

Lifeline of National Nationalism

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

Transport - Roadways, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Major Sea Ports, Airways

MCQ

1. Match the following and select the correct option:

	Sea		Port State
I.	Kandla	1.	West Bengal
II.	Tuticorin	2.	Odisha
III.	Paradwip	3.	TamilNadu
IV.	Haldia	4.	Gujarat

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

2. National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places? (AI 2014)

- (a) Sadiya and Dhubri
- (b) Allahabad and Haldia
- (c) Udyogamandal and Champakkara
- (d) Kottapuram and Komman

VSA (1/2 mark)

3. Read the following table and answer the question that follow:

The Indian railway network

Gauge in metres	Route (km)	Running Track (km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1.676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Metre Gauge (1.000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
Total	68,442	94,735	1,23,236

- (1) Which gauge covers maximum of track length in hilly areas in India?
- (II) Which gauge has the highest length in India? (Term-11, 2021-22)
4. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India? (Delhi 2020) R
5. Name the first major sea port developed soon after Independence on the Western Coast. (2020)
6. Name the inland riverine major sea port of India. (2020)
7. Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India? (Delhi 2020)
8. Which organisation is responsible for constructing and maintaining State Highways in India? (2020 C)
9. Name the organisation that constructs and maintains the District Roads. (2020 C)
10. Suggest any one way to enhance pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways. (Delhi 2020)
11. Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2. (AI 2017)
12. Name the river which is related to National Waterways No. 1. (AI 2017)
13. Name the state related to National Waterways No. 3. (Foreign 2017)
14. What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India? (2016)
15. What is the major objective to develop super highways? (2015)
16. Why was Jawaharlal Nehru port developed? (2015)

17. Why was the Haldia seaport set-up? (2015)

SAI (3 marks)

18. "Rail transport suffers from certain problems in India." Support the statement with examples. (2020)

19. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development." Express your views in favour of this statement. (2020, Delhi 2016)

OR

"Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development". Analyse the statement. (2018, AI 2017)

20. Elaborate any three advantages of railways in India. (2016)

OR

Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. (AI 2015)

SA II (4 marks)

26. Read the source given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Lifelines of National Economy For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Today, India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio- economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

(i) How is science an important factor in the development of transport?

- (ii) How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality? Explain.
(iii) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation. (Term-II, 2021-22)

LA (5 marks)

27. How are waterways an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India? Explain. (2023)
28. Explain the important features of Air Transport of India. (2023)
29. Describe the physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network. (2020, Foreign 2016, 2015) An
30. Describe the growing importance of road transport. (2020)
31. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples. (2020 C, Delhi 2019, AI 2016)
32. Highlight the significance of pipelines as the means of transportation, with the help of suitable examples. (2019 C)
33. Highlight any five major problems faced by road transport in India. (2019 C)
34. Why is air travel preferred in North-Eastern States of India? Explain with examples. (2019 C)
36. (2016)
36. How do modern means of transport serve as lifelines of our nation? Explain. (2016)
37. "Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other." Justify the statement. (Foreign 2015)

Communication

MCQ

38. Which of the following is a source of 'mass communication'? (2021 C)
- (a) Book
(b) Telephone



- (c) Personal letter
- (d) Parcel

VSA (1 mark)

39. Suggest any one way to improve the postal system in India. (2020)

SAI (3 marks)

40. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples. (2020)

41. Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable. (AI 2017)

42. How do means of transport and communication play an important role in the economic development of the country? Explain. (Delhi 2014)

LA (5 marks)

43. "Communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among masses". Justify the statement. (2020 C)

44. Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each. (2016)

International Trade; Tourism as a Trade

SAI (3 marks)

45. Describe the significance of tourism as a trade in India. (2015)

46. Explain the ways in which tourism promotes the related industries and services of the destination country. (2015)

LA (5 marks)

47. Read the following source and answer the questions that follows:

Tourism

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to 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. There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

(i) Explain the importance of tourism.

(ii) Give an example of 'Heritage tourism.'

