

MCQs and Q&A. Worksheet.Gr.10 Term II Geography Ch.7 Life Lines of National Economy  
Submission Date: On or before 16.1.2012. (After writing Book Exercise, write MCQs and Q&A in the Note Book and submit).

MCQs and Short and Long Answer Type Questions

1. The means for the movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations can be termed as which of the following?

- a. Capital
- b. Traders
- c. Transport system
- d. Power supply

Answer: **c. Transport system**

2. India has one of the largest networks of which of the following modes of transport?

- a. Roadways
- b. Railways
- c. Waterways
- d. Pipelines

Answer: **a. Roadways**

3. Which of the following modes of transport would you find in higher areas of mountainous regions like the Himalayas?

- a. Railways
- b. Roadways
- c. Inland waterways
- d. Airways

Answer: **b. Roadways**

4. Which of the following are the primary road systems of our country?

- a. National Highways
- b. State Highways
- c. District roads
- d. Border roads

Answer: **a. National Highways**

5. The National Highway No.1 also known by which of the following names?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi Road
- b. Sher Shah Suri Marg
- c. Red Road
- d. Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus

Answer: **b. Sher Shah Suri Marg**

6. Which of the following National Highway is the longest in the country?

- a. National Highway No. 8
- b. National Highway No. 7
- c. National Highway No. 4
- d. National Highway No. 2

Answer: **a. Roadways**

7. Which of the following types of roads received special impetus under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana?

- a. National Highways
- b. State Highways
- c. Rural Roads
- d. District Roads

Answer: **c. Rural Roads**

8. The national average for density of roads is 75 km in India. Which of the following States has a much higher road density of 375 km?

(Density of Roads = Length of road per 100 sq. km. area)

- a. Jammu and Kashmir
- b. Arunachal Pradesh
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Kerala

Answer: **a. Kerala**

9. When and between which two stations did the first train of India steam off?

- a. Kolkata to Raniganj, 1874
- b. Mumbai to Thane, 1853
- c. Mumbai to Ahmedabad, 1854
- d. Chennai to Arkonam, 1856

Answer: **b. Mumbai to Thane, 1853**

10. Which of the following is the busiest railway junction in Northern India?

- a. Ambala
- b. New Delhi
- c. Lucknow
- d. Amristar

Answer: **b. New Delhi**

11. Which of the following is the headquarters for the South-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway Zones?

- a. Kolkata
- b. Kharagpur
- c. Bhubaneswar
- d. Mumbai

Answer: **a. Kolkata**

12. Which of the following means of transportation is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas?

- a. Roadways
- b. Railways
- c. Pipelines
- d. Waterways

Answer: **c. Pipelines**

13. Which of the following networks of pipeline bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and petrochemical complex of Haldia?

- a. Pipeline from Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh
- b. Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandar in Punjab
- c. Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur Pipeline
- d. Pipeline from Mumabi High to Trombay

Answer: **a. Pipeline from Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur in U.P.**

14. Which of the following modes of transport is fuel efficient and environment friendly?

- a. Roadways
- b. Railways
- c. Airways
- d. Waterways

Answer: **a. Waterways**

15. Which of the following is the cheapest mode of transport?

- a. Roadways
- b. Railways
- c. Waterways
- d. Airways

Answer: **c. Waterways**

16. 95% of India's trade volume (68% in terms of value) is carried on which of the following transportation routes?

- a. Roadways
- b. Railways
- c. Sea routes
- d. Inland waterways

Answer: **c. Sea routes**

17. Which of the following was the first port to be developed soon after Independence?

- a. Mumbai
- b. Kolkata
- c. Paradip
- d. Kandla

Answer: **d. Kandla**

18. Which of the following is the oldest artificial port and the second most important port of the country?

- a. Mumbai port
- b. Kandla port
- c. Chennai port
- d. Ennore port

Answer: **c. Chennai port**

19. Which of the following types of communication service in India is the largest in the world?

- a. Postal network
- b. Television network
- c. Internet services
- d. Radio broadcasting

