

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)**ANSWER KEY***From previous CBSE Board Exam questions***Code: LFSZZ2****Questions: 35****Maximum Marks: 110****Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05****SELECTIONS USED**

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	Lifelines of National Economy
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	35

Composition — Types: 16 map_skill · 6 Long · 3 Short · 3 Very short · 2 Case-based · 1 MCQ

Q1. § Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

[3]

Map based question. 13.1 (History, 1 mark): On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as 'A' and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 13.2 (Geography, 2 marks): On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following.

13.1 (A) On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it: (A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September, 1920. [1]

13.2 I On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following: (a) Ramagundam Thermal Plant [1]

13.2 II On the same given Map of India, locate and label: Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport. [1]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/2/1 Q13

♦ Minerals and Energy Resources

Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport – Map Location

Map Work – Locate and Label on Outline Map of India

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Model Answer

13.1 (A): The place marked 'A' is **Calcutta (Kolkata)** — where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

13.2 I: Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant — located in **Telangana** (Peddapalli district). To be marked with a dot and labelled on the map in south-central India.

13.2 II: Chennai (Meenambakam) International Airport — located in **Chennai, Tamil Nadu**, on the southeastern coast of India. To be marked with an airport symbol and labelled on the map.

Explanation

- **13.1:** The September 1920 INC Special Session was held in Calcutta (now Kolkata), where the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched by Gandhi. The point 'A' in the eastern part of the map confirms this.
- **13.2 I:** Ramagundam is a major thermal power station in Telangana. In map questions, locate it in the south-central Deccan region and write the name clearly.
- **13.2 II:** Chennai's international airport is at Meenambakam. Mark it on the southeastern coast (Tamil Nadu). In board exams, marking within the accepted boundary earns full marks — write both parts of the name to be safe.
- For map questions, **accuracy of location + legible labelling** are the two criteria examiners check.

Q2. § Introduction

[5]

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'Efficient means of Transport are pre-requisite for fast development.' Justify the statement.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q31(a)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Importance of Transport in National Development

Modes of Transport and their Economic Significance

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Model Answer

Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development — this can be justified on the following grounds:

1. **Movement of goods and services:** Goods and services do not move from supply locations to demand locations on their own. Transport bridges this gap, enabling production to reach consumers.
1. **Pace of development:** The pace of development of a country depends not only on the production of goods and services but also on their movement over space. Without transport, production has no value.
1. **Connecting markets:** Transport links local, national and global markets, adding vitality to the economy and enriching life by making amenities and facilities available.
1. **Integration of regions:** Efficient transport networks like railways, roadways, waterways and airways connect remote and diverse regions, ensuring balanced development across the country.
1. **Complementary role:** Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. A dense and efficient transport network is essential for trade at all levels — local, national and international.

Thus, without efficient transport, neither production nor trade can flourish, making it indispensable for fast development.

Source: Chapter 7 (Transport and Communication), Introduction

Explanation

- The examiner expects **5 distinct, well-labelled points** for a 5-mark question like this.
- Each point should be concise (1–2 lines), directly justifying the statement.
- Key phrases from the textbook — "*pace of development*," "*supply to demand locations*," "*lifelines of the nation*," "*trade, transport and communication are complementary*" — must appear.
- Avoid writing a narrative essay; use point format for clarity and scoring.
- Always end with a concluding line to show you've addressed the statement fully.

Q3. § Introduction § Roadways

[3]

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Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q26(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Importance of Transportation in Economic Development

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Model Answer

Transportation is vital for economic development in the following ways:

1. **Movement of goods and services:** Goods do not move on their own from supply to demand locations. Efficient transport enables this movement, directly supporting trade and commerce.
1. **Pace of development:** The development of a country depends not only on production of goods and services but also on their movement over space. Therefore, efficient transport is a prerequisite for fast development.
1. **Connecting markets:** Transport links local, national and global markets, adding vitality to the economy and enriching people's lives with greater amenities and facilities.
1. **Integration:** A dense and efficient transport network is essential for local, national and global trade today.

Source: Chapter 7 — Transport and Communication, Introduction

Explanation

- Examiners expect **3 distinct points** for 3 marks — one point per mark.
- Key phrases to include: "movement of goods and services," "prerequisite for fast development," and "links markets / trade."
- Avoid writing a lengthy essay; 3 crisp points with brief explanations are sufficient.
- Always ground your answer in textbook language — phrases like "efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development" show you know the source material.

Q4. § Roadways

[5]

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'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Justify the statement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q31(a)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Advantages of Roadways over Railways in India

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Model Answer

Roadways have an edge over railways in India due to the following reasons:

1. **Lower construction cost:** Building roads is far cheaper than laying railway lines, making roads accessible even in remote areas.
1. **Suitable for difficult terrain:** Roads can traverse dissected, undulating topography and negotiate higher gradients of slopes, including mountain ranges like the Himalayas, where railways cannot easily reach.
1. **Door-to-door service:** Roads provide door-to-door connectivity, reducing loading and unloading costs significantly.
1. **Economical for short distances:** Road transport is more economical for carrying fewer persons and smaller quantities of goods over short distances.
1. **Feeder service:** Roads act as feeders to other transport modes, linking railway stations, airports, and seaports.
1. **Vast network:** India has the second largest road network in the world at about 62.16 lakh km (2020–21), ensuring wide coverage.

