and north eastern border areas.

Importance of Border roads: -

- 1) Border roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- 2) They have helped in the economic development of border areas.
- 3) Used to supply military equipment to the borders of our country.

Q. 7 What are the major problems of Indian roads?

Ans.

- i) The road network is inadequate in India as compared to the demand and volume of traffic.
- ii). The condition of most of the roads is very poor, as these become muddy during the rainy season.
- iii). They are usually highly congested in cities.
- iv) The national highways are inadequate
- v) Most of the bridges and culverts are narrow and old.
- vi) . Most of the highways lack the essential side amenities like telephone booths, emergency health services, police stations, etc.

Q.8. Explain any three reasons for dense railway network in the north Indian plains.

Ans. Three reasons for the dense network in the north Indian plains are

- i) Vast level land which makes construction of railways easy and cheaper.
- ii) It supports very high density of population.
- iii) It is agriculturally and industrially productive, where raw materials and finished goods need to be transported.

Q. 9 Why are the railways so important today?

Ans.

- i). Indian railway carries most of the long-distance passengers' traffic and 80% of the total freight of the country and is the principal mode of transportation.
- ii). Iron and steel industry solely depend upon the railways as they need it to transport raw materials and finished goods of the industry from one place to another.
- iii). The Indian railways provide employment to a huge number of people in the country.
- iv). Railways play a significant role in the integration of the country by bringing different people and regions together.
- v). They carry big chunks of goods from the place of production to the ports and, vice versa.
- vi). Bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
- vii). The largest public sector undertaking in the country.

Q.10 Describe the factors which influence the distribution pattern of Railway network in India.

Ans. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

A) Physiographic Factors:

- i. The density of railway network is high in the northern plains because they are vast level land, have high population density and rich agricultural resources.
- ii. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels therefore it difficult to construct railway lines.
- iii. The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief and sparse population.
- iv. It is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand.
- v. Sinking of track in some areas and landslides makes it difficult to develop railways.

B) Economic factors:

- i. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
- ii. Northern plains have high density of population and rich agricultural resources.
- iii. Plateau region of Chhotanagpur is rich in mineral resources. As a result railway tracks are spread over the region.
- iv. Industrial regions of the country directly linked with railway lines.

C) Administrative factors: Due to the vastness of the country the railway has been divided in 16 different railway zones. This help managing the railways.

Q.11 Mention some of the problems faced by the Indian Railways.

Ans. Rail transport in our country suffer from certain problems such as -

- i. Many passengers travel without tickets.
- ii. Thefts and damaging of railway property have not yet stopped completely.
- iii. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.

- iv. Rail tracts and signaling need constant maintenance and adoption of new technology.
- v. Operation on three different gauges results in delays and pilferage during transshipment.

Q.12. What steps have been taken for improvement and modernization of Indian railways after independence?

OR

Explain the qualitative improvements made in Indian railways. (B.Q.-2011)

- Ans. i). Electrification of railway tracks.
- ii). Increase in the number of tracks on important routes.
 - ii). Qualitative improvement in services and more comforts for passengers.
 - iv). Introduction of long-distance superfast trains, which need strengthening of railway tracks.
 - v). Replacement of low capacity steam engines by more powerful and fast running diesel or electric engines.
 - vi). Faster goods trains and container service to provide door to door service to customers
 - vi). Promotion of fast inexpensive traffic in the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi.

Q.13. State few points regarding the importance of pipelines in transportation.

Ans.

- i). Transportation through pipe lines rules out delay and transportation losses. Many fertilizers plants and thermal power stations are benefiting by the supply of gas through pipelines.
- ii). Though the initial cost of laying pipelines is high, but the running cost is very low.
- iii). It maintains a continuous supply of gas and oil. Solid items can also be transported after making it 'slurry'
- iv). The pipes can be laid through difficult terrains as well as under the sea.
- v). The far inland locations of important refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat, etc. could be thought of only because of the pipelines.
- vi). Pipelines can be operated at low energy cost and it does not pollute environment.

