

# Social Science

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(Chapter – 7) (Life Lines of National Economy)

(Contemporary India – II)

## Question 1:

### Multiple choice questions.

- (i). Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Mumbai and Nagpur     | (b) Mumbai and Kolkata  |
| (c) Silcher and Porbandar | (d) Nagpur and Siligudi |

### Answer:

(c) Silcher and Porbandar

- (ii). Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Railways | (b) Pipeline  |
| (c) Roadways | (d) Waterways |

### Answer:

(c) Roadways

- (iii). Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Madhya Pradesh | (b) Gujarat       |
| (c) Maharashtra    | (d) Uttar Pradesh |

### Answer:

(c) Maharashtra

- (iv). Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?
- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (a) Chennai  | (b) Tuticorin      |
| (c) Paradwip | (d) Vishakhapatnam |

### Answer:

(d) Vishakhapatnam



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- (v). Which one of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India?
- (a) Pipeline (b) Roadways  
(c) Railways (d) Airways

**Answer:**

(c) Railways

- (vi). Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
- (a) Internal trade (b) External trade  
(c) International trade (d) Local trade

**Answer:**

(c) International trade

## Question 2:

**Answer the following questions in about 30 words.**

- (i). State any three merits of roadways.

**Answer:**

Three merits of roadways are as follows:

- (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines,  
(b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography,  
(c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

- (ii). Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

**Answer:**

Rail transport is the most convenient means of transport all over the country. It is especially suited to long distance travel by people and also for transportation of goods in bulk. A train can carry a large number of people or large bulks of goods at one go. Thus, cost of transportation per unit becomes quite less compared to other modes of transport.



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**(iii).** What is the significance of the border roads?

**Answer:**

Border roads play significant role in connecting the inaccessible areas along the border to the rest of the country. Border roads also have strategic importance because they provide a channel to carry soldier and artilleries in case of a threat on the border.

**(iv).** What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

**Answer:**

Business activity between two or more parties is called trade. The trade within the country is called local trade or domestic trade. The trade between two countries is called international trade.

**Question 3:**

**Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

**(i).** Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

**Answer:**

Means of transport provide seamless movement of goods and people and thus facilitate various economic activities. Means of communication help in flow of information which is necessary for proper management of supply chain and financial transactions. Thus, means of transport and communication put life into a nation and its economy. Hence, they are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy.



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**(ii).** Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

## Answer:

Some of the changes in the international trade in the last fifteen years are as follows:

- a). Bulk imports as a group registered a growth accounting for 39.09 per cent of total imports. This group includes fertilizers (67.01 per cent), cereals (25.23 per cent), edible oils (7.94 per cent) and newsprint (5.51 per cent).
- b). International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
- c). India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.



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## QUIZ DRIVE

1. Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.
2. The name of National Highway No.2.
3. The headquarter of the southern railway zone.
4. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676 m.
5. The southern terminal of the National Highway No.7.
6. A Riverine Port.
7. Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

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Y	C	H	E	N	N	N	A	I	I	K	M	C	A	I	M
O	D	C	D	A	L	M	C	S	O	T	P	O	R	C	P
A	P	T	R	G	S	K	J	M	J	L	E	A	N	E	R
R	A	E	T	A	J	P	O	R	M	W	M	A	S	X	O
I	L	S	B	R	O	A	D	G	A	U	G	E	L	O	T
A	S	N	L	C	M	E	C	U	K	Z	M	A	A	J	E
L	M	U	G	H	A	L	S	A	R	A	I	B	S	N	A
G	O	E	T	V	R	A	Y	F	T	O	R	E	A	J	M
K	Q	A	I	P	M	N	Y	R	Y	A	Y	H	L	I	N
Q	K	O	L	K	A	T	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
N	I	T	N	K	D	E	M	O	U	R	P	N	P	J	D

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1. Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.

**Answer:** Srinagar

2. The name of National Highway No.2.

**Answer:** Grand Trunk Road

3. The headquarter of the southern railway zone.

**Answer:** Chennai

4. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676 m.

**Answer:** Broad gauge

5. The southern terminal of the National Highway No.7.

**Answer:** Kanyakumari

6. A Riverine Port.

**Answer:** Haldia

7. Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

**Answer:** New Delhi

New Delhi is the busiest railway junction in Northern India. It handles 500,000 passengers and over 300 passenger trains on a daily basis.



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