

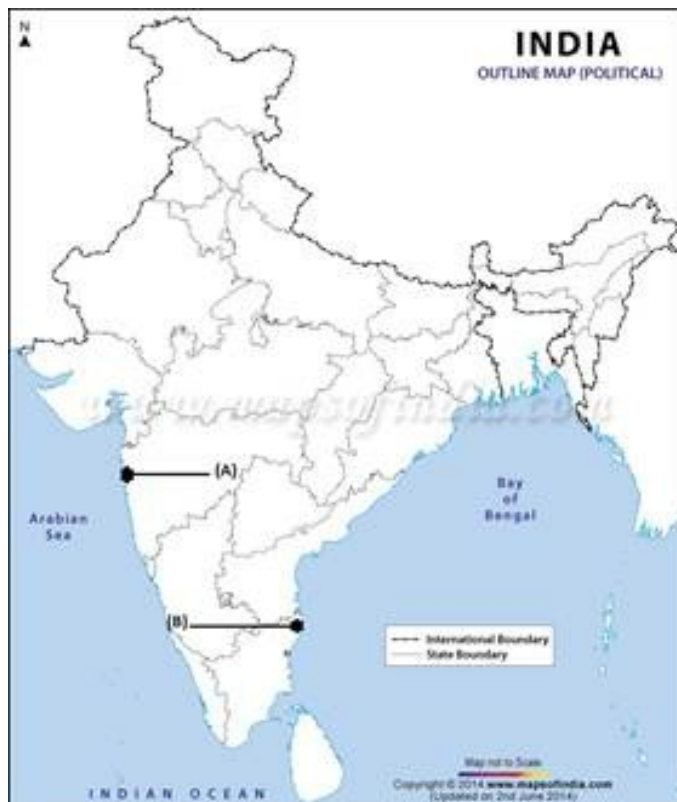
CBSE Test Paper - 02

Chapter - 15 Life Lines of National Economy

1. Which was the first port developed soon after Independence, after the loss of the Karachi port to Pakistan? **(1)**
 - a. Chennai
 - b. Vishakhapatnam
 - c. Mumbai
 - d. Kandla
2. _____ also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. **(1)**
 - a. Air India Airlines
 - b. Indian Airlines
 - c. Emirates Airlines
 - d. Sahara Airlines
3. Six Lane Highways are called **(1)**
 - a. National Highway
 - b. State Highway
 - c. International Highway
 - d. Golden quadrilateral super highways
4. Which is the cheapest mode of transport? **(1)**
 - a. Roadways
 - b. Waterways
 - c. Pipelines
 - d. Railways
5. How many foreign tourists visited India in 2010? **(1)**
 - a. 3.78 million
 - b. 5.78 million
 - c. 5.0 million
 - d. 2.8 million
6. What is the density of roads in Jammu and Kashmir? **(1)**
7. What is the main difference between personal communication and mass

communication? **(1)**

8. Name the factors which are responsible for distribution pattern of railways network in the country? **(1)**
9. Which agency maintains the roads connecting villages to district headquarters? **(1)**
10. Describe the advantages of waterways. **(3)**
11. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for trade." Examine the statement. **(3)**
12. Explain the important pipeline networks in India. **(3)**
13. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
 - a. Biggest port of India
 - b. Oldest artificial Portii. Locate and Label International Airport Amritsar with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification. **(3)**



14. Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network. **(5)**
15. Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. Kandla

Explanation: Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition.

Kandla is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports

2. b. Indian Airlines

Explanation: Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. In May 2004, Air India launched a wholly owned low cost subsidiary called Air India Express connecting cities in India with the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

3. d. Golden quadrilateral super highways

Explanation: Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways connecting India's four top metropolitan cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, thereby, forming a quadrilateral. The largest highway project in India, the Golden Quadrilateral project was launched in 2001 as part of National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

4. b. Waterways

Explanation: Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.

They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.