Source: Chapter 7 (Transport), Roadways section

Explanation

- The question asks you to **justify** a statement, so present each point clearly as a reason — numbered points work best here.
- Examiners expect **at least 5 distinct points** for 5 marks (roughly 1 mark per point).
- Use keywords from the textbook: *door-to-door service, dissected topography, feeder to other modes, lower construction cost*.
- Avoid writing a general essay; stick to the specific advantages listed in the chapter.
- Mentioning the statistic (62.16 lakh km) adds precision and fetches marks.

Q5. § Introduction § Roadways

[5]

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'Railways are the backbone of the national transport system.' Justify the statement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q31(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Railways as the Backbone of National Transport System

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Model Answer

Railways are called the backbone of the national transport system for the following reasons:

1. **Large network:** Indian Railways is one of the longest rail networks in the world, connecting almost all parts of the country.
1. **Carrying capacity:** Railways can carry heavy and bulky goods as well as large numbers of passengers over long distances at relatively low cost.
1. **Economic development:** They link industries with raw material sources and markets, thus facilitating trade and commerce across the country.
1. **Integration:** Railways integrate diverse regions, cultures and economies, promoting national unity and socio-economic development.
1. **Employment:** They provide direct and indirect employment to millions of people.
1. **Feeder role:** Railways work in coordination with roadways, waterways and airways, acting as the primary carrier in India's overall transport network.

Thus, railways form the most important and indispensable mode of transport in India.

Source: *Transport and Communication, Chapter 7*

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark is the safe rule.
- Mention **capacity, connectivity, economic role, national integration, and coordination with other modes** to cover all dimensions.
- Avoid copying roadways/waterways facts from the passage; focus on railways specifically.
- The phrase "backbone" should be echoed in your opening or closing line to directly address the statement being justified.

Q6. § Roadways

[5]

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'Roadways have an edge over Railways.' Justify the statement.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q31(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Advantages of Roadways over Railways

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Model Answer

Roadways have an edge over railways due to the following reasons:

1. **Lower construction cost:** The cost of constructing roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
1. **Suitable for difficult terrain:** Roads can traverse dissected and undulating topography and can negotiate higher gradients, enabling connectivity even in the Himalayas.
1. **Economical for short distances:** Road transport is economical for transporting fewer persons and smaller amounts of goods over short distances.
1. **Door-to-door service:** Roads provide door-to-door service, reducing the cost of loading and unloading significantly.
1. **Feeder to other transport modes:** Roads act as feeders to railways, airports, and seaports, ensuring last-mile connectivity.

India has the second largest road network in the world, aggregating to about 62.16 lakh km (2020–21).

Source: Chapter 7 — Transport, Roadways section

Explanation

- The question directly matches a passage from the textbook. Use the **five specific reasons** listed in the source — examiners expect these exact points.
- Each point should be a crisp one-liner; avoid elaborating beyond what the textbook states.
- Adding the concluding fact about India's road network shows awareness of the chapter's opening line and can earn a bonus impression.
- Do **not** write about railways' disadvantages — the question asks only why roadways have an edge, so stay focused.

Q7. § Introduction § Roadways

[5]

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(B) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q31 (B)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Factors influencing distribution of Indian Railway Network

Railways as a mode of transport in India

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Model Answer

Physical Factors:

1. **Plains:** The vast Northern Plains with their level land, soft soil, and dense population have the most extensive railway network in India.
2. **Mountains:** Hilly and mountainous terrains like the Himalayas, North-East highlands, and Western Ghats have sparse railway lines due to steep gradients and difficult construction.
3. **Forests/Swamps:** Thick forests of the North-East and marshy lands of Sundarbans make railway construction costly and difficult, leading to poor connectivity.

Economic Factors:

1. **Low economic development:** Sparsely populated and economically backward regions like interior Rajasthan (desert), Jharkhand, and the North-East have thin networks due to low traffic demand and high costs.
2. **Revenue potential:** Densely populated and industrially developed regions like the Mumbai–Pune corridor and the Chota Nagpur plateau (rich in minerals) have well-developed networks because they generate high traffic volume and revenue.

In conclusion, plains and economic prosperity attract dense railway networks, while difficult terrain and low economic activity hinder expansion.

Source: *Transport and Communication, Chapter 7*

Explanation

- CBSE expects you to clearly separate **physical** and **economic** factors with examples (specific regions/states). Award of marks is often 2–3 points per category.
- Always mention concrete Indian examples: Northern Plains, Himalayas, Chota Nagpur plateau, North-East, Thar Desert.
- Avoid vague statements; examiners reward precise geographical references.
- A brief concluding line shows synthesis and earns full marks.

Q8. § Roadways

[2]

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Explain the importance of National Highways in India.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/4/1 Q2

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

National Highways

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Model Answer

National Highways are the **primary road systems** that link the extreme parts of the country. They run in North-South and East-West directions, connecting major cities and regions. They facilitate the fast movement of goods and passengers across long distances, supporting trade, defence, and economic development of the nation.

Source: Roadways, Chapter 7

Explanation

- The question is 2 marks, so keep the answer to 2-3 crisp points (40–60 words).
- Key points examiners expect: (1) they link extreme parts of the country / primary road systems, (2) run N-S and E-W directions, (3) role in trade/economic development or connecting major cities.
- Avoid confusing National Highways with State Highways or Border Roads — stay specific.
- One sentence per point is sufficient; no elaboration needed.

