

Lifelines of National Economy

✓ (A) OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1 Mark Each



Stand Alone MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

1.

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Sher Shah Suri Marg	(a)	Kandla
(ii)	Tidal Port	(b)	Super Highways
(iii)	Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport	(c)	Delhi to Amritsar
(iv)	Golden Quadrilateral	(d)	Mumbai

(A) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)

(B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)

(C) (i)-(d), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c)

(D) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a)

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation:

(i) The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is also known as National Highway No.1 which connects Delhi to Amritsar.

(ii) Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port to trade on the Mumbai port, after the Partition.

(iii) Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport is an International Airport at Mumbai.

(iv) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways project launched by government which links Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai.

2.

	Column A		Column B
(i)	New Mangalore Port	(a)	Goa
(ii)	Deendayal Port	(b)	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	Marmago Port	(c)	Karnataka
(iv)	Tuticorin Port	(d)	Kachchh

(A) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)

(B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)

(C) (i)-(d), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c)

(D) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a)

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

AI 3. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? R A

(A) Mumbai and Nagpur

(B) Silchar and Porbandar

(C) Mumbai and Kolkata

(D) Nagpur and Siliguri

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Silchar is in Assam that lies in east and Porbandar is in Gujarat that lies in west.

4. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays? R

(A) Railways

(B) Pipeline

(C) Roadways

(D) Waterways

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: As pipelines require less cost and labour.

5. Which one of the following states is not connected with the HVJ pipeline? R

(A) Madhya Pradesh

(B) Maharashtra

(C) Gujarat

(D) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, through Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

So, here, H stands for Hazira, V stands for Vijaipur and J stands for Jagdishpur.

6. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast? R U

(A) Chennai

(B) Paradip

(C) Tuticorin

(D) Visakhapatnam

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Among all the options, only Visakhapatnam is a port which is surrounded by land from all sides with a water passage towards the sea or ocean.

7. Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India? A

(A) Pipeline

(B) Railways

(C) Roadways

(D) Airways

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Railways is considered as most important mode of transportation because it is a wide network which connects entire country.

AI 8. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries? R U

(A) International trade

(B) Inter-state trade

(C) Internal trade

(D) Local trade

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation:

(i) Inter-state trade means trading between/among different states within the country. Internal trade is its synonym.

(ii) Exchange of the items in local markets where items of local needs are catered are called local trade.

(iii) Internal trade takes place between two parties within the geographical boundaries of a nation.

AI 9. Which one of the following states has the Highest Road Density? R

(A) Goa

(B) Kerala

(C) Karnataka

(D) Gujarat

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Road density is highest in Kerala with 375 kms.

AI 10. The First Class Mail includes which one of the following? **A**

- (A) Book packets
- (B) Registered newspapers
- (C) Envelopes and cards
- (D) Periodicals and journals

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Cards and envelopes are considered First-Class Mail as it covers both land and air stations.

11. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows: **R**



This is a picture of:

- (A) Super Highway
- (B) State Highway
- (C) Expressway
- (D) National Highway

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: As the picture shows access ramps, grade separation, lane dividers and elevated section, that considers the characteristics of an expressway.

12. Which one of the following means of transport is used for carrying solids in a slurry form?

- (A) Trucks
- (B) Railways
- (C) Pipelines
- (D) Ships

Ans. Option (C) is correct

13. Study the below given information and identify the correct option in reference to it from among the given options: **R U**

Since the ancient period, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.

- (A) Roadways
- (B) Waterways
- (C) Highways
- (D) Airways

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

14. Study the below given information and identify the correct option in reference to it from among the given options: **R**

From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Mourigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.

- (A) Waterways
- (B) Railways
- (C) Pipelines
- (D) Sea ports

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

15. Find the incorrect option from the following: **AU**

- (A) Export and Import are the components of trade.
- (B) The balance of Trade of a Country is the addition of its Export and Import.
- (C) When the value of Exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called a Favourable Balance of Trade.
- (D) On the contrary, if the value of Imports exceeds the value of Exports, it is termed as Unfavourable Balance of Trade.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Balance of Trade of a Country is the difference between its Export and Import.

16. Find the incorrect option from the following: **R**

- (A) National Highways link extreme parts of the Country.
- (B) These are the Primary Road Systems and are laid and maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
- (C) A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions.
- (D) The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 4 between Delhi and Amritsar.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1 between Delhi and Amritsar.



Assertion and Reason Based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. **U**

Reason (R): For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

2. **Assertion (A):** Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. **RA**

Reason (R): Railways in India bind to economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the Industry and Agriculture.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Since, the first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, Railways make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

3. **Assertion (A):** Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. [RU]

Reason (R): It is fuel efficient and environment friendly.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. **Assertion (A):** Cost of laying pipelines is minimum but subsequent running costs are higher. [U]

Reason (R): Pipelines facilitate easy transportation.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running cost is minimum. It rules out transshipment delays.



Case-based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

I. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: [R] [CBSE SQP, 2020-21]

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. In this chapter you will see how modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation and its modern. 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 economy. It is thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for local, national and global trade of today.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. **Why is there a need to interlink with the world?** [U]
- (A) For development
 - (B) For war and destruction
 - (C) For isolation
 - (D) To restrict spread of terrorism

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

2. **Infer the importance of means of transportation and communication for socio-economic progress?** [U]

- (A) Help spread love
- (B) Help to grow economy
- (C) Help create empathy
- (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

3. **How does trade strengthen the economy of a country?** [AU]

- (A) It helps in earning Foreign Exchange.
- (B) It helps in student exchange programme.
- (C) It helps in increasing cross border interaction.
- (D) Promotes respect.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. **The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of the _____.** [RU]

- (A) country
- (B) community
- (C) economy
- (D) trade

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

II. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** [AU]

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called International Trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. Among the world, the commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. **International Trade can take place through:** [R]
- (A) Sea
 - (B) Land
 - (C) Air
 - (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Trade between two countries is called International Trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes.

2. **Advancement of International Trade of a Country is an _____ to its economic prosperity.** [U]

- (A) Update (B) Index
(C) Indicator (D) Content

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

3. **The commodities _____ to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewelry, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied product.** [U]

- (A) Exported (B) Imported
(C) Discarded (D) Sanctioned

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. **Export and import are the components of:** [R]

- (A) Business (B) Prosperity
(C) Trade (D) Dealing

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Export means send goods or services to another country for sale and Import means bring goods or services into a country from another country for sale.

III. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** [R]

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.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. **Which are the major means of communication in the Country?** [U]

- (A) Personal communication
(B) Mass communication
(C) Interpersonal Communication
(D) Personal and Mass communication

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Personal communication and Mass communication includes television, radio, press, films, etc.

2. **Book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals are considered _____ mail.** [R]

- (A) First class (B) Second class
(C) Priority (D) Classified

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

3. **Which mail channel is introduced recently by Indian Postal Networks?** [R]

- (A) Rajdhani Channel (B) Durgam Channel
(C) Air India Channel (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, Rajdhani Channel is introduced by Indian Postal Services.

4. **Long distance _____ is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.** [R]

- (A) Travelling (B) Communication
(C) Networking (D) Living

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

(B) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

1. **Which is the oldest artificial Sea Port of India?**

[R] [Delhi, Set I, 2020]

OR

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port of India? [R] [Delhi, Set I, 2020]

Ans. Chennai

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

OR

Ans. Visakhapatnam [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

2. **Suggest any one way to promote tourism in India.**

[U] [OD, Set II, 2020]

Ans. Preserving historical monuments, promoting festivals to enhance Indian tradition, etc.

