

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-20 India Transport and Communication

1. Classify the roads on the basis of construction and maintenance.
2. What is NRSA? Where is its headquarter?
3. State the main function of Border Road Organisation.
4. Name the headquarter of South Central Railway Zone.
5. From where has the logo of Indian been adopted and what does it signify?
6. Differentiate District Roads and Rural Roads.
7. What are different means of transportation?
8. What is the meaning of 'Cyber Space'?
9. What is pipeline and why is it important?
10. On the given political map of India, name the extreme points of east-west corridor and north-south corridor.



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Answer

1. On the basis of construction and maintenance, roads have been classified into following:
 - i. National Highways.
 - ii. State Highways.
 - iii. District Roads.
 - iv. Village Roads.
2.
 - The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) provides facilities for acquisition of data and its processing. These are very useful in the management of natural resources.
 - The headquarter of The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) is at Hyderabad.
3. The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country.
4. Secunderabad is the headquarter of South Central Railway Zone of India.

5. **Logo** :

Partly visible blue wheel.

Inspired by :

- i. The Sun Temple at Konark (Odisha).
 - ii. It symbolise timeless; motion convergence and divergence.
 - iii. It also embodies strength as well as trust that has stood the test of time.
- 6.

Basis	District Road	Rural Roads

Meaning	Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads.	Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural road.
Construction	These are constructed and maintained by state government(Zila Parishad)	These are constructed and maintained by local government
Purpose	These roads are the connecting link between District Headquarters and the other important nodes in the district.	These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas.
Share in road length	They account for 14 % of the total road length of the country.	About 80 % of the total road length in India are categorised as rural roads.

7. The five different means of transport are given below :

- i. Roadways
- ii. Railways
- iii. Waterways
- iv. Airways
- v. Pipelines

8. Cyberspace:

- It is the world of electronic computerised space.
- It is the electronic digital world for communication.
- It is also referred to as the Internet.
- Cyberspace exists everywhere.
- It may be in an office, sailing boat, flying plane and virtually anywhere.

9. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India.

Earlier it was used to transport water but these days its usage has increase due to the

following reasons:

- i. Pipeline is the cheapest means of transport as only once the construction has to be done and it has low operational cost.
 - ii. It is the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances.
 - iii. It solves the problems of loading and unloading of raw materials and finished goods.
 - iv. This ensures the uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the refineries and finished products to the consumers.
 - v. It is ideally suited for transport of liquids and gases. Even solids can be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.
 - vi. It can be laid through difficult terrain and underwater as well.
 - vii. It involves low energy consumption.
 - viii. It rules out trans-shipment (during transportation) losses or delays.
10. i. Silchar and Porbandar are the extreme points of east-west corridor.
- ii. Srinagar and Kanyakumari are the extreme points of south-north corridor.