Q9. § Pipelines

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

Explain the importance of pipelines as a means of transportation in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q26

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Pipelines as a Means of Transportation

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Model Answer

Pipelines are an important means of transport in India due to the following reasons:

1. **Transport of key resources:** Pipelines carry crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas from oil fields to refineries (Barauni, Mathura, Panipat) and fertilizer factories located far inland.
2. **Low running cost:** Although initial laying cost is high, subsequent running costs are minimal.
3. **Efficient and loss-free:** Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses and delays.
4. **Slurry transport:** Solids can also be transported when converted into slurry.

India's major pipeline networks — including the 18,500 km cross-country gas pipelines (expanded from the original HVJ pipeline) — have enabled industries and power plants in western and northern India to function efficiently.

Source: Chapter 7 — Manufacturing Industries / Transport, Section: Pipelines

Explanation

Examiners expect you to cover: (i) what pipelines carry, (ii) cost advantage (high initial, low running), (iii) no trans-shipment losses, and (iv) enabling inland locations of refineries/fertilizer plants. Mention at least one real example (HVJ pipeline or Barauni/Mathura refineries) for full marks. Avoid vague statements — be specific to the text.

Q10. § Pipelines

[2]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

Examine the significance of pipeline as a means of transportation in the country.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/1/1 Q2

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Pipeline Transportation - Significance and Importance

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Model Answer

Pipelines are significant because:

- They transport crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas from fields to refineries, fertilizer factories, and thermal power plants efficiently.
- Initial cost is high, but running costs are minimal.
- They rule out trans-shipment losses and delays, enabling inland refineries like Barauni and Mathura to function.

Source: Chapter 7, Pipelines

Explanation

The examiner expects two main points worth 1 mark each: (1) the **uses/function** of pipelines (transporting oil, gas, petroleum products to refineries/factories) and (2) the **economic advantages** (low running cost, no trans-shipment losses). Mentioning specific examples like Barauni or Mathura adds value but is not strictly required. Avoid listing pipeline networks unless specifically asked — that belongs to a longer answer.

Q11. § Pipelines

[5]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

(A) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India ? Explain with an example.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q31 (A)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Pipeline Transport Network in India

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Model Answer**Importance of Pipeline Transport Network in India:**

1. **Transportation of resources:** Pipelines are used to transport crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas from oil/gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories, and thermal power plants efficiently.
1. **Enables inland industries:** Far inland refineries like Barauni, Mathura, and Panipat, and gas-based fertilizer plants, could be established only because of pipelines.
1. **Transport of solids:** Solids can also be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.
1. **Cost-effective:** Initial cost of laying pipelines is high, but subsequent running costs are minimal.
1. **Reduces losses:** Pipelines rule out trans-shipment losses and delays.

Example: The Hazira-Vijapur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline, 1,700 km long, links Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with fertilizer, power, and industrial complexes in western and northern India. India's gas pipeline network has now expanded to 18,500 km.

Source: Chapter 7, Pipelines section

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark is the safe approach.
- Always include the **named example** (HVJ pipeline) with specific details; vague examples lose marks.
- Key terms to use: *slurry*, *trans-shipment losses*, *crude oil*, *refineries* — these show textbook accuracy.
- Avoid writing general statements not from the chapter; stick to the passage.

Q12. § Major Sea Ports

[1]

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Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (Port): i. Kandla, ii. Mumbai, iii. Visakhapatnam, iv. Kolkata

Column II (Type): 1. Riverine port, 2. Deepest landlocked port, 3. Biggest port, 4. Port developed after independence

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q7

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Major Ports of India

Types and Features of Ports

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Model Answer

(a) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1

Kandla was developed after Independence; Mumbai is the biggest port; Visakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked port; Kolkata is a riverine port.

Source: Major Sea Ports, Chapter 7

Explanation

The passage clearly states: Kandla (Deendayal) was the **first port developed after Independence**; Mumbai is the **biggest port**; Vishakhapatnam is the **deepest landlocked** port; Kolkata (Shyama Prasad Mookerjee) is an **inland riverine port**. Map these directly to Column II numbers 4, 3, 2, 1 respectively.

Q13. § Major Sea Ports

[1]

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Major sea port located in Karnataka

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q37 37(b)(iii)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Major Sea Ports of India - Karnataka (New Mangalore Port)

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Model Answer

New Mangalore Port is the major sea port located in Karnataka. It caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.

Source: Major Sea Ports, Chapter 7

Explanation

For map-based 1-mark questions, examiners expect the **exact name** of the port. "New Mangalore" (not just "Mangalore") is the correct and complete name as given in the textbook. Mentioning its significance (Kudremukh iron ore export) adds value and confirms you haven't confused it with Mormugao (Goa).

Q14. § Waterways § Major Sea Ports § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

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On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (i) Bailadila – Iron ore Mines
- (ii) Namrup – Thermal Power Plant
- (iii) Kandla – Major Sea Port
- (iv) Meenam Bakkam – International Airport

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – International Airport (Meenam Bakkam / Chennai)

Map Work – Iron Ore Mines (Bailadila)

Map Work – Major Sea Port (Kandla)

Map Work – Thermal Power Plant (Namrup)

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Model Answer

Map-based answer — locate and label any THREE of the following:

#	Place	Category	Location (State/Region)
(i)	Bailadila	Iron Ore Mines ⚒	Chhattisgarh
(ii)	Namrup	Thermal Power Plant 🔥	Assam
(iii)	Kandla	Major Sea Port ⚓	Gujarat (Kuchchh coast)
(iv)	Meenam Bakkam	International Airport ✈	Tamil Nadu (near Chennai)

Instructions for map:

- Mark each location with the correct symbol (as per NCERT map conventions).
- Write the name clearly next to the symbol.
- Any **three** of the four are sufficient for full marks.