(Any other relevant point) 1

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

3. **Name the river which is related to 'National Waterways' No. 1.** [R] [Delhi, Set I, 2017]

Ans. Ganga

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

Detailed Answer:

The Ganga river, between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) - National Waterways No. 1.

4. Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2. [R] [OD, Set I, 2017]

Ans. The river related to National Waterway No.2 is River Brahmaputra. 1

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

5. What is the major objective to develop Super Highways? [U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. To reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

6. Why was Jawaharlal Nehru Port developed? [A] [O.E.B.]

Ans. To decongest the Mumbai Port and serve as a Hub Port for the region.

7. Why was Haldia Sea Port set up? [U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. It was set up as a subsidiary Port to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata Port.

8. What are known as lifelines of the National economy? [R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Means of transport and communication.

9. What are the two major means of land transport? [R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Roadways and Railways.

[AI] Q. 10. Which communication service in India is the largest in the world? [R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Postal Network.

[AI] Q. 11. What are the different means of mass communication? [R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Different means of communication are radio, television, films and the internet, newspapers and magazines. (Any Two) ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

[AI] Q. 12. What are First-Class Mails?

[R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Mail that is airlifted between stations are called First Class Mails.

[AI] Q. 13. What is meant by International Trade?

[R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Trade between the two countries is called International Trade.

[AI] Q. 14. Define Unfavourable Balance of Trade.

[R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as Unfavourable balance of trade.



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 Marks Each)

[AI] 1. "Efficient means of Transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. [U] [Delhi, Set I, 2020]

OR

"Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for Local and National development." Analyse the statement.

[A] [Delhi & OD Set-I, 2018]

Ans. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country in various ways:

- They not only help to move the raw material to the factories faster but also help in distribution of the finished goods far and wide to their demand locations.
- Transportation of Crude oil and Natural gas too is facilitated through Pipelines from Factories and Refineries.
- Mobility of labour force also increases.

(1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

Detailed Answer:



Topper's Answer, 2018

Introduction : Transport facilitates trade & commerce that is pre-requisite for development

(a) Dense and efficient network of transport aids trade and commerce by increasing the ease with which they can be taken from one place to another. (products and raw materials)

(b) They increase accessibility to markets and site of production. Save time and labour. Act as an integrating force. As resources are



trade (International/National) which is superseded by transport and communication.

(c) Increased technology in transport has linked the countries, made a global village, binded the economic life, aided in development of agriculture and rural areas along with industries and urban development.

(d) It has increase foreign investment and foreign trade by globalization.

Conclusion : Thus, trade transport is pre-requisite for local and national development.

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- Students have written about travelling of people instead of transport of goods and services.

ANSWERING TIP

- Transport of goods and services is a key factor that influences India's rapid economic development.

[AI] 2. Explain any three major problems faced by Road transport in India.

[A] [CBSE Compartment Set 2018]
OR

Describe three major problems faced by the Road transport in India. **[A]** [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. Major problems faced by Road transport are:

- The road network is inadequate.
- About half of the Roads are unmetalled.
- This limits their usage during the Rainy season.
- The roadways are highly congested in cities.
- Most of the Bridges and Culverts are old and narrow.
- Most of the Roads are not fit for smooth running.

(Any three points to be explained) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

3. Elaborate any three advantages of Railways in India. **[A]** [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. Advantages of Railways in India are as follows:

- It is both convenient and safer to travel long distances by Railways.
- They give employment to a large number of people.
- Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like Business, Sightseeing and Pilgrimage along with Transportation of goods over longer distances. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

4. What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same.

[U] [Board Term-II, SQP, 2016]

Ans. Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport these days. In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to Refineries, Fertiliser Factories and big Thermal Power Plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry.

Merits:

- Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from faraway locations.
- Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.

Demerits:

- Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.

- (ii) Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resources like water, mineral oil, etc. $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

5. Describe any three factors that accord prominence to Airways as a mode of transportation.

[A] [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. Following are the factors that accord airways prominence as a mode of transportation:

- (i) They are the fastest mode of transportation.
- (ii) They are the best means of transport for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.
- (iii) Airways play a vital role in the event of natural and human-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquake, epidemics and war by virtue of their swiftness. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

[AI] 6. Describe any three features of Waterways in India.

[A] [Board Term-II, OD Set-II, 2015]

Ans. Features of Waterways in India are:

- (i) India has been one of the seafaring countries.
- (ii) Seamen sailed far and near; carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture.
- (iii) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (iv) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over a long distance.
- (v) It is fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- (vi) 95% of the country's Trade volume is moved by Sea. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

[AI] 7. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

[U] [Board Term-II, OD Set-I, 2015]

Ans. The importance of Railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is:

- (i) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
- (ii) It is suitable for long distance travel.
- (iii) Plays an important role in national integration.
- (iv) Railways bind the economic life of the country.
- (v) It accelerates the development of the Industry and Agriculture.
- (vi) Today the railways have become more important than all other means of transport put together. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

8. Describe the Rural Roads in India.

[A] [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. Rural roads in India:

- (i) Rural roads link Rural areas and villages with towns.
- (ii) These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

- (iii) 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.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] $1 \times 3 = 3$

[AI] 9. Why is air travel preferred in the north-eastern states of India? Explain.

[R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Air transport is more popular in north-eastern India because:

- (i) Big and wide rivers are present there, due to which Rail or Road Bridges over them are difficult and costly to construct. These rivers also get flooded frequently, due to which surface communication links are damaged.
- (ii) This area has dissected relief features, preventing durable construction of Rail and Road links.
- (iii) Dense forests in this region create many difficulties in the construction of Railway lines and Roads.

[AI] 10. Explain four advantages of Road transport in India.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Advantages of Roadways are:

- (i) Construction cost of Roads is economical.
- (ii) Roads can be constructed easily in hilly terrains and undulating topography.
- (iii) Roadways act as a feeder to other modes of transport, as they provide a link between railway Stations, Airports and Seaports.

[AI] 11. Explain any four advantages of Pipeline transportation.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. The four advantages of pipeline transportation are:

- (i) Both solid (when converted into a slurry) liquid and gases can be transported through pipelines.
- (ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- (iii) Transshipment losses and delays are minimal.
- (iv) It is economical to transport petroleum, natural gas, fertiliser to interior places.

[AI] 12. Explain any four Qualitative improvements made in Indian Railways.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. (i) Conversion of Meter 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 their surroundings.

(iv) Railways routes have been extended to areas where there was no railway line earlier.

[AI] 13. Why are Metalled Roads better than unmetalled Roads? What is the role of Border Roads and National Highways in transportation?

[A] [R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. (i) Metalled Roads are made of either cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal. Therefore, these are durable over the unmetalled road. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season.

- (ii) Border roads play an important role in connecting strategically important difficult areas and help in the economic development of the area. National Highways are the primary road system which links extreme parts of the country.

AI 14. Explain any three major problems faced by Indian Railways. [U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Problems faced by Indian Railways are:

- (i) It lacks repair and maintenance of tracks and bridges.
 - (ii) Shifting from one gauge to another is a problem.
 - (iii) Rail traffic has increased and the old tracks are not able to carry the increased load and thus, accidents are frequent.
 - (iv) Many Passengers travel without tickets, causing loss to the Railways.
 - (v) Thefts and damaging of railway property may lead to severe accidents.
- (Any three)**

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ The students only mention points pertaining to the Railways Infrastructure.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ Problems faced in management of railways should be discussed in this answer.

AI 15. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West Corridors join which terminal cities? [R] [O.E.B.]

- 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 this project are to (a) reduce the time and (b) distance between the mega cities of India.
- (iii)** The North-South Corridor linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ Students don't remember the names of the major cities, they have written wrong names.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ Complete and proper explanation of the Golden Quadrilateral should be given.