Q.14. What is the importance of waterways?

Ans.

- i). It is the most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- ii). It is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- iii). The element of wear and tear is very less.
- iv). More than 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by the sea.
- v). With the development of the National waterways, it has become a main source of transportation for the national trade.
- vi). Water transportation is cheapest among all mode of transportation because there

is no need to construct any route.

vii) They have helped in carrying and spreading of Indian commerce and culture since ancient times.

Q. 15. What is the importance of ports for the Indian economy?

Ans.

i). The 12 major ports handle 95% of India's foreign trade.

ii). These ports are the main source of trade.

iii). The trade helps the economy in earning foreign exchange.

Major Sea Ports

With a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 200 notified non-majors ports.

Kandla: in Kutch was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port. Kandla is a tidal port, with a very spacious, natural, well sheltered harbour. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Mumbai: is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour. It was developed by the British.

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

Marmagao port: (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. This port accounts for about fifty per cent of India's iron ore export.

New Mangalore port: located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.

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

Tuticorin port: On the east coast in Tamil Nadu. This port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. Thus, it has a flourishing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India.

Chennai port: is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.

Vishakhapatnam port: is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.

Paradip port: port located in Orissa, specialises in the export of iron ore.

Kolkata port: is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hoogly.

Haldia port: port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

Q. 16. Why is the air transport more useful nowadays? Give reasons.

Ans.

i). The Airways is the fastest means of transport and saves a plenty of time.

ii). It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, thick forests

and long stretches of seas with great ease.

iii). The airways also help in increasing the trade, especially that of perishable products.

iv). It is a comfortable, or rather luxurious and prestigious mode of transport.

vi). Air transport play very important role in rescue operation during natural disasters like flood and earthquake.

vii). It also connects isolated and faraway places with main stream of the country. It is best for north-eastern states and Jammu and Kashmir.

Q.17. Explain the classification of roads in India according to their capacity.

- **Ans.** India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Total road length in India is about 54.7 lakh km. There are various types of road in India.
- **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:** It is a 6-lane super highway. This connects four mega cities of our country i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. East-West Corridor connects Silcher [Assam] with Porbandar [Gujarat]. North-South Corridor connects Srinagar [J & K] with Kanyakumari [Tamil Nadu].
- **National Highways:** These roads are most important in India. National Highways are constructed by CPWD. Important National Highways are NH-1, NH-2, NH-7 etc. These highways connect important cities, railways stations, port, mining areas, capital towns etc.
- **State Highways:** These roads connect state capital with district headquarters. They are constructed by SPWD [State Public Work Dept.].
- **District Roads:** These roads are found in rural areas. They connect district headquarter with village and blocks.
- **Other Roads:** It includes village roads. They are mainly non-metalead roads. Many roads have been constructed under “Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana”.
- **Border Roads:** Border Roads are constructed by Border Road Organization [BRO]. These roads are constructed along the borders which are used to connect isolated parts with main country. These roads are very important from strategic point of view

Q. 18. Mention some features of the telecom network of India.

Ans.

i). India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.

ii). Excluding urban places, more than two-third of the villages in India has already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD).

iii). In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroots to the higher level, the government has made special provisions.

iv). India has one of the cheapest telecom networks in the world.

Q. 19. What is meant by communication? Distinguish between Personal communication and mass communication.

Ans. Communication refers to conveying message and ideas between individuals or to the masses.

Personal communication

i). Personal means of communication are those through which only personal messages

are exchanged.

ii). These can be used by an individual for his personal activity.

iii). Telephone, mobiles, postal services, post cards etc. are the main source of personal communication.

iv). It is more extensively used in urban areas.

v). It is handled mainly by Indian Postal Network and telephone companies.