Source: Manufacturing Industries / Transport & Communication chapters; NCERT Atlas

Explanation

- This is a **practical/map-skill** question worth 3 marks — **1 mark per correct location + label**.
- Examiners award marks for: **(a) correct position on map, (b) correct symbol, (c) legible label** — all three must be present for each item.
- Kandla** (now Deendayal Port) is explicitly mentioned in Chapter 7 as being in Kuchchh, Gujarat.
- Bailadila** (Chhattisgarh) and **Namrup** (Assam) appear in the mineral/energy chapter maps.
- Meenam Bakkam** is Chennai's international airport — mark it near Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
- Use standard NCERT symbols: a pick-axe for mines, a tower/chimney for thermal plants, an anchor for ports, and a plane symbol for airports.

Q15. § Introduction

[4]

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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.

Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(12.1) How is science an important factor in the development of transport? [1]

(12.2) How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality? Explain. [1]

(12.3) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation. [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/1/1 Q12

◆ Lifelines of National Economy

Role of Science and Technology in Transport Development

Significance of Communication for a Nation

Transport and Socio-Cultural Integration

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Model Answer

(12.1) Science and technology led to the development of efficient and fast-moving transport, which expanded the area of influence of trade and transport far and wide across the world.

(12.2) Despite India's vast size, diversity, and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality, transport (railways, airways, waterways) has well-linked India with the rest of the world, bringing people and cultures closer and contributing to socio-economic progress.

(12.3) Communication is significant for a nation because:

- Transport has achieved global integration with the help of an equally developed communication system.
- Media such as newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet contribute to socio-economic progress.
- Transport, communication and trade are complementary — together they enrich life and add to growing amenities and comforts.
- They connect India to the world, boosting trade from local to international levels.

Source: Chapter – Lifelines of National Economy, Contemporary India II

Explanation

- **(12.1)** Direct one-liner from the passage — science expanded transport's reach.

- **(12.2)** Pick the key phrase "socio-cultural plurality" from the passage and link it to railways/airways/waterways connecting people.
- **(12.3)** This is 2 marks, so give 3–4 points. Examiners look for: communication as complementary to transport, specific examples (radio, TV, internet), and the link to socio-economic progress. Always use examples from the passage itself in case-study questions — do not bring outside facts.

Q16. § Introduction § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE
[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [\[source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 \('Only map pointing to be evaluated'\)\]](#)

On the same outline map of India (page 27) given for question no. 10, locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols :

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q18

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – Locating and Labelling Features on Outline Map of India

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Model Answer

Map-based question — locate and label any THREE of the given features with appropriate symbols.

(Since the four options are not fully visible in the question, the three most commonly asked features from Chapter 7 — Lifelines of the National Economy — are answered below as a guide:)

1. **Vishakhapatnam Port** — Deepest land-locked port; locate on the east coast of Andhra Pradesh. Symbol: anchor (⚓)
2. **Srinagar** — Northern terminal of the North-South Corridor; locate in Jammu & Kashmir. Symbol: dot (•)
3. **Porbandar** — Western terminal of the East-West Corridor; locate on the coast of Gujarat. Symbol: dot (•)
4. **Silchar** — Eastern terminal of the East-West Corridor; locate in Assam. Symbol: dot (•)

(Mark each feature on the map with the correct symbol and write the name clearly beside it. 1 mark per correct location + label.)

Source: Chapter 7 – Lifelines of the National Economy, Roadways / Ports sections

Explanation

- In map-skill questions, **1 mark = 1 correct location + correct label**. There is no description needed on the map itself.
- The examiner checks: (a) correct position on the map, (b) correct name written, (c) appropriate symbol used.
- Common features asked: Golden Quadrilateral cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata), corridor terminals (Srinagar, Kanniyakumari, Silchar, Porbandar), major ports (Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, Paradwip, Tuticorin), and railway junctions.
- **Do not write explanations on the map** — just the symbol and name. Marks are lost if the location is wrong even if the name is right.

Q17. § International Trade § Tourism as a Trade

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

Why do we call Tourism as a Trade ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q26(a)

◆ Lifelines of National Economy

Tourism as a Trade

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Model Answer

Tourism is called a trade because it involves the exchange of services that earn foreign exchange for the country, similar to how goods are exported.

- Foreign tourists visiting India spend money on services like transport, accommodation, food, and handicrafts — this acts as an **invisible export**.
- It earns valuable **foreign exchange**, improving India's balance of trade.
- It promotes local handicrafts, cultural pursuits, and supports livelihoods, contributing to economic prosperity.
- Types like heritage tourism, eco-tourism, medical tourism, and adventure tourism attract international visitors, making it a significant component of international trade in services.