(iii) Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. (Term-11, 2021-22)

48. "Tourism in India provides large amount of employment and promotes national integration." Justify the statement. (2020 C)

49. Describe any five benefits of tourism in India. (AI 2019)

50. What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade. (2016)

51. Define the term 'Tourism.' Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain. (2016)

52. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples. (2014)

CBSE Sample Questions

Transport-Roadways, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Major Sea Ports, Airways

SAI (3 marks)

1. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. (2022-23)

LA (5 marks)

2. Describe the benefits of Roadways. (2020-21)

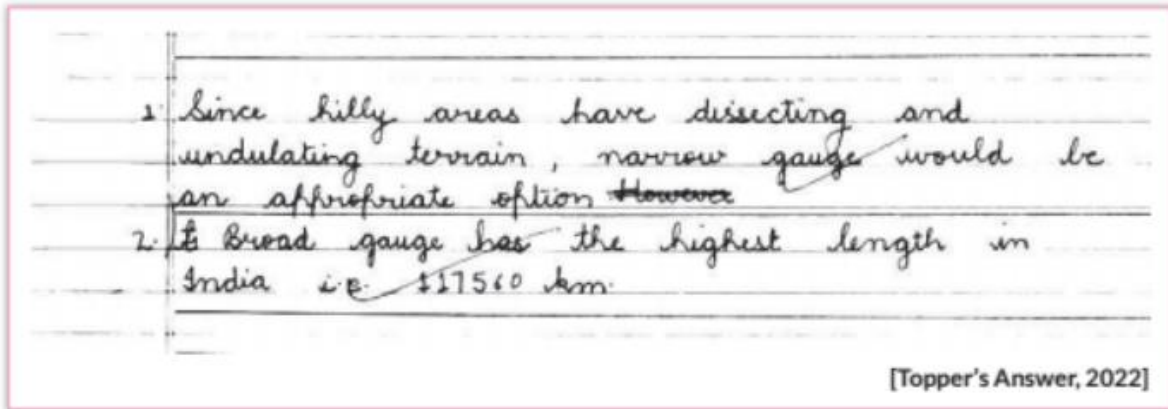
ANSWERS

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

1. (c):4 3 2 1

2. (b): Allahabad and Haldia

3.



4. Chennai

5. Kandla port was developed soon after independence, on the western coast.

6. Kolkata port is the inland riverine major port of India.

7. Visakhapatnam

8. Border roads have improved the accessibility in areas of strategic importance and of difficult terrain. They also helped in the economic development of these areas.

9. SPWD (state public works department)

10. Railways for enhancing pilgrimage - Pilgrim special tourist train, by providing tourist packages, by making different boarding and de-boarding stations.

11. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km).

12. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km).

13. Kerala

14. Pipeline transportation network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. It transports gas, liquids and solids in slurry form.

15. The major objective behind developing super highways is to reduce distance and time taken to travel between the large cities of India.

16. JLN port was developed with the aim to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub to this region.

17. Haldia seaport was set-up as a subsidiary port to reduce the load of Kolkata port.

18. Problems faced by railway transport:-

- (i) Indian railway receives low investment as compared to other departments.
- (ii) It has also faced a problem as sinking of track in some stretches and land slides.
- (iii) Poor infrastructure such as old track, poor quality of food etc.

19. We need various things to sustain our lives in the form of goods, services and support systems. The same applies to all occupational activities. Each of the requirements cannot be in the close vicinity of our place of living. We need to move the goods and services from the supply localities to the demand localities and this is done by the transportation system. We also need efficient transportation for people to reach their places of work, play and learning efficiently. All these activities, which are integral in the economic growth of the local population and the country as a whole is greatly dependent on the transport sector. Thus a dense and efficient network of transportation is a pre-requisite for local and national development.

Examples are as follows:

- (i) Fast and efficiently moving transport is required for traded items to reach their destinations on time, otherwise business will suffer.
- (ii) Transport is required to carry raw materials to production centres.
- (iii) From manufacturing hubs to market particularly for perishable goods.