Answer: a. Postal network

20. Which one of the following is a means of personal communication?

- a. Television
- b. Radio
- c. Internet
- d. Mobile phones

Answer: d. Mobile phones

21. Which of the following is a means of mass communication?

- a. Letters
- b. Television
- c. Telephones
- d. Telegraph

Answer: b. Television

22. Which of the following airlines is the nationalized airline of India?

- a. Air India
- b. Jet Airways
- c. Kingfisher Airline
- d. Indigo

Answer: a. Air India

23. The largest number of newspapers published in India is in which of the following languages?

- a. Hindi
- b. English
- c. Urdu
- d. Marathi

Answer: a. Hindi

24. In recent years, India is earning large foreign exchange through the export of which of the following?

- a. Ores and Minerals
- b. Information Technology
- c. Agricultural Products
- d. Electrical goods

Answer: b. Information Technology

### Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name any four means of communication.

- Personal communications like postal network and telecom network
- Mass communication like Press (newspapers) and Media (TV, Radio, Film)

2. Why is dense network of railway transport found in Northern Plains?

The Northern Plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for the growth of railways. Hence, the Northern Plains have the densest network of railways in India.

3. How do means of communication play a vital role in creating awareness among the people?

Means of communication like newspapers, radio, TV and even films along with entertainment presents the various national programmes and policies before large number of people. They provide knowledge about the various social and economic problems confronted by the country. This creates awareness among the people and helps in forming public opinion.

4. Name the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western most stations of Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway Project.

Northernmost Station: Srinagar in J & K  
Southernmost Station: Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu  
Easternmost Station: Silchar in Assam

Westernmost Station: Porbandar in Gujarat

5. Write short note on the Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West Corridors.

The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. This is known as Quadrilateral Super Highways as it links the four major metro cities. The general road network formed as a result is more or less quadrilateral in shape. It aims to improve linkage between the mega cities. It has a total length of 5846 km.

The North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor, linking the terminal station of Srinagar in J&K in the north, Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu in the south, Silchar in Assam in the east and Porbandar in Gujarat in the west, are part of the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway Project. The North-South and East-West Corridors have a length of 7142 km. These highway projects are being implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between big cities of India by providing opportunity for free movement of traffic, thus increasing connectivity between them.

6. Which are the three important networks of pipe line transportation in India?

1. From oil fields in Upper Assam to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, via. Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali in Gujarat, Chakshu and other places.
3. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in U.P. via Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in U.P.

The pipelines have played a significant role in the development of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat at far inland locations, away from producing areas to cater to the demand of the inland markets. The development of gas-based fertilizer plants in agricultural regions away from petroleum-producing areas has also been possible due to pipeline transport.

7. What are the advantages of waterways as a means of transport?

- Waterways are the cheapest mode of transport.
- Neither construction cost, nor maintenance cost is required for the waterways as they use the rivers, lakes, seas and oceans as highways.
- They are suited for the transport of bulky and heavy raw materials.
- Waterway is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation. The boats, seamers, even if mechanized, consume much lesser fuel and do not pollute the surrounding.

8. Mention the names of the three National Waterways in India.

1. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) –National Waterway No.1
2. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)-National Waterway No.2
3. The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara Canals -205 km)- National Waterway No.3.

9. Which two modes of transport are widely used within North-eastern States of India? Why?

Inland waterways and Airways are the two modes of transport which are widely used in the Northeastern States of India. The North-eastern part of India is marked with the presence of hilly terrain, dissected relief, dense forests, large number of rivers, heavy rainfall as well as international frontiers. As a result, roadways and railways cannot develop properly and are lacking in this region.

The Brahmaputra and its tributaries are therefore used by the local people for inland navigation as it is cheap and convenient to use. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri in Assam has been declared as National Waterways No.2 by the Government, on account of its importance.

Air travel is another preferred mode of travel in these areas as airways can cross over geographical obstacles of the region with great ease. During heavy rainfall and frequent floods airways become the only mode of transport. Air transport is also subsidized in this North-eastern States and special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

10. Which port serves the rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? Write a short note on this port.

The Kolkata port serves the large and rich hinterland of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin covering the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Eastern U.P.

Tea, Jute and Cotton textiles, coal, lac, hides, engineering goods are some items of export from this region via Kolkata port.

The Kolkata port is an inland riverine port situated on the left bank of the River Hooghly in West Bengal. It is located inland at a distance of 128 km from the Bay of Bengal. It is a tidal port. As a result, the port faces the problem of siltation and requires constant dredging. It is the most important port in the eastern region.

