



# SHIKSHA CLASSES

**Sub. :** Geography  
**Std. :** X (CBSE)

**Answer Paper**  
**Life Lines of National Economy**

**Total Marks : 20**

## SECTION "A"

**Q. 1 :** Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays? 1

**Ans. :** b) Pipeline

**Q.2 :** Biggest natural port in India. 1

**Ans. :** d) Mumbai

**OR**

**Which is the extreme south-western port located at the entrance of lagoon with a natural harbour?**

**Ans. :** c) Kochi

**Q.3 :** Border Roads are constructed by. 1

**Ans. :** b) BSF

**Q.4 :** Principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. 1

**Ans. :** b) Roadways

**Q.5 :** Six Lane Highways are called. 1

**Ans. :** d) Golden quadrilateral super highways.

**OR**

**Terminal stations of East-West corridor.**

**Ans. :** d) Silcher and Porbandar

## SECTION "B"

**Q.6 :** What do you mean by pipeline transport? 3

**Ans. :** Transportation of liquid, gases or slurries through pipes made of durable metal or a plastic tube is called pipeline transport. It is the most convenient mode of transport for crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas even solids like iron ore in slurry form to refineries, fertilizer factories, industries and big thermal power plants.

**For example :** From oil field in 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. 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 (HVJ).

**OR**

**What are the means of mass communication? Explain features of any two media.**

**Ans. :** These are those means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.

**For example- Radio, newspaper and T.V.(Television):-**

(i) It is one of the largest and essential networks in the world.

(ii) It provides entertainment and keeps the viewers well informed about the world.

**Radio :-** (i) It is the cheapest and the most effective means of communication.

(ii) Besides entertainment, it also provides information and promotes social education.

**Q.7 : What are the chief import and export items in India?**

3

**Ans. : Import Items:-**

1. Agriculture and allied products (2.53 %),
2. Ores and minerals (9.12 %),
3. Gems and jewellery (26.75%),
4. Chemical and allied products (24.45%),
5. Engineering goods ( 35.63%),
6. Petroleum products (86.12%)

**Export Items:-**

1. Petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%),
2. Pearls and precious stones (29.26%)
3. Inorganic chemicals (29.39%),
4. Coal, coke and briquettes (94.17% )
5. Machinery (12.56%).

**OR**

**: What are the features of railways in India?**

- Ans. :**
1. Very useful for carrying heavy and bulky goods and materials.
  2. Comparatively cheaper than Roadways and Airways for long distances.
  3. Gives employment to a large number of people.
  4. The Indian Railways are the largest public undertaking run by the Central Government.
  5. The principal (Main) mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
  6. Railways conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
  7. Acts as an Integrating force by bringing people close to each other.
  8. Suitable for long distances and Provides comfort of a home.

**SECTION "C"**

**Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

4

The air transport was nationalised in -----  
----- south-east Asia and the Middle east.

**1) When did the air transport was nationalised?**

1

**Ans. :** The air transport was nationalised in 1953.

**2) On the operational side who provide domestic air services?**

2

**Ans. :** Indian Airlines, Alliance Air, private scheduled airlines and non scheduled operators provides domestic air services.

**3) Name any two countries connected by Indian Airlines.**

1

**Ans. :** Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Thailand.

## SECTION "D"

**Q.9 : What is international trade?What do you mean by Balance of trade‘?**

**What is the importance of trade?**

5

**Ans. :** Trade between two countries is called international trade. It includes exchange of commodities, services, information and knowledge.

Relation or difference between nation's exports and imports is called balance of trade. It is of two types:

i) **Surplus trade :** when the value of exported goods and services is more than the value of imported goods and services. It is called favorable trade balance.

ii) **Trade Deficit :** when the value of exported goods and services is less than the value of imported goods and services. It is called unfavorable trade balance.

**The importance of trade is:**

1. No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.
2. Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity because such a trade provides so many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.
3. It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
4. Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.

**OR**

**: What are the advantages of transport?**

- Ans. :**
1. Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.
  2. Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another
  3. Helps in production and distribution of goods.
  4. Connect markets with the production centers.
  5. Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.
  6. Helps in development of trade and commerce.
  7. Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.

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