16. The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples. [HOTS] [OD Set-I, 2020]

Ans. Communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. From the earliest times, human beings have felt the need to communicate with each other. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." The latest advances in communication are about enabling communication over long distances without the need for change in location of the sender or receiver. India's postal service is the largest of its kind in the world where the services are provided by the department of Posts of Government of India. Similarly, the telecom network in India is the largest in Asia, with about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. Radio, television, cinema, books, newspapers, magazines and the Internet serve the dual purpose of providing entertainment and information to the masses.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

17. Examine with the example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.

[HOTS] [OD, Set-I, 2017]

Ans. Role of means of transport and communication:

- (i) Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.
- (ii) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport.
- (iii) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its large size.
- (iv) Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Cinema and Internet, etc., have been contributing to the socio-economic progress in many ways.
- (v) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
- (vi) It has enriched our lives and added substantially to growth and comfort.

Any other relevant point. (Any three) 1×3=3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

Detailed Answer:

The role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable are:

- (i) The economic development of a region or a country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication
- (ii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and village with towns and cities.

- (iii) They help the industry by providing raw materials and distribution of finished goods.
- (iv) They help in the development of all the three sectors: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.
- (v) They help in balanced regional development.

[AI] 18. What is the difference between Personal communication and Mass communication? State any two points of importance of Mass communication.

[U]  **[O.E.B.]**

Ans. Personal communication means a communication between two persons either through an oral, letter or through telephone etc., while Mass communication includes the use of radio, television, press, films, etc., for a wider public audience.

The importance of mass communication is:

- (i) It provides entertainment.
- (ii) It creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. **1+2=3**

19. "Tourism Industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." Support the statement.

[A] **[Board Term-II, OD Set-II, 2017]**

Ans. Tourism Industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades:

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

(Any three points to be explained) 3 × 1 = 3
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

20. Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.

[Board Term-II, OD, Set-I, 2017]

OR

"Transport and trade are complementary to each other." Justify in three points.

[HOTS] **[Board Term-II, 2013]**

Ans. Transport and communication for Local, National and Global trade:

- (i) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
- (ii) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.
- (iii) Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.
- (iv) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
- (v) Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers, radio, Television, Cinema and the Internet have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

- (vi) The Trades from Local to International levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
- (vii) It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. **(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

[AI] 21. Describe the significance of Tourism as a Trade in India. **[U]** **[Board Term-II, OD Set-III, 2015]**

Ans. Significance of tourism as a trade in India are:

- (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.
- (ii) Foreign tourist's arrival has witnessed an increase, thus contributing to foreign exchange.
- (iii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- (iv) It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- (v) Tourism also promotes national integration.
- (vi) It helps in the development of International understanding about our culture and heritage.
- (vii) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage Tourism, Eco-tourism, Adventure tourism, Cultural Tourism, Medical and Business Tourism.

(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

22. Explain the ways in which Tourism promotes the related Industries and services of the destination-country. **[U]** **[Board Term-II, 2015]**

Ans. Tourism promotes various Industries like Handicraft industry, Sculpture, Sea-shell, Regional Handloom among others. Indian Handicraft and Handloom in particular hold a special attraction for the Western Tourists. Hospitality in the service sectors is benefited immensely by tourism. Also, transportation services reap the benefits of tourism. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year. For example, tourism contributed 14,000 crore rupees to the Indian exchequer in the year 2000 and generated employment for 15 million people directly engaged in the Tourism Industry.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] 3



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 Marks Each)

[AI] 1. Describe the benefits of Roadways.

[U] **[CBSE SQP, 2020-21]**

OR

Explain any five merits of Road Transport.

[U] **[Board OD Compartment, Set-I, III, 2017]**

- Ans.**
- (i) Roads need less capital than the Railways.
 - (ii) Road transport provides door-to-door Service.
 - (iii) The road transport provides flexible service to men and materials.

- (iv) Road transport is useful in small distances.
- (v) Road transport is helpful in production of perishable goods as it facilitates the distribution of perishable goods from point of production to point of consumption.
- (vi) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. (Any other relevant point.)

(Any Five Points) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

AI Q 2. "Roadways still have an edge over Railways in India." Support the statement with examples.

HOTS [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

[Delhi & OD 2018]

[Delhi Compartment Set-I, III, 2017]

Ans. Roadways have edge over Railways in India in following ways:

- (i) Roads are easy to build and maintain as compared to railways.
- (ii) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- (iii) Roads as compared to railways lines can negotiate higher gradients of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like Himalayas.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of people and goods for shorter distances.
- (v) Roads provide door-to-door service, which railways cannot do.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport and provide a link between Airports, Sea ports and Railway Stations.

(Any five points to be explained with examples) 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]



Topper's Answer, 2018

24. This is due to the following reasons:-

- (i) Construction costs of roads is much lower in comparison to that of railway lines.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. They can also negotiate higher gradient of slopes and as such, can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iii) Road transport proves to be economical in transportation of few passengers and relatively lesser amounts of goods over short distances.
- (iv) Roads also provide door-to-door services. Hence, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower or can be considered negligible.
- (v) Road transport serves as a feeder to other modes of transport as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ Few students have misunderstood the question. They have written importance of Railways instead of Roadways.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ Students should write about the benefits of roads i.e., easy construction, fast, less time taken to travel short distances, etc.

3. Explain the importance of Railways as a means of transport. **A** [Delhi, Set I, 2019]

Ans. The importance of Railways as a means of transport are:

- (i) Railways are the principal mode of transport for passengers and goods.
- (ii) They make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like Business Sightseeing and Pilgrimage.
- (iii) They are best suited for the transport of heavy and bulky goods over large terrestrial distance.
- (iv) Indian railways have been an integrating force since the last hundred years.
- (v) The railway system binds the economic life of people and accelerates the development of Industries and Agriculture.
- (vi) This promotes National Unity.

4. Why is air travel more popular in the north-eastern states of India? Explain.

U [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. Air Transport is considered as an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country because:

- (i) **Big rivers:** Presence of big rivers like Brahmaputra make it difficult to construct roads and railways. Airways are suitable when rivers get flooded.
- (ii) **Dissected relief:** Uneven surface-not suitable for the construction of Roadways and Railways. This can be easily travelled by Airways.
- (iii) **Dense forests:** Dense forests hamper the construction of Roadways and Railways.
- (iv) **International frontiers:** International Borders of Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, etc., can be easily travelled by Airways without much hassles.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

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

A [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. (i) This pipeline is about 1700 km long.

- (ii) Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur cross country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassein with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
- (iii) This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production.
- (iv) The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
- (v) Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

AI 6. "Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other." Justify the statement.

A [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. The statement 'Road Transport' and 'Rail Transport' in India are not competitive, but complementary to each other is justified in the following ways:

- (i) Road transport is more suitable for short distances, whereas rail transport is more suitable for long distances.
- (ii) Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas rail transport is more suitable for large number of people and heavy goods.
- (iii) It is beneficial for perishable goods to be carried by roads in short period of time, whereas non-perishable and bulky are transported by railways for a longer distance.

(iv) Road transport increases the efficiency of Railways.

(vi) The deficiency of Railways is compensated by Road transport. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

7. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.

A [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. Rail transport is the most convenient mode of transportation. Though the railway network is not evenly distributed across the country. The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

Physiographic Factors:

- (i) The Northern Plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth of railway networks.
- (ii) The uneven terrain like hills, mountains, rivers with wide beds have posed a severe obstacle in the infrastructural development of Railways like Laying Tracks, Construction of Bridges and so on.
- (iii) In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- (iv) The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (v) It is equally difficult on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Economic Factors:

- (i) There are several economic factors that affect the distribution of railways e.g., state funding plays a vital role in the development of Railways across the nations.
- (ii) The state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways. Along with this, the places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways. Since, the growth of both is complementary to each other. e.g., recently Railways network is enhancing along the Industrial Corridors.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] 5

AI 8. Elaborate any two important networks of Pipeline transportation in India along with their branches.