11. What is the significance of the ports in India's economy?

Ports hold a special position in India's international trade. India's trade with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ocean routes from the ports located along the coast. 95% of the country's trade volume (68% in terms of value) is moved by sea via the ports. Hence, ports have great significance.

12. What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport? Mention two merits and one demerit of airways.

Airways are the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport in recent times. They can easily cross over geographical boundaries and vast stretches of seas and oceans. Airways can negotiate over difficult terrain like high mountains, dissected terrain, dreary desert, dense forests with great ease, within short period of time. Fast international travel between countries of the world has been possible because of the development of airways.

Airways play a vital role during natural and man-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquake, epidemics and war. They help in rescue operations and providing relief to the people in affected area within short time.

Two Merits of Airways:

- It is the fastest mode of transportation. Thousands of kilometers are covered within a few hours.
- It is the most comfortable mode of transportation.

A Demerit of Airways:

- It is the costliest mode of transportation and is out of the reach of common people.

#### Long Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)

1. Mention four demerits of road transportation with reference to India.

Or

'Indian road transportation is confronted with problems'. Describe any four.

Road transportation is economical in transportation of smaller amount of goods and few passengers over short and medium distances. Though they are relatively cheap and easy to construct and maintain, road transportation in India is confronted with a number of problems.

- i. On account of its large population, India has large volumes of traffic and passenger which require a large number of vehicles. But the road network is not adequate to meet the requirement of handling heavy traffic.
- ii. As most roads are *kuccha* or unmetalled, their usage is limited during the rainy season. The potholes on roads from muddy pools in the monsoon season cause accidents.
- iii. There are still more national highways to be built to connect the different parts of the country.
- iv. The roads in the cities are highly congested and traffic jams are a constant problem. Most of the bridges and culverts are also old and narrow aggravating the problem.
- v. Roadside amenities like emergency medical facilities, telephone booths etc. are lacking.
- vi. Police patrolling on the highways is not adequate. So, goods and passengers are not safe at times.

2. What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?

Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. As they are means of communication with the masses, they are known as mass communication.

Press or print media like newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books and electronic media like radio, television, films and computers are the different means of mass communication.

Mass communication covers a variety of topics from entertainment, educational, news, sports to business in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people belonging to different age groups. In a vast country like India with huge population, diverse languages and culture, mass communication is an important means of reaching out to the people.

Mass communication provides information about the various national programmes and policies. They provide knowledge about the various social and economic problems confronted by the country. This creates awareness among the people and helps in forming public opinion. It can also be used as a medium of educating the people. Thus, mass communication has a significant role in a country like India.

3. Discuss the importance of tourism in India.

Tourism has great importance in the economy and cultural development of India. It promotes national integration. It makes us aware of the beauty and rich cultural heritage of our nation.

It promotes inter-regional relationship.

Tourism encourages cultural pursuits and provides support to local handicrafts. It helps in development of international understanding.

Tourism is considered to be an invincible trade. India's natural beauty, diversity and glorious past attract innumerable visitors to India every year. Overseas holidayers and travelers have awarded India the fourth rank among the best holiday destinations of the world. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, cultural tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourists arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 23.5 percent during the year 2004 as against year 2005. Thus, tourism has contributed Rs. 21,828 crores of foreign exchange. The trend is towards increase of foreign tourism and foreign exchange.

Tourism also plays a major role in employment generation. More than 15 million people directly engaged in tourism industry and many more are indirectly connected to it. There is a bright future for Tourism Industry in India.

4. Write a short note on (a) Personal written communication (b) Telecom network of India.

a. The personal written communication is handled by the Indian postal network. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals are called second class mail. The first-class mail is air lifted while the second class mail is carried by surface transport. For quick delivery of mails in cities and large towns, six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

b. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. It has about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. Apart from the towns and cities, more than two-thirds of the villages have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) provisions have been made to extend 24 hours STD facility to all villages. It has been possible by integrating development in Space Technology with Communication Technology. A number of private companies have entered the field of telecommunication and this has resulted in the availability of better facility to the customers.

### Other Questions

1. Where and why is the rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

Railways can transport large number of goods and passengers over long distance at economical cost. Hence, Railways are the most convenient means of transport in the vast Northern Plains of India.