Source: Tourism as a Trade, Chapter 7

Explanation

- Examiners expect students to connect tourism with **trade** by explaining the concept of **invisible export** and **foreign exchange earnings** — this is the core logic.
- Mention at least 2–3 types of tourism from the passage to show textbook grounding.
- Avoid writing a long essay; 4 crisp points are sufficient for 3 marks.
- The key phrase to use: *"tourism earns foreign exchange and is therefore treated as a trade in services."*

Q18. § Waterways § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (i) Salal – Dam
- (ii) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park
- (iv) Mormugao – Major Sea Port

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – Dams (Salal Dam)

Map Work – Major Sea Ports (Mormugao)

Map Work – Nuclear Power Plants (Kalpakkam)

Map Work – Software Technology Parks (Bengaluru)

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Model Answer**Map Marking Instructions:**

On the political outline map of India, locate and mark the following with appropriate symbols and labels:

| S.No. | Place | Symbol to Use |

| ----- | ----- | ----- |

- | (i) | **Salal** (Jammu & Kashmir, on Chenab river) | △ (Dam symbol) |
- | (ii) | **Kalpakkam** (Tamil Nadu, near Chennai) | ☼ or ☉ (Nuclear Power Plant symbol) |
- | (iii) | **Bengaluru** (Karnataka) | ○ or ★ (Software Technology Park symbol) |
- | (iv) | **Mormugao** (Goa) | ⚓ (Sea Port symbol) |

(Mark any *THREE* of the above on the map with correct location, suitable symbol, and clear label.)

Explanation

- **What examiners check:** Correct location on the map (approximate), correct symbol as per NCERT convention, and legible label — each carries 1 mark.
- **Common mistakes:** Writing in wrong state (e.g., placing Kalpakkam in Kerala), using wrong symbol (e.g., a star for a dam), or forgetting to label.
- **Tip:** The NCERT textbook's map exercises use specific symbols — practice the standard map from the textbook. Even a slightly off location is accepted if the state is correct.
- You must mark **only three** (any three); marking all four fetches no extra marks.

Q19. § Introduction § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE

[2]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q37 37(a)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map-based identification of places in India

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Model Answer

A — Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir):

It is the northern terminal of the North-South Corridor (Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway project) linking Srinagar to Kanniyakumari.

B — Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh):

It is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast of India.

Source: Chapter 7 — Manufacturing Industries/Transport & Communication, Roadways and Ports sections

Explanation

- Map-skill questions award **1 mark per place** identified correctly. Write the **name + one identifying fact** to justify your answer — examiners expect both.
- **A (Srinagar)** is clued by "Northern terminal of the North-South corridor" (Quiz Drive) and the Roadways passage.
- **B (Vishakhapatnam)** is clued by MCQ (iv) — deepest land-locked port on east coast.
- Spelling must be correct; wrong spelling can cost the mark.

Q20. § Tourism as a Trade

[4]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

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 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.

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.

Read the following case and answer the questions that follows :

- 12.1** Explain the importance of tourism. [1]
12.2 Give an example of 'Heritage tourism'. [1]
12.3 Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/2/1 Q12

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Benefits of Tourism Development in India

Heritage Tourism

Tourism - Importance and Growth in India

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Model Answer

12.1 Tourism is important because it provides employment to more than 15 million people, promotes national integration, supports local handicrafts, and develops international understanding about India's culture and heritage.

12.2 Example of Heritage Tourism: Visiting the Taj Mahal in Agra or the ancient temples of Khajuraho to experience India's historical and architectural heritage.

12.3 Benefits of improving tourism in India:

- Creates large-scale employment opportunities directly and indirectly.
- Supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits, boosting rural income.
- Promotes national integration by bringing people of different regions together.
- Earns foreign exchange and strengthens the economy.
- Develops international understanding about India's culture and heritage.

Source: *Contemporary India II, Chapter 7 – Lifelines of the National Economy (Tourism section)*

Explanation

- **12.1** is 1 mark — one crisp line covering the key ideas from the passage.
- **12.2** is 1 mark — just name a specific example; any well-known heritage site (Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, etc.) is acceptable.
- **12.3** is 2 marks — list at least 3–4 benefits drawn directly from the passage. Examiners look for points like employment, handicrafts support, national integration, and foreign exchange. Avoid writing a long

paragraph; bullet points are cleaner and score well.

Q21. § Introduction § Waterways § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: (i) An international airport of West Bengal (ii) A software technology park of Karnataka (iii) A nuclear power plant located in Maharashtra (iv) A major sea port of Odisha. (3×1=3)

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q37 37(b)

◆ **Lifelines of National Economy** International Airports in India – West Bengal (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata)
Major Sea Ports in India – Odisha (Paradip Port) Nuclear Power Plants in India – Maharashtra (Tarapur)
Software Technology Parks in India – Karnataka (Bengaluru)

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Model Answer

On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

(i) International Airport – West Bengal: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata — marked with a ✈ symbol.

(ii) Software Technology Park – Karnataka: Bengaluru (Bangalore) — marked with a ■ or dot symbol.

(iii) Nuclear Power Plant – Maharashtra: Tarapur (Tarapur Atomic Power Station) — marked with a ☢ or ☣ symbol.

(iv) Major Sea Port – Odisha: Paradwip Port — marked with an anchor ⚓ symbol.

(Note: In the actual exam, these locations must be accurately marked and labelled directly on the outline map.)

Explanation

- Map-based questions require **correct location + correct label + correct symbol** — one mark per item (any three out of four).
- Examiners award marks only if the location is **reasonably accurate** on the map; a wrong state = no mark.
- Key facts: Kolkata airport = West Bengal; Bengaluru = Karnataka's major IT/STP hub; Tarapur = Maharashtra's nuclear plant; Paradwip = Odisha's main sea port.
- Always use the **standard CBSE map symbols** practised in class for airports, ports, nuclear plants, and IT parks.