A [O.E.B.]

Ans. (i) **Commodities transported by pipelines:** Crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas and even solids in the form of a slurry.

(ii) **Network:**

- (a) From upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Mourigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
- (b) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonapat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
- (c) From Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh gas pipeline via Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

5

AI 9. What is the significance of 'Border Roads'? Explain.

[R] [O.E.B.]

- Ans.** (i) Border Roads Organization was established in 1960.
- (ii) It constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of India.
 - (iii) It develops the roads of strategic importance in the northern and the north-eastern border areas.
 - (iv) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
 - (v) These roads have enabled the economy to develop in the Border areas.

AI 10. Explain any five merits of Air transport.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Merits of air transport are:

- (i) It is the most comfortable mode of transport.
- (ii) It is the fastest mode.
- (iii) It is the prestigious mode of transport.
- (iv) It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountain and dreary deserts.
- (v) Dense forests and oceans are not problems for air transport. It covers them with great ease.

AI 11. Explain any five characteristics of Kandla Port.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Characteristics of Kandla Port:

- (i) First port developed soon after India got Independence.
- (ii) Reduced the volume of traffic on Mumbai port.
- (iii) Tidal port.
- (iv) Caters exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrialised states.
- (v) Free trade zone.

AI 12. Name the longest National Waterway of India. Write any three points of importance of Waterways.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. The longest National Waterway of India is the Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia.

Importance of waterways:

- (i) It is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- (ii) It is fuel efficient and environment friendly.
- (iii) More than 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by the sea.

(iv) It is the cheapest means of transport.

(v) They are the natural routes which do not involve cost of construction. **(Any three)**

AI 13. "Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India." Explain.

[U] [O.E.B.]

- Ans.** (i) Previously these were used to transport water to Cities and Industries.
- (ii) Presently these are used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
 - (iii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running costs are minimal.
 - (iv) It rules out delays and losses. Some networks are from an oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur.

AI 14. Describe any two Merits of Railways and any two problems being faced by the railways.

[A] [O.E.B.]

Ans. (i) The Railways are the main artery of inland transport in India:

- (a) Railways are the principal mode of transportation for Freight and Passengers.
- (b) Railways are useful in conducting Business, Sightseeing and Pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over long distances.
- (c) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the Industry and Agriculture. **(Any two)**

(ii) The following problems are being faced by the railways:

- (a) Travelling without a ticket.
- (b) Thefts and damaging Railway property.
- (c) Stopping trains without any emergency or necessity. **(Any two)**

AI 15. What is the importance of transport? Mention the various means of transport available in India.

[R] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Means of transport:

- (i) Roadways
- (ii) Railways
- (iii) Pipelines
- (iv) Waterways
- (v) Airways. **(Any three)**

Importance of Transport:

- (i) Connects people.
- (ii) Sense of belonging in the people living in far places.
- (iii) Helpful for business activities.
- (iv) Helpful in the period of crisis. **(Any three)**

AI 16. Classify roads into six classes according to their capacity. What is the role of National Highway Authority of India?

Ans. (a) Roads are classified as given below:

- (i) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways reduced the time and distance between the Mega cities of India.
- (ii) National Highways connect the State Capitals, Big Cities and Important Ports.
- (iii) State Highways join the State Capitals with District Headquarters.

- (iv) District Roads connect the district centres with the Major Roads.
- (v) Other Rural Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns.
- (vi) Border Roads have increased accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- (b) **Role of National Highway Authority in India:** Projects related to Super Highways are being implemented by the NHAI.

AI 17. Describe the role of Mass communication in India. [R] [CBSE SQP, 2020-21]

- Ans.**
- (i) Mass communication provides entertainment.
 - (ii) Creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes Radio, Television, Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Films.
 - (iii) All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of Programmes in National, Regional and Local languages.
 - (iv) Doordarshan broadcasts programmes of Entertainment, Education, Sports, etc., for people of different age groups.
 - (v) India publishes a large number of newspapers and Periodicals annually.
 - (vi) Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects to create awareness among people in different parts of the country.
 - (vii) India produces short films; video feature films and video short films.
 - (viii) Mass media creates awareness among people on various socio-economic and political issues.

(Any Five Points) (1×5=5)
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

18. Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each.

[U] [Board Term-II, OD Set-III, 2016]

Ans. Classification of communication services in two categories:

- (i) Personal communication.
- (ii) Mass Communication.

Features:

- (i) **Personal communication**
- (a) Communication between two or more persons at personal level.
- (b) The Indian Postal Network handles parcels as well as Personal Written Communication.
- (c) Cards and Envelopes, Posts and Telegraphs, Emails.
- (d) Telephone services like STD, ISD provide an easy and comfortable network to a large number of people.

(ii) **Mass communication:**

- (a) It is the communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.
- (b) It provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.

- (c) It includes print media like newspapers, magazines, books, etc. and electronic media like Radio, Television, etc.

1 + 2 + 2 = 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ⇒ Students have written differences between two without giving any example.

ANSWERING TIP

- ⇒ Examples for both type of communication should be mentioned.

AI 19. What is Mass communication? What are the different means of Mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India? [R] [O.E.B.]

- Ans.**
- (a) **Mass communication:** Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. As they are the means of communication with the masses, they are known as mass communication. Means (like electronic media) which covers a large number of people at the same time.
 - (b) Different means of communication are Radio, Television, Films and the Internet, Newspapers and magazines.

(c) **Significance of mass communication is presented in the following points:**

- (i) Covers more than 95% of India's total population.
- (ii) Source of Education and Entertainment.
- (iii) Most instant means of Mass information.
- (iv) Brings all classes of people together. (Any three)

AI 20. "Advancement of International Trade of a Country is an Index to its economic prosperity". Elaborate with examples. [A] [SQP, 2018-19]

OR

"The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development." Justify the statement.

[A] [Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-II, 2017]

OR

"No country can survive without International trade in the present global World." Explain the statement. [A]

Ans. Advancement of International Trade:

- (i) Trade between two countries through sea, air or land route helps in the development of the country.
- (ii) No country can survive without International Trade.
- (iii) Export and import are the components of trade.

- (iv) Commodities in export include Agriculture and Allied products, Ores and Minerals, Gems and Jewellery, etc.
- (v) The commodities imported to India include petroleum and its products, precious stones, chemicals etc. $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ⇒ Students are confused between Export and Import.

ANSWERING TIP

- ⇒ Names of export and import items should be written in the answer.

21. Define the term 'Tourism'. Why is tourism known as a Trade? Explain. [R] [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. (i) **Tourism:** "The cultural, recreational and commercial visit to internal places is known as Tourism."

- (ii) (a) Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributing ₹ 21,828 crore of Foreign Exchange.
- (b) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the Tourism Industry.
- (c) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
- (d) Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and Business Tourism.
- (e) Helps in the growth of National Income and integrity. (Any four) $1 + 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

22. What is Trade? Explain the importance of International Trade.

[U] [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-III, 2016]

Ans. **Trade:** The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

Importance:

- (i) International trade of a country is an Index to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) It is considered the economic Barometer for a country.

- (iii) As the resources are space-bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- (iv) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks.
- (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the Exchange of information and Knowledge. (Any four) $1 + 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ⇒ Many students have ignored the first part of the question.

ANSWERING TIP

- ⇒ Cultural exchange should also be mentioned.

