

WORKSHEET NO.14

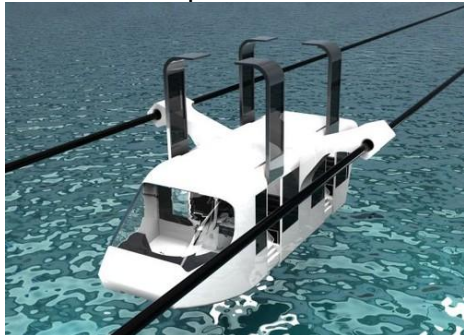
Please write the following questions in your Note Book:

3,5,6,15,16,22,23,29,32,38,41,44

SUMMARY:

- Importance of roads :Low construction and maintenance cost → Suitable to all areas→ Economical in the transportation of few goods and persons→ Provides door-to -door service→ Reduces transportation cost→ Works as a linking force to other means of transportation→ Very suitable to short and medium distances→ For perishable goods road provide better service
 - Problems of road transportation in India : Road network is inadequate → Poor condition of Indian roads→ Damaged and unmetalled roads Roads are highly congested in cities→ Lack of related services like ambulances and telephone services
 - Classification of Indian roads:
 - Golden quadrilateral super highway(Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi) (NHAI)East-west corridor-(silcher Assam-porbandhar Gujarat) North- South corridor (Kashmir - kanyakumari)Main aim is to reduce time and distance between mega cities of India
 - National highway-primary road system of our country (CPWD)
 - State highways--linking state capital with district head quarters(state PWDs)
 - District roads--linking district headquarters with other places(district panchayat or zila parishad)
 - Border roads—roads of border areas of the country (Border Roads Organization)BRO Other roads---roads linking cities and villages(local self government like panchayat)
 - Importance of Railway: 1) Railway carry most of the long distance passengers→80% of total goods are transported through Railway 2) Many industries are depending on railway for transportation of raw-materials and finished goods 3) Provides employment to more than million people →Provide Mail service 4) integrating the country by bringing different people and regions together 5) Supports economic development
 - Problems faced by Indian Railway: Passengers travelling without tickets →Theft and damages→ Delay of trains→poor condition.
 - Qualitative improvements made to Indian railway :Introduced electric engines instead of steam engine →electrification of railway tracks, Computerized reservation of tickets→ more faster trains services→ METRO→ AC coaches
 - Importance of pipeline transportation Very suitable for petroleum products, thermal plants and gases→safe &fast way of transportation→
 - Mumbai- largest seaport with a spacious and well sheltered harbor
-

- Kandla -first port developed after independence→handling export and import of industrial goods and food
- New Mangalore- handling mainly export of iron and steel industry(karnataka)
- Kochi- extreme south west port with a natural harbor (kerala)
- Marmagao- it is the premier iron ore exporting port (Goa)
- Tuticorin- natural port with rich hinterland at the south east, handling export to our neighboring countries
- Chennai-old & second largest port of India and (Tamil Nadu)
- Vishakapattinam-deepest landlocked and well protected port of India (Andra Pradesh)
- Paradip- specialized in iron ore export(Orissa)
- Kolkata-riverine port with a large and rich hinterland (West Bengal)
- Haldia-a subsidiary port of kolkatta (West Bengal)
- Fast growing sector (26%growth rate) →World's largest postal service →largest telephone network in
- Economic development of a country depends upon transport and communication →they link areas of Production and areas of consumption→ they link between different sectors of economy→they lead to regional development

1.	What does necessitate the need for transport? The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport .	1
2.	Why is the efficient means of transport pre-requisites for fast development? • The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.  	1
3.	How is transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other? 1. With the development in Science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. 2. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. 3. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.	3



4.	Name the factors that are contributing to India's Socio-economic progress. ● Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and Internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.	1
5.	Give reasons for the growing importance of roadways vis-a vis rail transport in India? The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons: (Any 5 points) 1. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines. 2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. 3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. 4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. 5. It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower. 6. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transports such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports.	5
6.	What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? State its major objective? Who maintain and implement these highways. 1. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. (1) 2. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat) are part of this project. (1) 3. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. (2) 4. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) implements and maintain these highways.	5