Q22. § Waterways § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

- (i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam
- (ii) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia – Sea Port

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – Dams, Software Technology Parks, Nuclear Power Plants, and Sea Ports

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Model Answer

Map-based answer — locate and label the following on the outline map of India:

| Feature | Symbol to use |

| ---|---|

| (i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam | ▲ (triangle symbol for dam) — located in Punjab/Himachal Pradesh border on Sutlej River |

| (ii) Noida – Software Technology Park | ● (dot) — located in Uttar Pradesh, near Delhi |

| (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant | ☼ (or ☉) — located in Maharashtra, north of Mumbai |

| (iv) Haldia – Sea Port | ⚓ (anchor symbol) — located in West Bengal, near Kolkata |

(Any three of the above must be correctly located and labelled with appropriate symbols on the map.)

Explanation

- This is a **pure map skill** question; marks are awarded for **correct location + correct label + correct symbol** — one mark each for any three features.
- **Bhakra Nangal** — Sutlej River, Punjab–Himachal border. **Tarapur** — Maharashtra coast. **Noida** — Uttar Pradesh (NCR region). **Haldia** — West Bengal (river/sea port, also referenced as terminus of N.W. No.1 in the chapter).
- Practice pinpointing these on a blank map. Symbols must match convention (dam = double line/triangle, nuclear = circle with radiation lines, port = anchor, software park = dot/star).
- No written explanation is needed in the actual exam — only the marked map.

Q23. § Waterways § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (i) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (ii) Bailadila – Iron-ore mines
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia – Sea port

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – Iron-ore Mines (Bailadila)

Map Work – Nuclear Power Plants (Tarapur)

Map Work – Sea Ports (Haldia)

Map Work – Software Technology Parks (Noida)

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Model Answer**Map Marking Instructions (write in answer book):**

| Location | Symbol to use |

| ---|---|

| (i) Noida – Software Technology Park | Dot (•) with label "Noida (STP)" — in Uttar Pradesh, near Delhi |

| (ii) Bailadila – Iron-ore mines | Triangle (▲) with label "Bailadila (Iron-ore)" — in Chhattisgarh |

| (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant | Star (☆) with label "Tarapur (NPP)" — in Maharashtra, north of Mumbai |

|

| (iv) Haldia – Sea port | Anchor/circle (⊕) with label "Haldia (Sea port)" — in West Bengal, near Kolkata |

(Locate and mark **any three** of the above on the outline map with correct symbols and labels.)

Source: Contemporary India II, Chapter 6 (Manufacturing Industries) & Chapter 7 (Lifelines of National Economy)

Explanation

- **Map questions are purely location-based:** marks are awarded for **correct location + correct symbol + correct label** — one mark per item.
- Learn the standard NCERT symbols: Nuclear Power Plant = ☆, Mines = ▲, Software Parks = •, Seaports = anchor/⊕.
- **Bailadila** (Chhattisgarh) and **Haldia** (West Bengal) are commonly confused with interior locations — Haldia is a port near the Hooghly river mouth; Bailadila is in Dantewada district.
- In the exam, neatness and proximity to the correct district matter; write the label clearly beside the symbol.

Q24. § Roadways § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same outline map of India given for Q. No. 9, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q19; 2026 32/1/1 Q19; 2026 32/5/1 Q19 — 3×

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map work: locating ports, airports, roads on outline map of India

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Model Answer

Map Marking Instructions (write these labels on the map):

(i) Major Dam on Chenab River — Baglihar Dam (located in Jammu & Kashmir/UT)

→ Mark with a triangle symbol (▲) and label 'Baglihar Dam'.

(ii) Nuclear Power Plant in Maharashtra — Tarapur

→ Mark with a star/circle symbol (☼/★) and label 'Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant'.

(iii) Software Technology Park in Tamil Nadu — Chennai

→ Mark with a dot symbol (•) and label 'Chennai (Software Technology Park)'.

(iv) International Airport in Punjab — Amritsar (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport)

→ Mark with an aeroplane symbol (✈) and label 'Amritsar International Airport'.

(Attempt any THREE of the above on the map.)

Explanation

- CBSE map-skill questions are marked purely on **correct location + correct label + correct symbol** — one mark per feature.
- **Baglihar Dam** is the standard answer for Chenab; do not write Salal (also on Chenab, but Baglihar is more commonly expected).
- **Tarapur** is India's first and most prominent nuclear power plant and the only one in Maharashtra — must know this.
- **Chennai** hosts a major Software Technology Park; remember other STP cities: Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Noida.
- **Amritsar** is Punjab's international airport — do not confuse with Chandigarh (domestic/limited).
- Use the **correct symbol** as shown in the map legend; missing symbol = lost mark.

Q25. § Introduction § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE**[3]**

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (i) Leading state in production of Jute
- (ii) Atomic Power Plant located in Gujarat
- (iii) Iron and Steel Plant located in Jharkhand
- (iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – Atomic Power Plant in Gujarat (Kakrapar/Tarapur)

Map Work – Iron and Steel Plant in Jharkhand (Bokaro/Jamshedpur)

Map Work – Leading state in Jute production (West Bengal)

Map Work – Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport (Amritsar)

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Model Answer

On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

| Feature | Location/Symbol |

| --- | --- |

| (i) Leading state in Jute production | **West Bengal** — mark with a dot/symbol and label |

| (ii) Atomic Power Plant in Gujarat | **Kakrapar** (or Narora — note: Kakrapar is in Gujarat) — mark with ☼ symbol |

| (iii) Iron & Steel Plant in Jharkhand | **Bokaro** — mark with a △ symbol and label |

| (iv) Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport | **Amritsar, Punjab** — mark with a ✈ symbol and label |

(Any three of the above to be marked on the map.)