It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport

5. b. 5.78 million

Explanation: 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

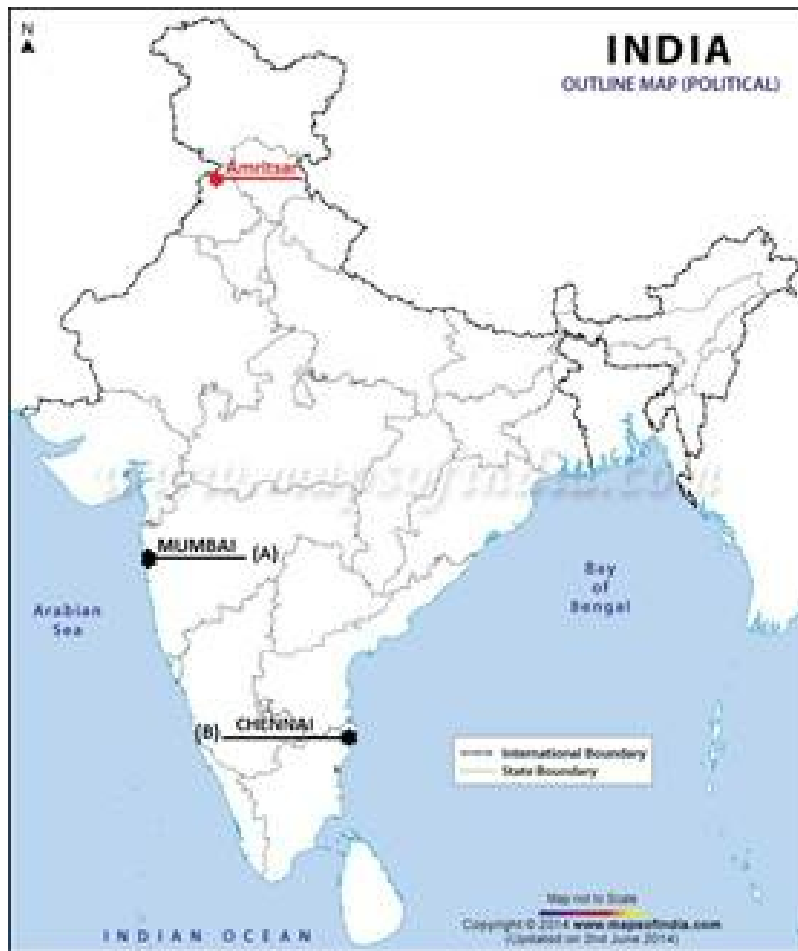
6. The density of roads in Jammu and Kashmir is 10 km.

7. Personal communication means communication between two persons either through an oral or written, while mass communication means addressing a wider public

audience through radio, television, press, films, drama etc.

8. Topographical, economic and administrative factors influence the distribution pattern of the railway network.
9. District roads are maintained by the Zilla Parishad of that district.
10. Waterways have some distinct advantages, like:
 - i. It is the cheapest means of transport.
 - ii. It is the best means of transport to carry bulky and heavy goods at lower costs.
 - iii. It is fuel-efficient as well as environment-friendly.
 - iv. All perennial rivers can be used almost throughout the year.
11.
 - i. The means of transportation help in the production and movement of goods and services.
 - ii. Transport like railways helps us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances.
 - iii. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories.
 - iv. Water provides the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade.
 - v. Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport.
 - vi. Fast and efficiency moving transport are required for traded items to reach their destinations on time, otherwise, the business will suffer.
 - vii. Transport is required to carry raw materials to production centres and from manufacturing hubs to markets, particularly, for perishable goods.
12. Following are the three major pipeline networks of India:
 - i. 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 Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
 - ii. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
 - iii. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

13.



14. The importance of Pipeline transportation and Network are as follows:

- i. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.
- ii. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
- iii. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines.
- iv. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- v. Pipelines can be laid anywhere in mountainous region, deserts, under sea and hilly area also.
- vi. It rules out trans-shipment losses and delay.
- vii. It is environment-friendly mode of transportation.

15. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in India is uneven due to the following conditions:

- i. The northern plains with their vast level of land, high population density and rich

agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth of the railway.

- ii. Railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region.
- iii. Due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities the Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines.
- iv. It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- vi. The development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods.