

Important Questions for CBSE Class 10 Geography Chapter 7- Life Lines of National Economy 5 Mark Question

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CBSE Class 10 Geography Important Questions Chapter 7 – Life Lines of National Economy

5 Mark Questions

1. No countries can survive without international trade. Explain.

Ans. Yes, no countries in the world are self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced by one nation are required in the other nation and vice versa. The difference in needs, resources requirements and development among nations create conditions for international trade. International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade. India has adopted the policy of Liberalization in 1991, because the economic development growth rate was very slow and India lacks behind in the terms of technology. International trade helps India to improve advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production process. Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods. International trade contributes to India's economic growth and raised the income level of people. It also increases the foreign exchange reserve.

2. "Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India" Explain.

Ans. 1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
2. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
3. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.
4. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
5. The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger services vehicles, 4904 other coach vehicles and 228,170 wagons as on 31 March 2004.

3. How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railway network? Explain with example.

Ans. 1. The level and extensive northern plains with high density of population, high industrial activity and rich agriculture, favour development of railways. However the wide rivers that flow here cannot be crossed without bridges which become an additional cost for railways.
2. The high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities in the Himalayan region create unfavorable conditions for laying the railway lines. Frequent landslides and rock fall are additional problem.
3. The peninsular regions with their hilly terrains also make it difficult to lay railway tracks. In such areas, railway tracks have to be laid through low hills or gaps or tunnels.
4. The low flood plains of Assam and Bihar, where floods are common, have difficulty in maintaining railway lines.
5. Deserts of Rajasthan and the hilly tracks of the Sahayadris were unfavorable for development of railways.

4. Explain the major sea ports of India situated on Western coastline.

Ans. 1. Kandla Port: Kandla in Kutch was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition. Kandla is a tidal port.
2. Mumbai Port: Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Port: Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
4. Marmagao Port (Goa): It is the premier iron exporting port of the country. This port account for about fifty percent of India's iron ore export.
5. New Mangalore Port: New Mangalore port located in Karnataka caters to the export iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.
6. Kochi Port: Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

5. Name any two navigational Rivers of India? In which part of India Inland Water ways are widely used? Write two Merits and Demerits of Inland water Transport.

Ans. Ganga and Brahmaputra are two navigational Rivers of India.
Inland waterways are widely used in North-Eastern States of India.

Merits:

1. It is cheapest mean of transport.
2. It is very beneficial for our internal trade and carrying of passengers is concerned.

Demerits:

1. Such a mean of transport is very limited in scope.
2. Very few rivers and too for short distance are navigable

6. Efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today? Explain.

Ans. We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the place of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Transport promotes internal as well as international trade. It helps to maintain the defense of country, transport and communication contributes to the promotion of tourism and it brings foreign exchange. Therefore efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

7. Explain the different reason for the growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport.

Ans. 1. Construction 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 transport such as they provide a link between railway station, air and sea ports.

8. Explain the features of any five western ports of India.

Ans. Tuticorin Port: Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, located at the south eastern extremity of the country has a natural harbour and a rich hinterland and handles cargoes to Sri Lanka and Maldives.
1. Chennai Port: Chennai is the one of the oldest ports of Tamil Nadu and has an artificial harbour. It ranks next to Mumbai, in terms of volume of trade and cargo.
2. Vishakhapatnam Port: Vishakhapatnam is the deepest, land locked and protected port on the east coast.
3. Paradip Port: Paradip Port in Odisha, is mainly developed for export of iron Ore.
4. Kolkata Port: Kolkata, a major riverine port and a tidal port. It has a vast and rich hinterland of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin.

9. Which agency provides the air travel service in north-eastern and off shore areas of India? Explain why air transport is preferred in north-eastern states of India.

Ans. Pawanhans Helicopter Ltd. Provide the air travel service in the north eastern areas of India. Because of the following reasons the air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern states of India;

1. These states are mostly lies in the hilly areas and difficult terrains are there.
2. Dense forests are found in this region
3. Big rives and dissected relief is found in this area.
4. Heavy rain fall and frequent floods.
5. Due to all above written reasons it is very difficult to construct roads and lay railway lines. That's why air transport is preferred in the north-eastern states of India.

10. Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network.

- Ans.** 1. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.
2. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
 3. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because pipeline.
 4. Initial cost of lying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
 5. Pipelines can be laid anywhere in mountainous region, deserts, under sea and hilly area also.
 6. It rules out trans-shipment losses and delay.
 7. It is environment friendly mode of transportation.

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