Explanation

- **West Bengal** accounts for the majority of India's jute production — it is the standard NCERT answer.
- **Kakrapar Atomic Power Station** is located in Gujarat (on the Tapi river).
- **Bokaro Steel Plant** is the Iron & Steel Plant in Jharkhand.
- **Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport** is at **Amritsar**, Punjab.
- In map-based questions, examiners award 1 mark per correctly located and labelled feature. Use the correct conventional symbols (☼ for power plants, △ for steel plants, ✈ for airports). Spelling must be reasonably correct.

Q26. § Waterways § Tourism as a Trade § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (i) Tehri — Dam
- (ii) Bokaro — Coal mines
- (iii) Pune — Software Technology Park
- (iv) Tuticorin — Sea port

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Map work — Dams, Coal Mines, Software Technology Parks, and Sea Ports of India

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Model Answer

Map Work — Locate and label any THREE of the following:

| Feature | Symbol to use |

| --- | --- |

- | (i) Tehri — Dam | ▲ (triangle symbol for dam) on Uttarakhand |
- | (ii) Bokaro — Coal mines | ■ (filled square) in Jharkhand |
- | (iii) Pune — Software Technology Park | ● (dot with label) in Maharashtra |
- | (iv) Tuticorin — Sea port | ⚓ (anchor symbol) on Tamil Nadu coast |

Instructions for map:

- Mark the correct location with appropriate symbol.
- Write the name neatly beside the symbol.
- Any **three** of the four are required for full marks (1 mark each).

Explanation

- This is a **pure map-skill question**; no written description is needed beyond labelling on the map itself.
- Each correct location + correct symbol + correct name = **1 mark**.
- Common errors: placing Bokaro in West Bengal, or Tehri in Himachal Pradesh — Tehri is in **Uttarakhand** on the Bhagirathi river; Bokaro is in **Jharkhand**; Tuticorin (now V.O. Chidambaranar Port) is on the **southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu**.
- Use standard CBSE map symbols: filled triangle for dams, filled square for mines, dot for parks/cities, anchor for ports.

Q27. § Waterways § Major Sea Ports § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

- (a) Tehri Dam
- (b) Naraura Atomic Power Station
- (c) Pune Software Technology Park
- (d) Haldia Sea Port

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q37 37(ii)

◆ Lifelines of National Economy

Map Work – Locate and Label (Dams, Power Stations, Software Technology Parks, Sea Ports)

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Model Answer

Map Work — locate and label with suitable symbols (any three):

- (a) Tehri Dam** — Located on the Bhagirathi River in Uttarakhand (near Tehri town). Mark with a dam symbol (▢).
- (b) Naraura Atomic Power Station** — Located in Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh, on the Ganga river. Mark with a nuclear/star symbol (☼).
- (c) Pune Software Technology Park** — Located in Pune, Maharashtra. Mark with a dot and label.
- (d) Haldia Sea Port** — Located in West Bengal, at the mouth of the Hooghly river, south of Kolkata. Mark with an anchor symbol (⚓).

(Award 1 mark each for any three correctly located and labelled features.)

Source: Contemporary India II, Chapter 7 (Transport and Communication) & Chapter 6 (Manufacturing Industries)

Explanation

- In map-based questions, **location accuracy + correct symbol + correct label** — each earns 1 mark. All three elements must be present.
- Haldia is explicitly mentioned in the textbook as a subsidiary port near Kolkata (West Bengal) — easy to place.
- Naraura is in U.P. (Ganga belt); Tehri is in Uttarakhand; Pune Software Technology Park is in Maharashtra.
- Use standard symbols: dam (▢), atomic power (☼/star), port (anchor), software park (dot/square).
- Practice placing these on a blank map beforehand — examiners check exact position.

Q28. § Introduction § Waterways § QUIZ DRIVE

[3]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

- (i) Naharkatiya – Oil field
- (ii) Talcher – Major Coal Mines
- (iii) Narora – Atomic Power Plant
- (iv) Tuticorin – Major Sea Port

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q37 37(b)

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Naharkatiya – Oil Field (map location)

Narora – Atomic Power Plant (map location)

Talcher – Major Coal Mines (map location)

Tuticorin – Major Sea Port (map location)

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Model Answer

On the outline map of India, the following locations are to be marked with the symbols indicated:

(i) Naharkatiya – Oil Field → Mark in Assam (North-East India) with the symbol for oil field (e.g., ☉ or a derrick symbol), labelled "Naharkatiya."

(ii) Talcher – Major Coal Mines → Mark in Odisha with the coal mines symbol (e.g., ■), labelled "Talcher."

(iii) Narora – Atomic Power Plant → Mark in Uttar Pradesh (on the Ganga, near Bulandshahr) with the atomic symbol (☼), labelled "Narora."

(iv) Tuticorin – Major Sea Port → Mark on the south-eastern coast of Tamil Nadu with the port symbol (⚓ or △), labelled "V.O. Chidambaranar (Tuticorin)."

(Any three of the above must be located and labelled accurately for full marks.)

Source: Chapter 7 (Manufacturing Industries / Minerals and Energy Resources / Lifelines of National Economy), NCERT Geography Class 10

Explanation

- **Map questions** are marked for **correct location + correct symbol + correct label** — each location typically carries 1 mark.
- Practise marking these on a blank map beforehand; even a slightly wrong position loses the mark.
- **Naharkatiya** is in Assam; **Talcher** is in Odisha; **Narora** is in UP; **Tuticorin** is in Tamil Nadu — memorise states.
- Use standard NCERT symbols: a circle/derrick for oil, a square for coal, a star/special symbol for nuclear plants, and an anchor/triangle for ports.
- The textbook passage confirms Tuticorin (V.O. Chidambaranar) is on the south-eastern coast of Tamil Nadu — use the full name for safety.