7.	Explain any two characteristics of National Highways. Name the two cities linked by the National Highway No.1. 1. National Highways link extreme parts of the country. 2. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). 3 The historical Sherhah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, linking Delhi and Amritsar.	3
8.	What are State Highways? Who maintains these roads? 1. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. 2. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories.	2
9.	What are District Roads? Who maintains these roads? 1. These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. 2. The Zila Parishad maintains these roads.	2
10.	What are Rural roads? What special impetus these roads have received? 1. These roads link rural areas and villages with towns. 2. These roads have received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana. 3. Under this scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.	3
11.	Describe the Boarder Roads of India. 1. Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. 2 This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas. 3 These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.	3
12.	How are Indian roads classified? • According to capacity- roads are classified –Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways, National Highways, State Highways, State Highways, District, other Roads-rural roads and Border roads. • According to the type of material used for their construction-Metalled and Unmetalled.	1
13.	Differentiate between Metalled and Unmetalled Roads. A) <u>Metalled roads</u>: i)Metalled roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal, ii) They are all weather roads. B) <u>Unmetalled roads</u>: i) They are made up of mud, wood etc. ii) These roads go out of use in the rainy season.	1
14.	What is the density of road? What is the road density in India. • The length of road per 100 sq. km of area is known as density of roads. Distribution of road is not uniform in the country. Density of all roads varies from only 10 km in Jammu & Kashmir to 375 km in Kerala with the national average of 75 km (1996-97).	1
15.	What are the problems faced by the Road Transportation in India? 1. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is	5

	inadequate. - About half of the roads are unmetaled and this limits their usage during the rainy season. - The National Highways are inadequate too. - Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities. - Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.	
16.	Give the importance of Railways in India. - Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. - Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. - Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways has been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. - Railways in India bind the economic life of the country. - Railways accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.	5
17.	Explain the physiographic, economic and administrative factors that influence the network of Indian railways. (CBSE, March 2012) <u>A) Physiographic factors:</u> a) Northern plains: Northern plains are vast level land. It provides the most favourable conditions to lay down railway tracks. b) Peninsular region: In the hilly terrains of the Peninsular region railway tracks are laid through low hill gaps, which increased the cost of construction of railway tracks. c) High relief and sparse population The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief and sparse population. d) Desert region: The desert region of western Rajasthan does not allow to develop railway lines in the region. e) Other areas and difficulty in construction of railways: The swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand are also not suited to construct railway lines. <u>B) Economic and Administrative factors:</u> - Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers. - Northern plains have high density of population and rich agricultural resources. - Plateau region of Chhotanagpur is rich in mineral resources. As a result railway tracks are spread over the region. - Industrial regions of the country directly linked with railway lines. 5. Administrative factors: Due to the vastness of the country the railway has been divided in 16 different railway zones. This helps managing the railways. OR a) Why is Northern Plain has well-developed Railway network? - The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. - However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. b) Why is Himalayan Regions unfavourable for the construction of Railways? Due to unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.	5
18.	What is the importance of Konkan Railway in South India? What are the problems faced by the network?	3

	a) In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. (2) b) It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and land slides. (1)	
19.	What are the problems of Indian Railways? 1. Many passengers travel without tickets. 2. Thefts and damaging of railway property has not yet stopped completely. 3. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.	3
20.	What is the role-played by Pipelines in the development of the country? 1. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. 2. 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. 3. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. 4. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. (2)	5
21.	Give any two positive points of pipeline transportation. Explain the three important networks of pipelines transportation in the country. <u>Positive aspects:</u> 1. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. 2. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays. <u>Important network of pipelines:</u> 1. From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to 85 important economic regions of India. It has also Haldia, via Rajbandh, 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 near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places. 3. • 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.	5
22.	Give any three advantages of waterways. 1. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. 2. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. 3. It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport	
23.	Name the three waterways declared as National Highways by the Government. 1. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)- N.W. No.1. 2. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)-N.W. No.2. 3. The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km) – N.W. No.3.	3
24.	State the significance of sea ports to development of trade in India • India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast. That constitutes 95 per cent of the country's trade volume.	1
25.	Describe the importance of Kandla Port 1. 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.	3

	- Kandla is a tidal port. - It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.	
26.	Why was Haldia port developed? Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.	1
27.	Give the importance of Tuticorin Sea Port. - Moving along the east coast, the extreme south-eastern part lies the port Tuticorin, in Tamil Nadu. - This port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. - Thus, it has a flourishing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India.	3
28.	Give reason why Kolkata port requires constant dredging of Hoogly River? Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hoogly. (As the river bed gets filled with the sediments)	1
29.	Explain the significance of airways. Why is air travel preferred in the North –east states of India? <u>Significance of airways: (3)</u> - The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. - It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. - Air travel has made access easier to the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. <u>Air travel in the North-east: (2)</u> Air travel has made access easier to the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc.	3
30.	Explain the role played by Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd in the transport Services. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off- shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.	1
31.	Explain the changes that took place in the means of communication. - Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. - Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press; films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.	2
32.	Explain the role-played the Indian Postal network in the communication fields. Also explain the two types of mails that Indian postal network handles. What has been done to facilitate quick delivery of mails? - The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. <u>First Class Mail:</u> a) Cards and envelopes are considered first–class mail. b) They are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. <u>Second Class Mail:</u> a) It includes book packets, registered newspapers and	5

	periodicals. b) They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. 4. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel. (2)	
33.	What are the steps taken by the government in order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroots to the higher level? 1. 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. 2. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. 3. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.	3
34.	Give four examples of Mass communication. What is the role-played by it? 1. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. 2. Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.	2
35.	Write a brief note on: <u>All India Radio (Akashwani) (1)</u> • All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. • <u>Role-played by the Doordarshan in the field of communication (2)</u> a) Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. b) It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.	3
36.	What is trade and market? Give various types of trade. 1. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. 2. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. 3. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. 4. Local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages. 5. State level trade is carried between two or more states.	5
37.	Why is the International Trade considered as the Economic barometer for a country? Also name the components of international trade. A) Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. Therefore International Trade considered as the Economic barometer for a country. B) Export and import are the components of International trade.	3
38.	Explain the balance of trade, favourable and unfavourable balance of trade. 1. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. 2. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. 3. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.	3

	4.	
39.	<u>Name the items of export.</u> Among the commodities of export, whose share has been increasing over the last few years till 2004-05 are agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemical and allied products, engineering goods and petroleum products. <u>Name the items of import.</u> Petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and precious stone, inorganic chemicals, coal, coke and briquettes, machinery, fertilizers, cereals, edible oil and newsprint.	3
40.	“International Trade has under gone a sea change in the last fifteen years”. Explain. - International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. - Exchange of commodities and goods has been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. - India has emerged as software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.	3
41.	What is the importance of tourism in the development of the country? - It contributes for foreign exchange of our country. - More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. - Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. - It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. - Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism,	5
42.	Name the important destinations of foreign tourists in India. Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of south India are important destinations of foreign tourists in India.	1
43.	Why that is in North-eastern states and interior parts of Himalayas, tourism has been neglected?	1

	There is vast potential of tourism development in the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Himalayas, but due to strategic reasons these have not been encouraged so far.	
44.	The means of transportation, communication and trade are considered as the lifelines of the country. Justify giving five examples. Ans. <u>Reasons</u>: <u>a) Economic development</u>- They help building the infrastructure for the country. This brings economic progress in the form of roads, dams, buildings etc. <u>b) Trade</u>- Trade is extremely important for the country. The means of transportation help the goods and services exchanged from one region to another. <u>c) Social progress</u>- These means help building up the social infrastructure in the form of hospitals, schools, parks etc. <u>d) Achieving higher standard of living</u>: The availability of efficient network of transport and communication ensures better living standard as goods and services across the global are available for use such as cars, mobile phone, software programmes, amenities etc. This brings change in the lives of the people. <u>5. Awareness, entertain and knowledge</u>: The means of communication makes it possible to update and inform the citizen about the changes taking place in and outside the country. Hence, the people come to know about the programmes and policies of the government.	5
	Board Questions	
Q1	“Indian Railways binds the economic life of the country as well as accelerates the development of industry and agriculture .” Justify the statement. (2014)	5
Q2	Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India? Explain four reasons.? (2012)	5
Q3	Name the National Waterways of India? (2013)	1
Q4	What is the importance of tourism? (2013)	5
Q5	What do you mean by the density of roads?Name the state with i)Highest density of roads (Kerala) ii)Lowest density of roads (Jammu & Kashmir)	3
Q 6	How does foreign trade connect the markets of different countries? (2014)	3
Q 7	How does transport play an important role in the economic development of a country? (2014)	3
Q8	Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of Railways with Roadways.(2015)	5
Q9	What are the Border Roads? Write their importance.(2015)	3
Q10	Explain the three major developments that have taken place in the field of mass communication in India.(2015)	3

ALL THE BEST