Mass communication

i). Mass communication means are those through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.

ii). These can be used by the government to create awareness among the people about various national programmes and policies.

iii). Radio, Television, newspaper, internet, films etc. is the main source of mass communication.

iv). It is available in rural and urban areas.

v). India Radio and Doordarshan broadcast a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for people of different age groups.

Q.20. How can the different Mass communication media educate the people? OR Describe the importance of Mass communication.

Ans.

i). Radio, television newspapers including magazines books and films are the important means of mass communication.

ii). The Electronic Media provides distance education to the people. Programmes like the University Grants Commission U.G.C. help the viewers of learn a lot.

iii). Many programmes related to agricultural productivity, industrial productivity, are shown.

iv). Many programmes related to health and other problems of common people are also shown.

v). These media make people politically aware about their country, and the rest of the world.

Q. 21 What is the importance of tourism? OR Describe features of Indian tourism as a trade.

Ans

1. Tourism helps in earning foreign exchange.

2. It provides direct as well as indirect employment to the people.

3. It promotes national integration.

4. It supports cottage and handicraft industry because foreigners like to purchase these products.

5. It helps in developing friendly relations with other countries, and promotes international understandings about our culture and heritage.

6. Heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism promotes development of all sectors of economy.

Q. 22. International trade of a country is considered as its economic barometer. Elaborate

this statement by giving five examples.

Ans.

- i) No country in this world is self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced in one country are required by the other and vice versa. Hence differences in resources among nations create conditions for international trade between them.
- ii) It helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.
- iii) Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods as it has to compete in the international market.
- iv) International trade contributes to India's economic growth, raising income levels of people. Thus, increasing the foreign exchange reserves.
- v) International trade helps India to improve advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production. Thus prosperity of a country depends on advancement of international trade and hence is called the "economic barometer of a country" of a nation.

Q. 23 "Efficient means of transport and communication has converted the world into a large village". Explain this statement with the help of examples.

OR

Explain why the means of transport and communication are called lifelines of our national economy?

OR

Explain why a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today.(B.Q.- 2013)

Ans.

- i). To provide link:** Transportation is the lifeline of the country. This connects one part of the country with another part, and helps in providing essential products to all the places and the people.
- ii). Development of Economy:** The means of transport and communication help the industries to get raw materials, and its finished products are transported by the railways, and roadways. Agriculture also depends greatly on transportation.
- iii). National and cultural integration:** India is a very vast country. Transport network brings people of different castes, creed, colours, religions, languages, and regions near to each other.
- iv). Nervous system:** The means of communication together act like nervous system in the human body. We can know what is happening in other parts of the nation and the world only through this media.
- v).** It helps in main functioning of defense of a country.
- vi).** Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Q. 24. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our country". Support this statement with four examples. (AI-2007)

Ans. i) Transport routes are called the basic arteries of the nation's economy. Economic development of a region or country very largely depends on dense network of transport and communication.

- ii) They link areas of production with that of consumption, villages with towns and cities.
- iii) They help in industrial development by assemblage of raw materials distribution of finished goods.
- iv) Transport and communication help in the development of all the four sectors (i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary) of economy.
- v) They help in the balanced regional development.

Q.25. Define "Balance of trade"

Ans. The difference between export and import is known as the balance of trade.

Q.26. What is meant by favourable balance of trade?

Ans. When the total value of export exceeds the total value of imports, it is called as favourable balance of trade.

Q. 27. What do you mean by unfavorable balance trade?

Ans. If the value of imports of a country is more than the value of its exports, than the situation is known as an unfavorable balance of trade.

Map Marking

Major Ports: (Locating and Labelling)

a. Kandla b. Mumbai c. Marmagao d. New Mangalore e. Kochi f. Tuticorin g. Chennai h. Vishakhapatnam i. Paradip j. Haldia

International Airports:

a. Amritsar (Raja Sansi) b. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International) c. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) d. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) e. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) f. Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

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