20. (i) Railways facilitates regular and efficient long distance travel and transportation of bulky goods which are not easily transported through motor vehicles.

(ii) It helps in the industrialisation process of a country by easy transportation of coal and raw-materials efficiently and at a cheaper rate.

(iii) It helps in the quick movement of goods from one place to another at the time of emergencies like famines and scarcity.

(iv) It encourages mobility of labour and thereby provides a great scope for employment.

(v) Railway is the safest form of transport. The chances of accidents and breakdown of railways are minimum as compared to other modes of transport. Moreover, the traffic can be protected from the exposure to sun, rain snow, etc.



- (vi) The carrying capacity of the railways is extremely large. Moreover, its capacity is elastic which can easily be increased by adding more wagons.
- (vii) It is the largest public sector undertaking in the country. Railways perform many public utility services. Their charges are based on charge what the traffic can bear which helps the poor.

21. Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport. 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, fertiliser factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported as slurry. Merits:

- (i) Useful in transporting gas, liquids and solid slurry from far away location.
- (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.

22. (i) Rural roads link rural areas and villages with important towns.
(ii) These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojna.
(iii) 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.

23. Features of waterways in India are:

- (i) India has been one of the sea-facing countries.
- (ii) Sea men sailed far and near; carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture.
- (iii) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (iv) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance.
- (v) It is fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

24. Following are the factors that accord prominence to airways as a mode of transportation:

- (i) They are the fastest mode of transportation.
- (ii) They are the best means of transport for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.

(iii) Airways play a vital role in the event of natural and human-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquake, epidemics and war by virtue of their swiftness.

25. Metalled roads are made of either cement, concrete or bitumen of coal therefore, these are durable over unmetalled road. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season. Border roads plays an important role in connecting strategically important difficult areas in the Indian borders and helps in the economic development of the area. National Highways are the primary road system which links extreme parts of the country.

26. (i) Today transport is cheaper, carries goods farther and get us to our destination easily. It is an outcome of science that improved and developed the operational characteristics such as speed, affordability, price, etc.

(ii) Transport integrated the socio-cultural plurality by efficiently moving goods and people from one place to another.

(iii) Communication helps in quick transmission of ideas, information and messages from person to person and from one place to another. It has connected all regions of a nation and all nation with the world. Well-developed communication also gives boost to transport system of a nation.

27. Waterways is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India.

(i) The most ancient mode of water transport includes rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas. Cargo as well as passenger was transported from one place to another through boats and steamers.

(ii) Heavy and bulky goods being exported or imported are easier for trans-shipment from water ways to ship on the coast as the waterways led to ports.

(iii) Inland waterways are the only means of transport in dense forests. Also, heavy cargo goods like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through this mode.

(iv) It is fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport, so it most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods and people over long distance.

(v) Its importance has been recognised in the developed world for both domestic and international trade. Efforts have been made to modify rivers to enhance navigability by dredging, stabilising river banks, and building dams and barrages for better regulation of water flow.

28. (i) The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.

(ii) It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests, and long oceanic stretches with great ease, serving India (varied relief and terrain) adequately.

(iii) In India, it is because of air travel that visits to the north-eastern part of the country marked by dissected relief, big rivers, dense forests, frequent floods and international frontiers has become much convenient and easier.

(iv) Air transport is essential in providing for import and export of various goods.

(v) It also provides for quick relief measures and rescue operations in difficult times of natural calamities and disasters.

The advancement in the means of air transport has proved to be of great importance to the efficiency of the Indian economy as a whole. From increasing the popularity of tourist destinations to the role of a lifesaver during emergency situations, it has significantly added to the vitality of the Indian Economy.

29. The distribution pattern of the Railway network:

(i) 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.

(ii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

(iii) The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

(iv) It was difficult to lay railway line on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

(v) The stretch of Sahyadri mountains could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). Development of railways in these areas have been difficult and so it is sparse.

30. The growing importance of road transport:

(i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

(ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating

topography.

(iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

(iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

(v) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

31. Roadways still have an edge over the railways. This is because:

(i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.

(ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography which is a limitation in case of railways.

(iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief. Similarly it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.

(iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.

(v) Roadways provide the "last mile connectivity" and provide the door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

(vi) Road transport is the idea to feeder mode of transport to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports.

32. Pipeline transport is the transportation of goods or materials through a pipe. In the past, pipes were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are also used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertiliser plants have been functioning only because of pipelines. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

33. Road transportation in India faces a number of problems. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. About half of the roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season. The National Highways are inadequate too. Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

34. Factors that made air travel prominence in North- Eastern states in India.

(i) It can cover difficult terrains area like high mountains which are, by road difficult to reach.

(ii) The north-eastern part of the country marked with the presence of big rivers, dense forest and frequent floods and international frontiers has made the air travel important.

(iii) As per the geographical location of north-eastern states, the area known by road can be accessed to siliguri corridor (Sikkim) is the only route to connect with other parts of India. In this scenario, air travel is placed on utmost importance.

35. (i) This pipeline is about 1700 km long.

(ii) Hazira-Jaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassien with the fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.

(iii) This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production.

(iv) The power and fertiliser industries are the key users of natural gas.

(v) Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), for vehicles to replace liquid fuels, is gaining wide popularity in the country.

36. Transport is the basic arteries of nation's economy because:

(i) Economic development of a region or a country largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication.

(ii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and village with towns and cities.

(iii) They help the industry by transporting raw materials and distribution of finished good.

37. The statement 'Road transport' and 'Rail transport' in India are not competitive but complementary to each other is justified in the following ways:

(i) Road transport is more suitable for short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for long distance travel.

- (ii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few people and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas rail transport is more suitable for large number of people and heavy goods.
- (iii) It is beneficial for perishable goods to be carried by road in short period of time, whereas non-perishable and bulky goods are transported by railways for a longer distances.
- (iv) Road transport increases the efficiency of railways.
- (v) Road transport links the rural areas with railway stations.
- (vi) The deficiency of railways is compensated by road transport and vice versa.

38. (a): Book

39. Use of Technology in postal system.

40. " The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times".

- (i) Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.
- (ii) Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.
- (iii) The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.
- (iv) Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air.
- (v) The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.

41. Transportation and communication have made our life prosperous and comfortable in the following ways:

- (i) Because of transport, raw materials reach the factory and finished products reach to consumers. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over time. Therefore, efficient means of transport are a pre- requisite for fast development.
- (ii) Apart from transport, the ease and mode of communications, like mobiles are internet and WiFi makes the seamless flow of information possible.
- (iii) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size,

diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspaper, radio, television, cinema and internet etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trade from local to international level has added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and has added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

42. Transport and communication are the basic arteries of a nation's economy because:

- (i) Economic development of a region or a country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication.
- (ii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and village with towns and cities.
- (iii) They help the industry by transporting raw materials and distribution of finished goods.

43. Communication refers to convey messages and ideas between individuals or masses. They provide entertainment and create awareness among the masses and integrated the people in the following ways:

- (i) Everyday at regular intervals, we hear or watch the news on the radio and television.
- (ii) News are given on variety of subjects and topics and people come to know what is happening in the society, politics and economy.
- (iii) Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes for entertainment, educational, sport etc. for people of different age groups.
- (iv) People are entertaining through watching videos, feature films and short films.
- (v) India is one the fastest growing mobile networks in the world. Mobile phones have change the way of business. Now, even low-income group people like vegetable vendors, plumbers and carpenters do better businesses because they are connected through mobile phones.

44. Communication services can be classified in two categories:

- (i) Personal communication:
 - (a) Communication between two or more persons at personal level is personal communication.

(b) The India postal network handles parcels as well as personal written communication.

(c) Cards and envelopes, posts and telegraph and email are examples.

(d) Telephone services like STD, ISD provide easy and comfortable network to a large number of people that facilitates personal communication.

(ii) Mass communication:

(a) It is the communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.

