

CBSE CLASS X  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

Code: EOEAL2

Questions: 33

Maximum Marks: 72

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**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	7 Lifelines of National Economy
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 12 straightforward · 17 medium · 4 deep | Types: 10 MCQ · 6 Very short · 6 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 15Q/15m · B 6Q/12m · C 6Q/18m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

**Q1.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which organisation is responsible for constructing and maintaining roads in the border areas of India?

- (a) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)
  - (b) Border Roads Organisation (BRO)
  - (c) Public Works Department (PWD)
  - (d) Central Road Research Institute (CRRI)
- a National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)
  - b Border Roads Organisation (BRO)
  - c Public Works Department (PWD)
  - d Central Road Research Institute (CRRI)

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**Q2.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Atal Tunnel, the world's longest highway tunnel, connects Manali to which valley?

- (a) Kashmir Valley
  - (b) Lahaul-Spiti Valley
  - (c) Kangra Valley
  - (d) Zaskar Valley
- a Kashmir Valley
  - b Lahaul-Spiti Valley
  - c Kangra Valley
  - d Zaskar Valley

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**Q3.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following pipeline networks connects Hazira to Jagdishpur via Vijapur?

- (a) Salaya–Jalandhar pipeline
  - (b) HVJ cross-country gas pipeline
  - (c) Upper Assam–Kanpur pipeline
  - (d) Barauni–Haldia pipeline
- a Salaya–Jalandhar pipeline
  - b HVJ cross-country gas pipeline
  - c Upper Assam–Kanpur pipeline
  - d Barauni–Haldia pipeline

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**Q4.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Waterways are described as the most suitable mode of transport for which type of goods?

- (a) Perishable and light goods
  - (b) Heavy and bulky goods
  - (c) High-value and fragile goods
  - (d) Livestock and animals
- a Perishable and light goods
  - b Heavy and bulky goods
  - c High-value and fragile goods
  - d Livestock and animals

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**Q5.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Mormugao port in Goa is best known for the export of which commodity?

- (a) Coal
  - (b) Petroleum products
  - (c) Iron ore
  - (d) Spices
- a Coal
  - b Petroleum products
  - c Iron ore
  - d Spices

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**Q6.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which port on the east coast of India is classified as an inland riverine port?

- (a) Paradwip
  - (b) Vishakhapatnam
  - (c) Chennai
  - (d) Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (Kolkata)
- a Paradwip
  - b Vishakhapatnam
  - c Chennai
  - d Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (Kolkata)

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**Q7.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The scheme UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) was conceived by which ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Shipping
  - (b) Ministry of Railways
  - (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation
  - (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- a Ministry of Shipping
  - b Ministry of Railways
  - c Ministry of Civil Aviation
  - d Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

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**Q8.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

[mcq] When the value of a country's exports exceeds the value of its imports, the resulting situation is called:

- (a) Trade deficit
  - (b) Unfavourable balance of trade
  - (c) Favourable balance of trade
  - (d) Balance of payments surplus
- a Trade deficit
  - b Unfavourable balance of trade
  - c Favourable balance of trade
  - d Trade surplus war

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**Q9.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Match the National Waterway with its river/water body:

Column I (NW Number): (i) N.W. No. 1, (ii) N.W. No. 2, (iii) N.W. No. 3, (iv) N.W. No. 5

Column II (River/Region): (1) Brahmani and Mahanadi delta channels, (2) West-Coast Canal in Kerala, (3) Ganga (Prayagraj–Haldia), (4) Brahmaputra (Sadiya–Dhubri)

- (a) i–3, ii–4, iii–2, iv–1
  - (b) i–4, ii–3, iii–1, iv–2
  - (c) i–2, ii–1, iii–4, iv–3
  - (d) i–3, ii–2, iii–4, iv–1
- a i–3, ii–4, iii–2, iv–1
  - b i–4, ii–3, iii–1, iv–2
  - c i–2, ii–1, iii–4, iv–3
  - d i–3, ii–2, iii–4, iv–1

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**Q10.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following correctly describes the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway project?

- (a) It links the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata by six-lane highways
  - (b) It connects all state capitals of India by four-lane roads
  - (c) It is a rail corridor linking India's four major industrial zones
  - (d) It connects all major ports of India by expressways
- a It links the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata by six-lane highways
  - b It connects all state capitals of India by four-lane roads
  - c It is a rail corridor linking India's four major industrial zones
  - d It connects all major ports of India by expressways

**◆ Lifelines of National Economy****Q11.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): The Konkan Railway along the west coast has faced problems such as track sinking and landslides.

Reason (R): The western coastal region has difficult terrain with heavy rainfall and unstable slopes.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is true but R is false.
  - (d) A is false but R is true.
- a Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - c A is true but R is false.
  - d A is false but R is true.

**◆ Lifelines of National Economy****Q12.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Pipeline transport has high initial installation costs but very low subsequent running costs.

Reason (R): Once built, pipelines eliminate the need for repeated loading and unloading, reducing trans-shipment losses and delays.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is true but R is false.
  - (d) A is false but R is true.
- a Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - c A is true but R is false.
  - d A is false but R is true.

**◆ Lifelines of National Economy**

**Q13.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Air transport is especially critical for the north-eastern states of India.