[AI] 23. Explain with examples the changing nature of International Trade of India in the last fifteen years. [U]

OR

Write a note on the changing nature of International trade in India in the last fifteen years.

[U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. There has been a change in the nature of our International trade:

- (i) Since, the share of agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, chemicals and related products has been increasing.
- (ii) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
- (iii) India has emerged as a Software giant at the International level.
- (iv) India is earning large foreign exchange through the Export of Information Technology.
- (v) **Imports:** The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, etc.

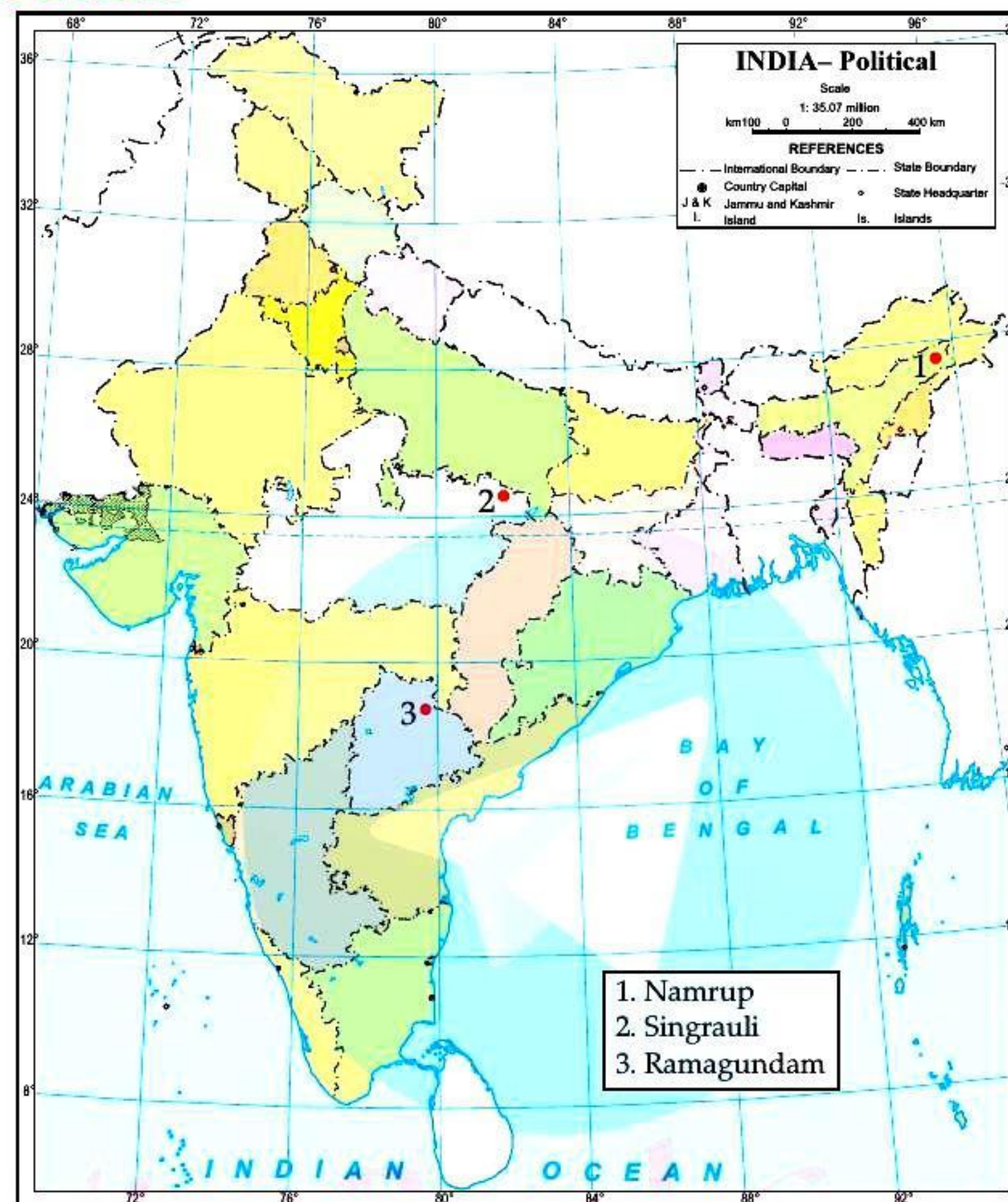


MAP WORK (GEOGRAPHY)

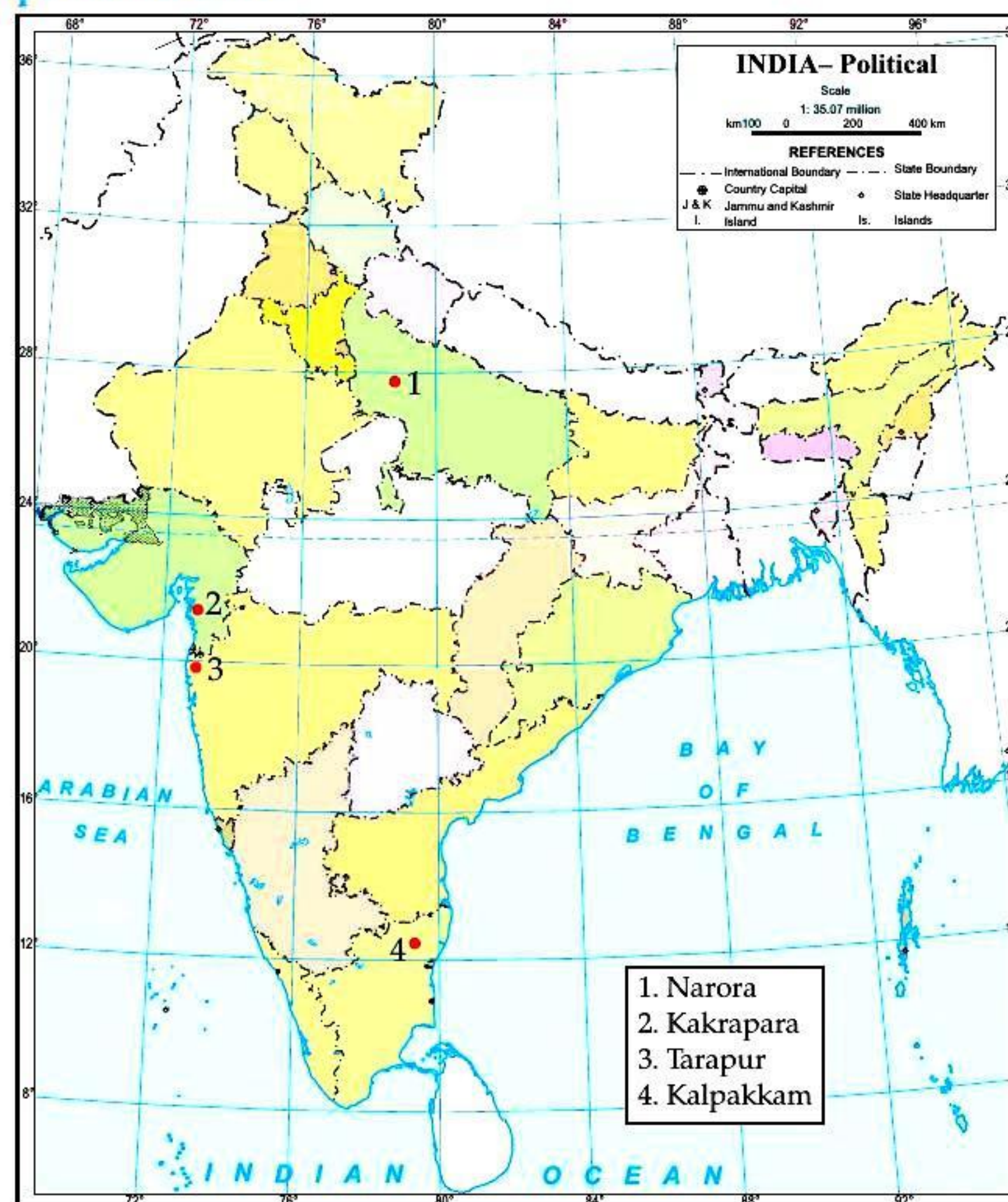
(For Mineral & Energy Resources)

