

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. “Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.” Support the statement. [CBSE (AI) 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.

Q. 2. “The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development.” Justify the statement. [CBSE (AI) 2017]

Ans. ‘The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development:

(i) It is considered as the economic barometer of a country.

(ii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.

(iii) A favourable balance of trade of a country indicates economic development.

(iv) International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries.

(v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

Q. 3. What are the problems faced by the Indian railways?

Ans. The Indian railways faces the following problems:

(i) Many passengers travel without tickets.

(ii) Thefts and damage of railway property has not yet stopped completely.

(iii) People stop the trains and pull the chain unnecessarily. This causes heavy damage to the railways.

Q. 4. What are the three important networks of pipeline transportation?

Ans. (i) From oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.

(ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat.

(iii) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

Q. 5. What are the advantages of waterways?

Ans. (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.

(ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.

(iii) They are fuel-efficient and also environment-friendly mode of transport.

Q. 6. How does India account for the largest telecom network in India?

Ans. (i) More than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with the Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility.

(ii) In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country.

(iii) There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.

It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Q. 7. What are the advantages of using pipelines?

Ans. (i) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.

(ii) Solids can also be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.

(iii) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out transshipment losses or delays.

Q. 8. What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same. [CBSE Sample Paper 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, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

Merits:

(i) Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.

(ii) Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.

(iii) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Demerits:

(i) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.

(ii) Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resource like water, mineral oil, etc.

Q. 9. Why is air travel economical in north-eastern regions?

Ans. (i) Airways can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.

(ii) North-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected reliefs, dense forests and frequent showers and floods and international frontiers, etc.

(iii) Air travel has made access easier to these undulating north-eastern states of India.

Q. 10. Give three advantages of personal communication.

Ans. (i) It keeps you in touch with your near and dear ones.

(ii) Long distance communication is also easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.

(iii) It helps in integrating families.

Q. 11. Differentiate between personal and mass communication.

Ans.

Personal Communication	Mass Communication
1. It's the communication between people to person.	It's the communication among masses.
2. It provides necessary communication between two people making man a social animal.	It provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses.
3. We have letters, e-mails, SMSs, telephone and mobile phone facilities which also include STD and ISD services.	It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films, etc.

Q. 12. Which three highways are included in Super Highways of India?

Ans. (i) Golden Quadrilateral: The government of India has launched a major road development project linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi by a six-lane super highway.

(ii) The North-South Corridor: In the north, it links Srinagar of Jammu & Kashmir to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.

(iii) The East-West Corridor: It connects Silchar of Assam in the east to Porbandar of Gujarat in the west.

Q. 13. What are the major objectives of these Super Highways?

Ans. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between mega cities of India. These projects have also helped in the economic development of the country. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Q. 14. What is the strategic importance of New Mangalore and Kochi ports?

Ans. (i) New Mangalore: This port is located in Karnataka and caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.

(ii) Kochi: Kochi is the extreme South-Western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour. This port is having the biggest ship building yard.

Q. 15. What kind of port is Port of Tuticorin?

Ans. Moving along the east coast, we can see the extreme South Eastern Port of Tuticorin. This port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. It has a flourishing trade handlings of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India.

Q. 16. Name the major international airports of India.

Ans. (i) Delhi: Indira Gandhi International Airport

(ii) Amritsar: Raja Sansi International Airport

(iii) Kolkata: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport

(iv) Mumbai: Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

(v) Chennai: Meenambakkam International Airport

(vi) Thiruvananthapuram: Nedimbacherry International Airport.

Q. 17. What is India's status in the making of feature films?

Ans. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films, video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

Q. 18. What commodities are exported by India?

Ans. Commodities exported from India are: agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemical and allied products, engineering goods and petroleum products. India has emerged as a 'software giant' at the international level and it is earning foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Q. 19. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples. [CBSE Delhi 2017]

Ans. Requirement of efficient means of transport:

(i) We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places.

(ii) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

(iii) The products come to the consumers by transportation.

(iv) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

Q. 20. Evaluate any three features of 'Golden Quadrilateral' Super Highways. [CBSE (AI) 2017]

Ans. Three features of Golden quadrilateral Super Highways:

(i) It is the government project of major road development linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi.

(ii) It is six lane super highways.

(iii) It has the objective to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

(iv) It is implemented by the NHAI for quick and comfortable movement of goods and passengers in India.

Q. 21. "Information and Communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Justify the statement with examples. [CBSE (F) 2016]

Ans. Technology stimulated the globalization process:

(i) Improved transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance at lower cost.

(ii) Goods are placed in the containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks.

(iii) Technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.

(iv) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world.

Q. 22. “Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India.” Give three reasons to prove this preference. [CBSE Sample Paper 2017]

OR

Why is air travel more popular in the North-Eastern states of India? Explain. [CBSE (F) 2016]

Ans. Air travel is more popular in the north eastern states of India because:

(i) The north-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief and dense forests hence, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines there.

(ii) There are frequent floods and international frontiers, which require immediate and quick attention from the government authorities. Floods also damage roads and railway lines.

(iii) Air travel has made access to north-eastern part of the country easier and quicker.