Reason (R): The north-eastern region is characterised by large rivers, dissected relief, dense forests, frequent floods and international frontiers, making surface transport difficult.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.
- a Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
c A is true but R is false.  
d A is false but R is true.

**◆ Lifelines of National Economy****Q14.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): The Deendayal Port (Kandla) was developed soon after Independence.

Reason (R): India needed a new port on the western coast to compensate for the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after Partition.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.
- a Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
c A is true but R is false.  
d A is false but R is true.

**◆ Lifelines of National Economy****Q15.** deep exam-ready**[1]**

[assertion\_reason] Assertion (A): International trade is considered an index of a country's economic development.

Reason (R): The nature of exports and imports of a country reflects the level of its economic maturity, industrial strength and resource utilisation.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.
- a Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
c A is true but R is false.  
d A is false but R is true.

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**Q16.** straightforward exam-ready [2]

[very\_short\_answer] How has the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) contributed to rural development in India?

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**Q17.** straightforward exam-ready [2]

[very\_short\_answer] Distinguish between metalled and unmetalled roads with respect to their surface, durability and seasonal usability.

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**Q18.** straightforward exam-ready [2]

State two problems that currently affect the efficient functioning of Indian Railways.

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**Q19.** medium exam-ready [2]

What is the significance of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port near Mumbai? Why was it planned?

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**Q20.** straightforward exam-ready [2]

What is meant by 'balance of trade'? When is it said to be unfavourable?

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**Q21.** medium exam-ready [2]

How does tourism act as a form of trade? Name any two types of tourism for which foreign tourists visit India.

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**Q22.** medium exam-ready [3]

Explain why the northern plains of India have the densest railway network in the country.

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**Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]

[short\_answer] Explain the importance of cross-country pipeline networks in India's energy transport system. Describe any two pipeline routes, mentioning the commodities transported and the regions they connect.

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**Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]

How have roads proved to be a better mode of transport than railways for short-distance travel and door-to-door delivery? Give three reasons.

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**Q25.** medium exam-ready [3]

[short\_answer] Explain how mass communication media contribute to the economic and social development of India. Support your answer with relevant examples.

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**Q26.** deep exam-ready [3]

The Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Port (Kolkata) faces certain operational challenges that led to the development of Haldia port. What are these challenges and how does Haldia address them?

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**Q27.** medium exam-ready [3]

Distinguish between State Highways, District Roads and Border Roads in terms of their purpose and the areas they serve.

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**Q28.** deep exam-ready [5]

'Indian Railways is more than just a means of transport — it is a unifying force for the country.' Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

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**Q29.** medium exam-ready [5]

[long\_answer] Compare the major seaports on India's western and eastern coasts. For any three ports on each coast, explain their geographical advantages, the type of trade they handle, and the factors that determine their importance to India's economy.

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**Q30.** deep exam-ready [5]

'Efficient transport and communication networks are the true lifelines of a nation's economy.' Analyse this statement by explaining how transport, communication and trade are interdependent in promoting India's development.

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**Q31.** medium exam-ready [4]

[case\_study] Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Pipeline transport in India has emerged as a highly efficient mode of transporting crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, and even solids in slurry form. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high, but once installed, the running costs are minimal. Trans-shipment losses and delays are eliminated. Strategic refineries located far inland — such as those at Barauni, Mathura and Panipat — became viable only because of pipelines. India's cross-country gas pipeline infrastructure has grown from 1,700 km to 18,500 km over the years.

(i) Why can solids also be transported through pipelines? [1 mark]

(ii) How did the development of pipelines make inland refineries like Barauni and Mathura economically viable? [2 marks]

(iii) Explain any one economic and one strategic advantage of pipeline transport for India. [1 mark]

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**Q32.** medium exam-ready**[4]**

[case\_study] Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Waterways are the cheapest and most fuel-efficient mode of transport, especially for heavy and bulky goods. India has 14,500 km of inland navigation waterways. Under the National Waterways Act, 2016, 111 inland waterways have been declared as National Waterways. Historically, India was one of the seafaring nations, and its seamen carried Indian commerce and culture to distant lands. Even today, 95 per cent of India's trade volume is moved by sea through its 12 major and 200 notified non-major ports along a coastline of 7,516.6 km.

- (i) Why are waterways considered the most suitable mode of transport for heavy and bulky goods compared to roadways or railways? [1 mark]
- (ii) Name any two National Waterways of India, stating the river and the stretch each covers. [2 marks]
- (iii) What does the fact that 95 per cent of India's trade volume moves by sea reveal about the role of seaports in India's economy? [1 mark]

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**Q33.** medium exam-ready**[4]**

[case\_study] Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size and diversity. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. More than two-thirds of villages are covered by STD telephone facilities. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts programmes in national, regional and local languages. Doordarshan is one of the largest terrestrial television networks in the world. India is also the world's largest producer of feature films. The Digital India programme aims to transform India through Information Technology.

- (i) How does the Digital India programme aim to bridge the digital divide in India? [1 mark]
- (ii) Explain how the reach of All India Radio and Doordarshan across rural India contributes to social and economic development. [2 marks]
- (iii) India has the world's largest postal network. How does this network support both communication and economic activities in rural areas? [1 mark]

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