

**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Ch-20 India Transport and Communication**

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1. What is the importance of International Highways?
2. What is satellite communication?
3. Expand PSLV.
4. What are the electronic media of mass communication?
5. What are border roads? How are they important for the country?
6. Why is the Indian railway system divided into sixteen zones? Name the headquarters of Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern zones.
7. Name the national highways mentioning their terminals.
8. What do you understand by Nagpur plan? What were the reasons for its failure?
9. Examine the role and importance of the Inland Waterways Authority of India.
10. Golden quadrilateral has been shown in the map given below. Name four cities of the corner.



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**Answer**

1. By providing the effective links with India, International Highways are important for promoting the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries.
2. Satellite communication is the method of transporting information from one place to another using a communication satellite in orbit around the earth.
3. PSLV stands for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

4. Radio and television are the electronic media of mass communication.

5. Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) which is a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains border roads. This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.

Border roads are important because they have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain. They have helped in the economic development of border areas.

Roads in high altitude mountainous terrain joining Chandigarh with Manali. This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.

6. India has one of the longest railway networks in the world. Indian railways are the largest government undertaking in India. The Indian railway network is 64460 km long. To reduce the pressure of this large size railway from a centralized railway system, the Indian railway system has been divided into sixteen zones.

The headquarters of the Eastern railway is Kolkata, the Western railway is Mumbai (Church Gate), the Northern railway is New Delhi and the Southern railway is Chennai.

7. National highways are the wide metalled roads passing through two or more states. Following national highways are important:

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- i. National Highway No. 7: It is the longest about 2369 km. The northern terminal is Varanasi and the southern terminal is Kanyakumari.
  - ii. National Highway No. 6: Second longest (1949 km). Two terminals are Kolkata and Dhule (Maharashtra).
  - iii. National Highway No. 3: Two terminal points are Agra in the north and Mumbai in the south.
  - iv. National Highway No. 5: It runs between Baharagora and Chennai.
  - v. National Highway No. 1: Between Delhi and Amritsar.
  - vi. National Highway No. 2: Between Delhi to Kolkata.
8. i. Nagpur plan:  
In 1934, a conference of the chief engineers of central and state government was convened by the central government at Nagpur. It is a landmark in the history of road development in India since it was the first attempt to prepare road development programme in a planned manner. That conference finalized a twenty year road development plan (1943-1963) popularly known as the Nagpur Plan.
- ii. This plan could not be implemented due to lack of coordination among the princely states and British India.
9. The role of Inland Waterways Authority of India can be understood through the following points:
- i. The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986. It is entrusted with the responsibility of the development, maintenance, and regulation of national waterways in the country.
  - ii. It does the function of surveying the economic feasibility of new projects and also administration.
  - iii. It advises the Central Government on Inland waterways matters.

Importance of inland water transport of India are:

- i. These are an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India.
- ii. These provide the cheapest and most suitable transportation for heavy and bulky material.

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- iii. It is fuel-efficient and eco-friendly means of transport.
  - iv. Apart from transportation, Inland waterways are also significant for the promotion of tourism, e.g. the famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race (Vallam Kali) which held every year in backwaters.

10. The four cities of Golden Quadrilateral are :

- i. Delhi
- ii. Mumbai
- iii. Chennai
- iv. Kolkata