Chapter-1

1. Identify thermal power stations.

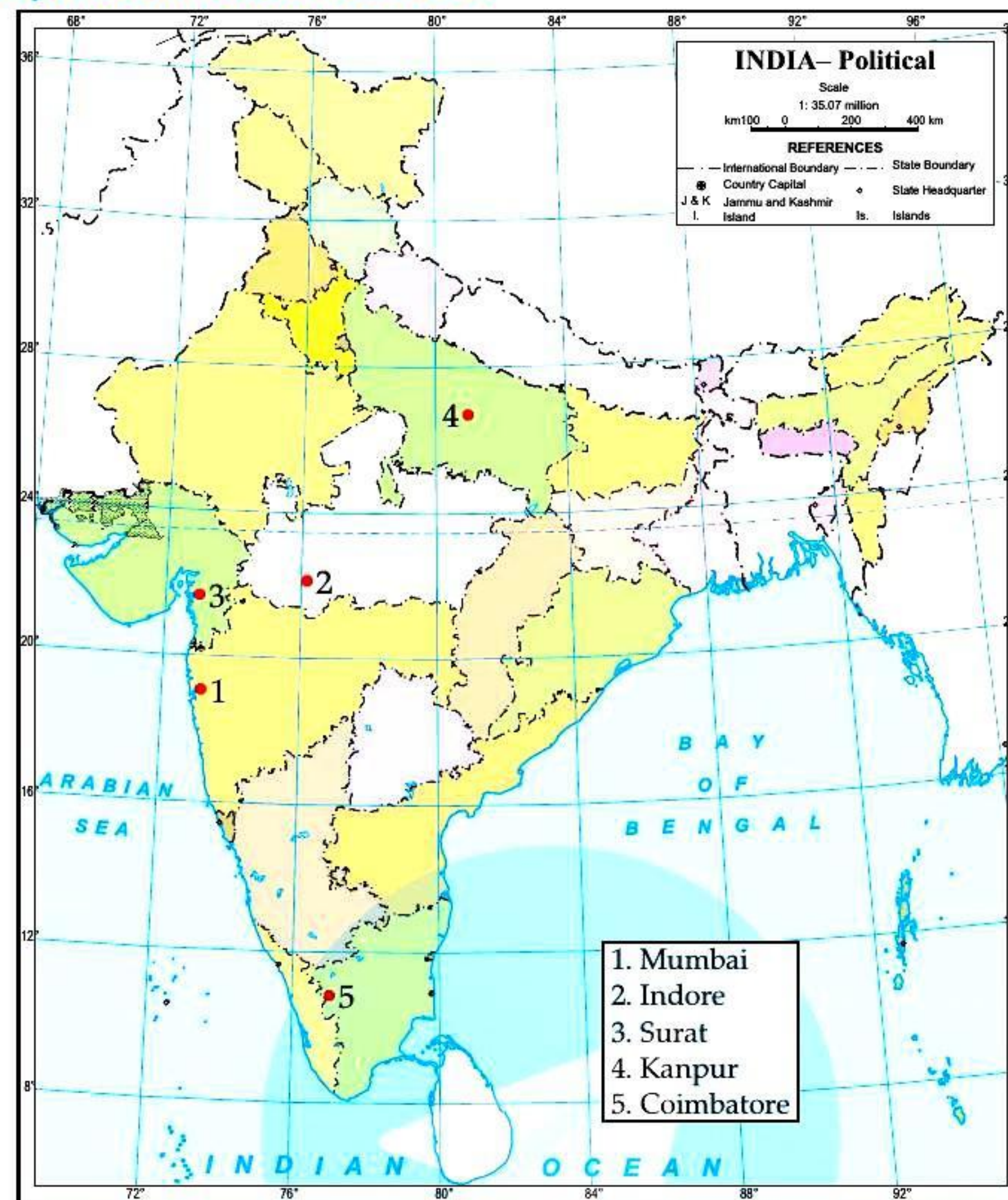


2. Identify main nuclear power stations.