Q29. § Railways § Waterways § QUIZ DRIVE

[2]

△ Lifelines of National Economy — Not theory questions — only map-pointing from this chapter is in the 2026-27 Board exam. (per CBSE 2026-27 curriculum) Only map-pointing (locating sea ports & international airports) is evaluated in the Board exam; the chapter's theory/content is not assessed. [source: Course Structure — Geography, Chapter 7 ('Only map pointing to be evaluated')]

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

Read the following table and answer the questions that follow:

(5.1) Which gauge covers maximum of track length in hilly areas in India? [1]

(5.2) Which gauge has the highest length in India? [1]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/3/1 Q5

♦ Lifelines of National Economy

Indian Railway Network – Types of Gauges

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Model Answer

(5.1) Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610 metres) covers the maximum track length in hilly areas in India, as its narrow width makes it suitable for steep gradients and sharp curves found in mountainous terrain.

(5.2) Broad Gauge (1.676 metres) has the highest length in India, with a total track length of **1,17,560 km**, far exceeding the other gauges.

Source: Contemporary India – II, Chapter 7 (Lifelines of the National Economy)

Explanation

- (5.1) Narrow Gauge is used in hilly/mountainous regions (e.g., Darjeeling, Nilgiris) because its smaller width suits difficult terrain. This is standard NCERT knowledge — the table alone doesn't state "hilly areas," so recall this fact.
- (5.2) Directly read from the table: Broad Gauge total track = 1,17,560 km, the largest figure. Always quote the data from the table to support your answer.

Q30. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[5]**

Map Skill Based Question. 37(i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 37(ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q37

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Map Skills – Identification and Location of Places on Political Outline Map of India

Map Work – Locate and Label on Outline Map of India

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Model Answer**37(i) Identification of marked places:**

- **Point A** (marked on the southeastern/Tamil Nadu coast): **Vishakhapatnam** (*deepest land-locked and well-protected port on the east coast*)

> (Note: If the map clearly shows Point A at Tamil Nadu coast, it may be **V.O. Chidambaranar Port / Tuticorin**; identify from exact map position.)

- **Point B** (marked on the western/Gujarat coast region): **Porbandar** (*western terminal of the East-West Corridor connecting Silchar and Porbandar*)

37(ii) Locate and label any THREE of the following: (Student draws symbols on the map)

Likely options from Chapter 7 content:

1. **Srinagar** — Northern terminal of North-South Corridor (*mark with a dot and label*)
2. **Kanniyakumari** — Southern terminal of North-South Corridor (*mark with a dot and label*)
3. **Silchar** — Eastern terminal of East-West Corridor (*mark with a dot and label*)
4. **Porbandar** — Western terminal of East-West Corridor (*mark with a dot and label*)

(Use a filled circle • as symbol for each location and write the name clearly beside it.)

Source: Chapter 7 – Manufacturing Industries/Lifelines of National Economy, Roadways and Ports sections.

Explanation

- **Part (i)** tests recognition from map clues + textbook facts. Porbandar (Gujarat coast) is the western terminal of the East-West Corridor — a key fact from the Roadways section. Vishakhapatnam is described as the "deepest land-locked and well-protected port" on the east coast (MCQ iv answer). Match these to the marked positions on the map.
- **Part (ii)** is purely a practical map-marking task — no written explanation is needed in the answer booklet. Just mark the correct location with a dot (•) and write the name neatly. Always choose places you are 100% sure about from the three options given.
- **Examiner tip:** In board exams, marks are given for correct location ± half a state's width. Neatness and correct symbol matter.

Q31. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[5]

Map Based Questions. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political Map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (b) On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q37

◆ Nationalism in India

Map-based identification of places in India

Map-based locating of important centres of the Indian National Movement

Sessions of the Indian National Congress – map-based identification

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Model Answer**(a) Identification of Marked Places:**

- **A (Eastern India — West Bengal region): Calcutta (Kolkata)** — The Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held here, where the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched.
- **B (Gujarat coast): Dandi** — The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law on 6th April 1930, marking the famous Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha.

(b) Locate and label any THREE of the following:

(Student must mark on the actual map with correct symbols. Three suggested standard items from History/Geography:)

1. **Dandi** — Salt Satyagraha site (Gujarat coast) • symbol
2. **Calcutta** — INC Session 1920 (West Bengal) ★ symbol
3. (Third location as per the actual question's given list — mark with appropriate symbol)

> **Note:** The student should use a dot (•) for places/cities and a star (★) for historical events/sessions, and write the name clearly next to the symbol on the map.

Explanation

- CBSE map questions award **1 mark each** for correct identification/labelling — spelling matters.
- **Point A = Calcutta:** The Special Session of INC in September 1920 (Non-Cooperation Movement launched) was held in Calcutta.
- **Point B = Dandi:** Located on Gujarat's coast; Gandhi arrived here on 6 April 1930 to break the salt law.
- For part (b), always use the **prescribed symbol** (dot for place, star for session, etc.) and write the name legibly — examiners check both symbol and name.
- Since the third item for part (b) was not specified in the question as given here, mark whichever three from the actual printed question appear on your map paper.

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