(b) It provides the entertainment (movies) and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies very quickly.

(c) It includes print media like newspapers, magazines, books, etc. and electronic media like radio, television, etc.

45. Significance of tourism as a trade in India.

(i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.

(ii) Foreign tourists arrival has witnessed an increase thus, contributing to foreign exchange.

(iii) Over 41 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

(iv) It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

(v) Domestic tourism also promotes national integration.

(vi) It helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.

(vii) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism eco- tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical and business tourism.

46. The industries closely linked with tourism is handicraft industry, sculpture, sea-shell, regional handloom, etc. Indian handicraft and handloom in particular hold special attraction for the western tourists. Hospitality in services sectors is benefitted immensely by tourism. The transportation services reap the benefits of tourism. Over 10 million foreign tourists visit India in 2017. For example, tourism contributed \$230 billion to the Indian exchequer in year 2017 and generated employment for over 15 million people in the tourism industry.

47. (i) Tourism boosts the revenue of the economy, creates thousands of jobs, develops the infrastructures of a country, and plants a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens.

(ii) Monuments like Qutub minar, Taj mahal, etc. are examples of cultural

heritage.

(iii) Tourism has great capacity to create large scale employment of diverse kind - from the most specialised to the unskilled. Tourism can only be sustainable when it is carefully managed. It helps to preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage site. Tourism can also help in conserving the natural habitats of many endangered species.

48. There has been a sustained growth in tourism in India over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Over 10 million foreign tourists arrived in India in 2017. 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.

49. Tourism is very important for the Indian economy:

(i) According to the World Travel and Tourism Council tourism generated US\$230 billion or 9.4% of the nation's GDP in 2017 and supported 41.622 million jobs, 8% of its total employment. Over 10 million foreign tourists arrived in India in 2017.

(ii) Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

(iii) 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.

(iv) The various industries that benefit from tourism are handicraft industry, sculpture, sea-shell, regional handloom etc.

(v) Hospitality is another sector that benefits tremendously from tourism. So does the transport sector including air, railways and road transport.

50. (i) The exchanges of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

(ii) Trade between two or more countries is called international trade.

(iii) When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.

(iv) When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as

unfavourable balance of Trade. Importance:

- (i) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) It is considered as the economic barometer for a country.
- (iii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- (iv) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks.
- (v) In the present times exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

51. "The cultural, recreational and commercial visit to different places is known as Tourism." It is called trade because it provides huge income to the country and employment to people. The industries closely linked with tourism is handicraft industry, sculpture, sea-shell, regional handloom, etc. Indian handicraft and handloom in particular hold special attraction for the western tourists. Hospitality in services sectors is benefitted immensely by tourism. The transportation services reap the benefits of tourism. Over 10 million foreign tourists visit India in 2017. For example, tourism contributed \$230 billion to the Indian exchequer in year 2017 and generated employment for over 41 million people in the tourism industry (2017)

52. (i) No country in the world is self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced by one country are required by the other country and vice-versa. Hence, difference in resources, needs and development among nation creates conditions for international trade between them.
- (ii) It helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.
 - (iii) Foreign trade has helped India's economic growth, raising income levels of people thus, increasing the foreign exchange reserves.
 - (iv) International trade helps to import advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production.
 - (v) Thus, prosperity of a country depends on the advancement of the international trade and hence, it is called the 'economic barometer' of a nation.

CBSE Sample Questions

1. Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network in the following ways:

- (i) 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.

(ii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

(iii) The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

(iv) It was difficult to lay railway line on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

(v) The stretch of Sahyadri mountains could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). Development of railways in these areas have been difficult and so it is sparse.

(Any three points to be explained). (3×1)

2. (i) Roads need less capital than the railways.

(ii) Road transport provides door-to-door service.

(iii) The road transport provides flexible service to men and materials.

(iv) Road transport is useful in small distances.

(v) Road transport is helpful in production of perishable goods as it facilitates the distribution of perishable goods from point of production to point of consumption.

(vi) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

(Any five points to be explained). (5 x 1)