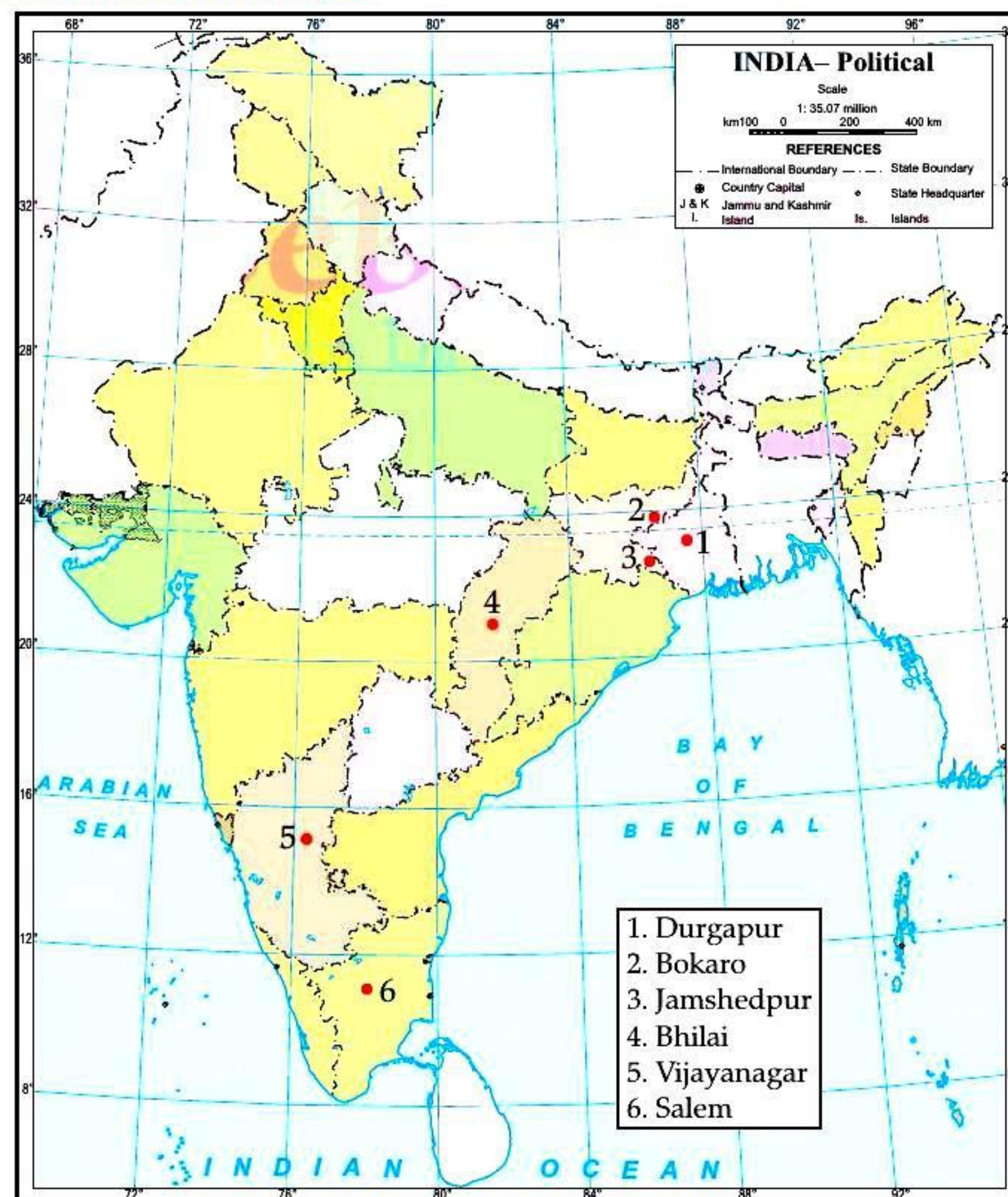


Chapter-2

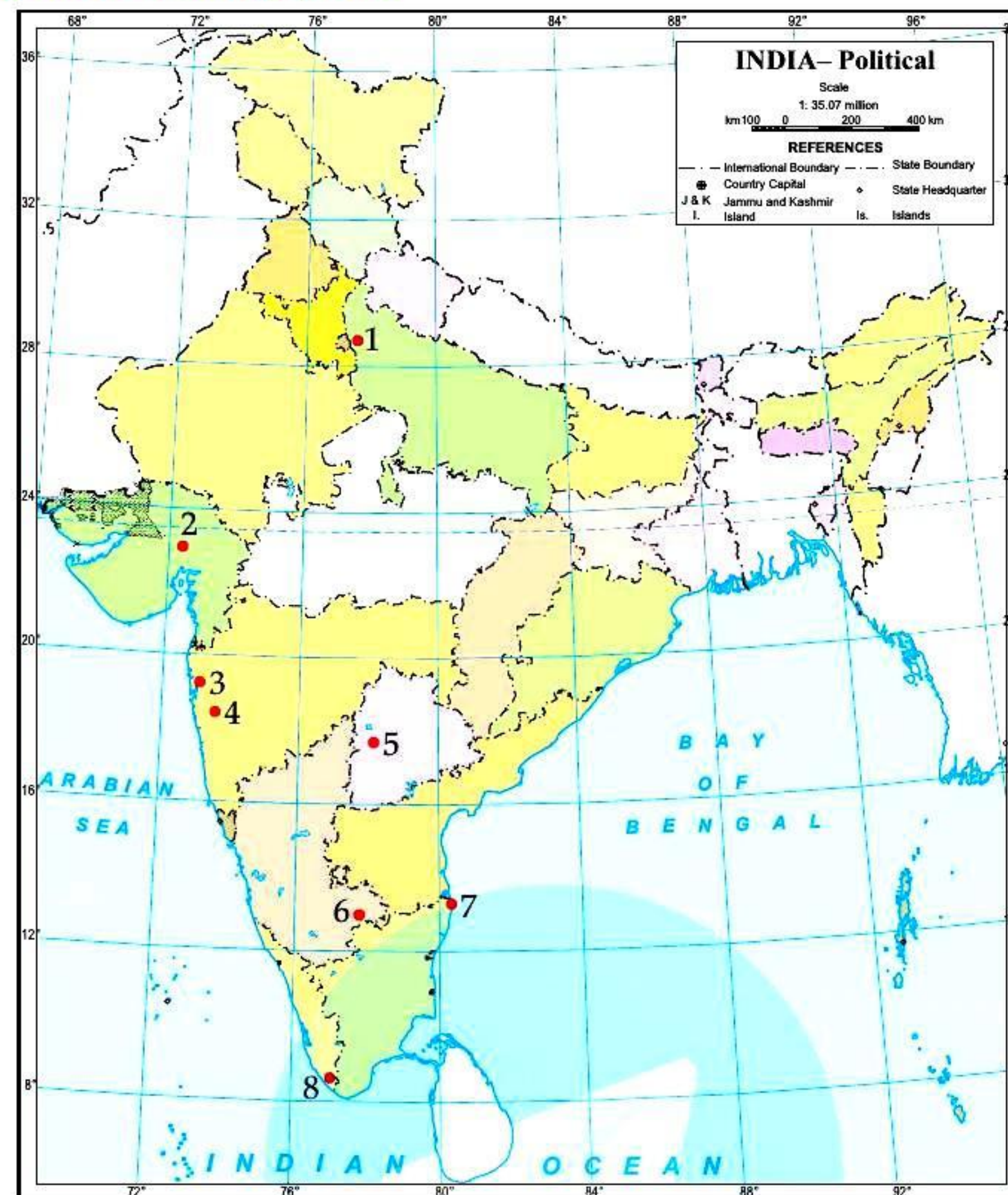
1. Location and label major cotton textile industries.