The flat terrain, dense population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in the Northern Plains of India. Therefore, this region has the transport networks. Railways have accelerated the development of industry and agriculture in this region by providing quick availability of raw materials and distributing the finished products to the market.

2. What is the significance of : (a) National Highways (b) Border Roads?

Ans: i. The National Highways are the primary route systems of India. They link extreme parts of the country and provide connectivity between the different States of India. They have been planned to meet the requirements of fast movements of traffic in the country. The number of major NHs runs in North-South and East-West directions. They connect most of the important towns and cities of the country. The NHs are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

ii. The Border Roads are vital roads link along the frontiers of India. These Border Roads are strategic importance. They have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrains, mainly in the northern and north-eastern border areas. They have played a major role in the economic development of these areas. The Border Roads Organization, a government of undertaking, was established in 1960 for building border roads. The Organization is in charge of the construction and maintenance of these roads.

2. Mention four merits of transportation with reference to India

OR

Why is Road Transport more useful than Rail Transport in India? Explain with four reasons.

OR

Why is Road Transport more useful than other means of transport? Give four reasons.

]Ans: Roadways are the most important means of transport in India. India has one of the largest networks of Roadways in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million kms at present. Road

transport has preceded Railways and still have an edge over it in view of the ease in which it can be built and maintained.

Other means of transport like pipe lines have limited applications and Waterways are localized in rivers and water bodies. While Airways are costly and out of reach of common people.

Road transport is more useful than Railways on account of the following merits:

- Construction and maintenance of roads is much lower than the Railways.
- Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. They can negotiate higher gradient of slope and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where Railway tracts can not be constructed.
- Roads provide door to door service. Thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transportation. For example, they provide a link between Railway stations and Air ports and Sea ports. They link the villages, towns and cities to the Railways. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres.

#### Previous Year Questions

1. How do physical and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railway network? Explain with suitable examples. [2004 and 2009]

The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been greatly influenced by physical and economic factors.

Level lands of the Northern Plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in this region. The region, therefore, has the densest network of railways in India.

The rugged terrain of the Himalayan mountain region in the north and north-eastern States with sparse population and lack of economic opportunities are unfavourable for construction of railway lines and railway network is lacking in these regions.

Sparsely populated sandy deserts of Rajasthan, hilly contiguous tracts of the Sahyadri swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand, frequently flooded floodplains of Bihar and Assam have posed great difficulty in laying of railway lines. On account of the economic importance of the region, the Konkan Railways were developed in recent times along the west coast in spite of problems of sinking of tracks, landslides and need for construction of tunnels.

2. Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India. [2010]

Pipelines are used for the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products and Natural gas.

The merits of pipeline transportation in India are as follows:

- i. Pipeline help in growth of refineries, petrochemicals, and fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants by providing raw materials directly from producing areas to the factories and plants.
- ii. Pipelines can take petroleum and natural gas to places far off from the oil and gas fields. They help in setting up of refineries in far inland locations to cater to the demands of markets inland. The refineries of Barauni, Mathura and Panpat were possible due to development of pipelines.
- iii. The initial cost of laying the pipelines may be high but subsequent running costs are nominal.
- iv. Pipelines transport petroleum and natural gas directly from producing areas to demand areas, hence, they rule out trans-shipment losses and delays.

3. Explain why is air transport preferred in North-Eastern States of India? [2009]

The northeastern part of the country is marked with the presence of difficult hilly and mountainous terrain, dissected relief, large number of rivers, dense forest, heavy rainfall and frequent floods. International frontiers also mark this region. Air transport is the best mode of travel in these areas as airways can negotiate over geographical obstacles and political boundaries with great ease. Roads and railways cannot be properly laid out in such difficult terrain and heavy rainfall and frequent floods disrupt all other modes of transportation. Air transport is the only means of communication under such situations. They can access remote and inaccessible areas in these north-eastern states. They are the fastest and most comfortable means of transport. Domestic airlines have made special provisions to extend air service to the north-eastern states at subsidized rates to meet the requirement of the common people. So, the airways are also within the financial reach of the common people in this region.

On account of all these factors, airways are the preferred mode of transportation in the north-eastern states of India.