2. Locate and label iron and steel industries.



3. Locate and label software technology parks.



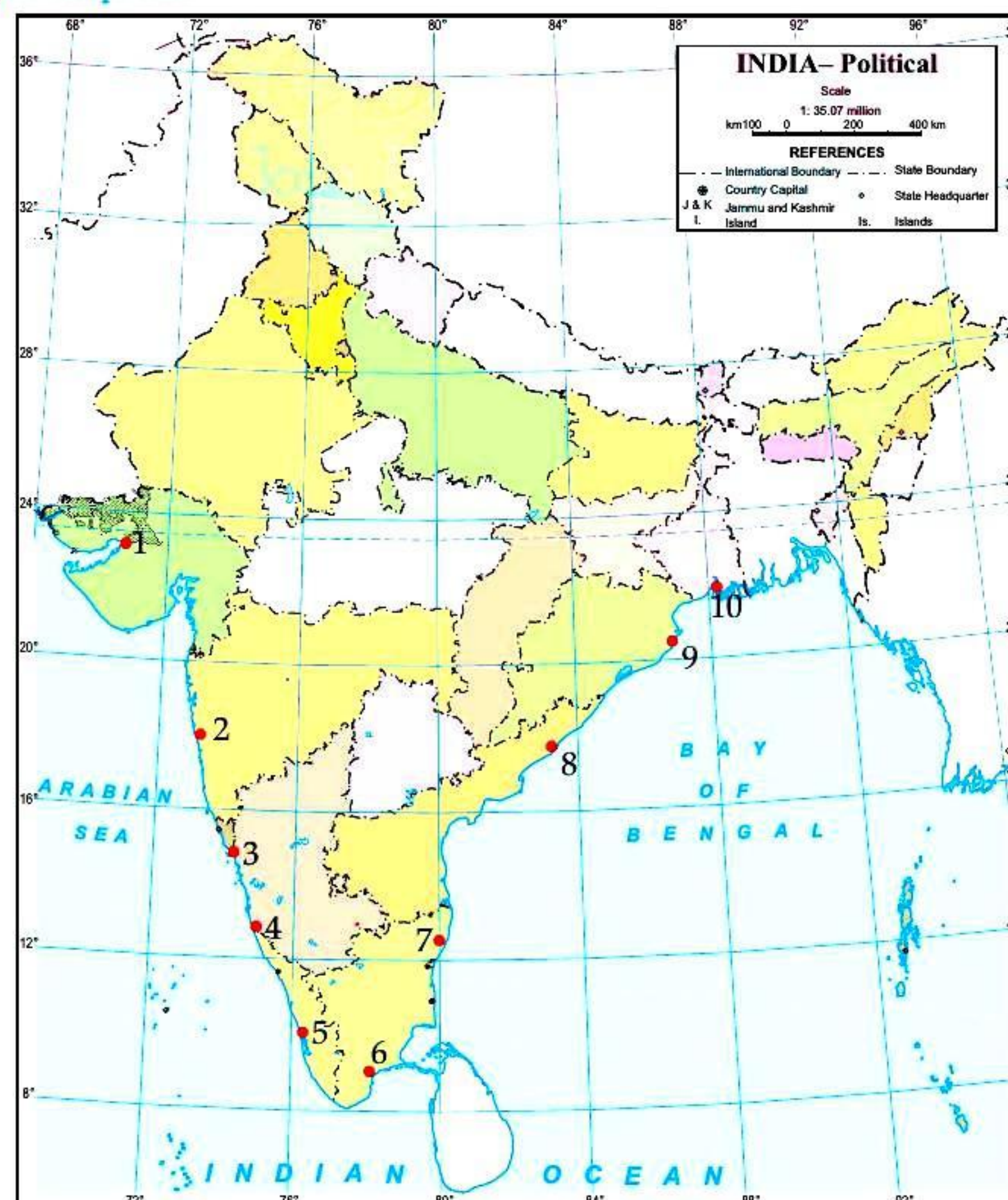
1. Noida
4. Pune
7. Chennai

2. Gandhinagar
5. Hyderabad
8. Thiruvananthapuram

3. Mumbai
6. Bengaluru

Chapter-3

1. Locate and label major seaports.



1. Kandla
6. Tuticorin

2. Mumbai
7. Chennai

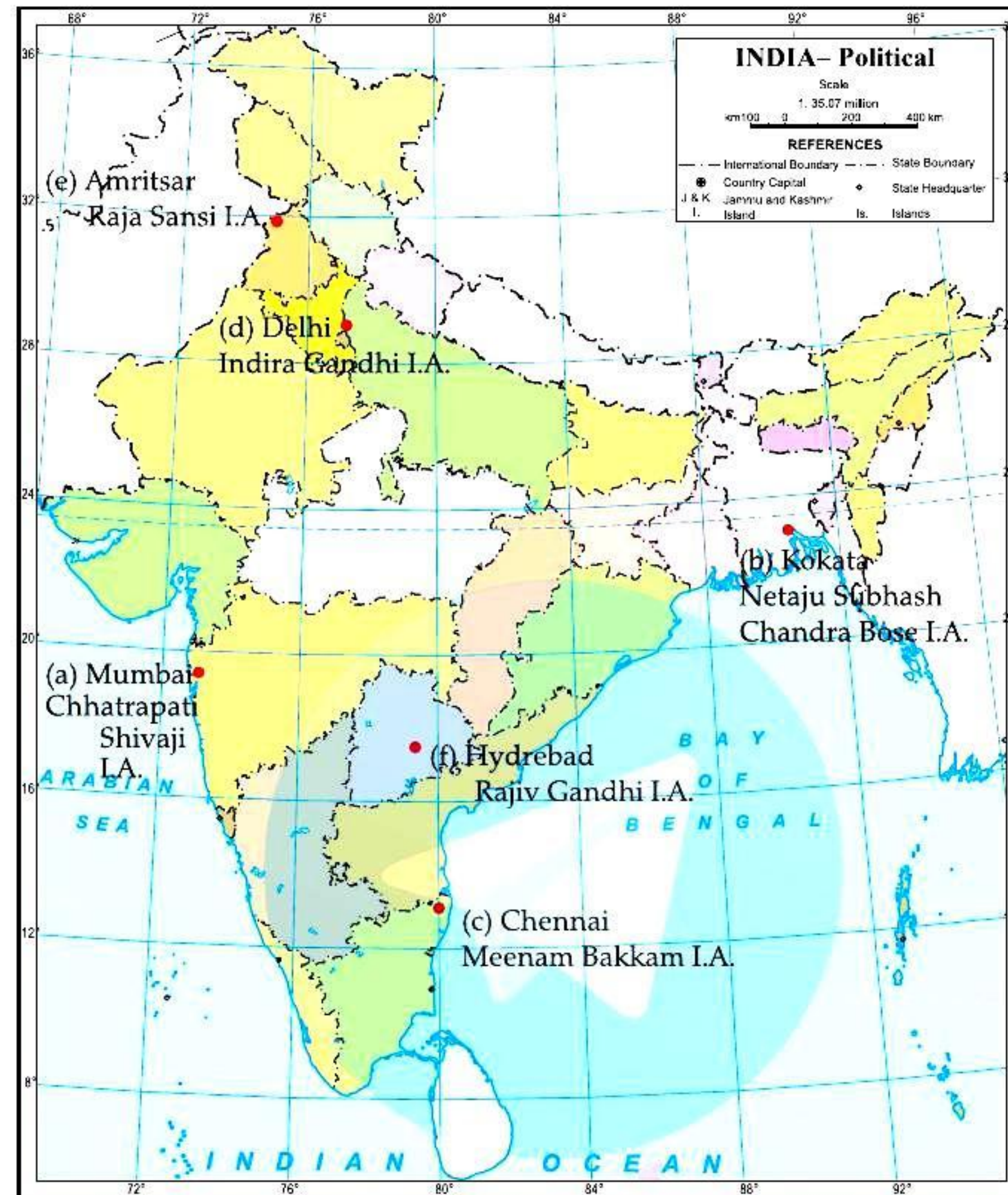
3. Marmagao
8. Visakhapatnam

4. New Mangalore
9. Paradip

5. Kochi
10. Haldia

2. Locate and label International Airports.

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



SELF ASSESSMENT TEST - 2

Maximum Marks : 30

Timing: 1 Hour

(A) OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1 Mark Each



Stand Alone MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

Q. 1. Match the following:

- | Column A | Column B |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Information Technology and Electronics Industry | (a) Gurugram |
| (ii) Cement Industry | (b) Rajasthan |
| (iii) Automobile Industry | (c) Gujarat |
| (iv) Fertilizer Industry | (d) Bengaluru |
| (A) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c) | |
| (B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a) | |
| (C) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b) | |
| (D) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d) | |

Q. 2. Which of the two steel plants are in collaboration with Russia?

- (A) Bhadravati and Salem
(B) Bokaro and Jamshedpur
(C) Burnpur and Durgapur
(D) Bhilai and Bokaro

Q. 3. Which one of the following states is not connected with the HVJ pipeline?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 4. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- (A) National Highways link extreme parts of the country.
(B) These are the Primary Road Systems and are laid and maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
(C) A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions.
(D) The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 4 between Delhi and Amritsar.



Assertion and Reason Based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false and R is true.

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at Second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

Reason (R): Other problems are the low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Cost of laying pipelines is minimum but subsequent running costs are higher.

Reason (R): Pipelines facilitate easy transportation.



Case-based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

Read the given extract and answer any four of the questions that follows:

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.

- Q. 7. Which are the major means of communication in the country?
- (A) Personal communication
 - (B) Mass communication
 - (C) Interpersonal Communication
 - (D) Personal and Mass communication

Q. 8. Book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals are considered mail.

- (A) First class
- (B) Second class
- (C) Priority
- (D) Classified

Q. 9. Which mail channel is introduced recently by Indian Postal Networks?

- (A) Rajdhani Channel
- (B) Durgam Channel
- (C) Air India Channel
- (D) None of the above

Q. 10. Long distance is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.

- (A) Travelling
- (B) Communication
- (C) Networking
- (D) Living

✓ (B) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

SECTION – A



Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

- Q. 11. Which Industry, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the Cooperative Sector?
- Q. 12. Define Public Sector Industries.
- Q. 13. Which is the Oldest Artificial Sea Port of India?
- Q. 14. Describe at least one physical and human factor responsible for the location of Industries.

SECTION – B



Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks Each)

- Q. 15. "Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand". Validate the statement.

Q. 16. "Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." Support the statement.

SECTION – C



Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks Each)

- Q. 17. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.
- Q. 18. What is the significance of 'Border Roads'? Explain.