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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · GEOGRAPHY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

GEOGRAPHY · CHAPTER 7

Lifelines of National Economy

Road
Rail
Port

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only

14 note blocks + ports table | 16 map items | Board map + school test | 67 practice questions | Model Answer Booklet

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

CHAPTER TEST SCORE _____ / 20

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: roads, railways, pipelines, waterways, ports, airways, communication, trade and tourism. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 Transport, communication and trade

- Goods and services move from supply areas to demand areas through **transport**; traders who make products reach consumers are **transporters**.
- Efficient transport is a **prerequisite for fast development**. Fast transport and a developed **communication** system have made the world a '**large village**'.
- **Transport, communication and trade complement each other** – they are the **lifelines** of the economy.
- Despite its size and diversity, India is well linked within and with the world through railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, TV, cinema and the internet.
- Modes: **land** (roads, railways, pipelines), **water** (inland and sea) and **air**.

2 Roadways: why roads matter more than railways

- India has one of the **largest road networks** in the world.
- **Lower cost** of construction than railway lines.
- Roads can cross **dissected and undulating** land and climb **higher gradients** – even the Himalayas.
- **Economical** for a few people and small loads over **short distances**.
- **Door-to-door service**, so loading and unloading costs are lower.
- Roads are a **feeder** to other modes – they link railway stations, airports and sea ports.

3 Classification of roads by capacity

Class	Key facts
Golden Quadrilateral super highways	six-lane highways linking **Delhi–Kolkata–Chennai–Mumbai–Delhi**; the **North–South corridor** (Srinagar–Kanyakumari) and **East–West corridor** (Silchar–Porbandar) are part of it; aim – cut time and distance between mega cities; built by **NHAI**
National Highways	link extreme parts of the country; primary road system; built and kept by the **CPWD**; the historic **Sher Shah Suri Marg** (Delhi–Amritsar) was NH-1
State Highways	link the **state capital** with district headquarters; built by the **State PWD**
District Roads	link district headquarters with other places in the district; kept by the **Zila Parishad**
Other (rural) roads	link villages with towns; boosted by the **Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana** – every village to be linked to a major town by an **all-season motorable road**
Border Roads	built by the **Border Roads Organisation** (set up **1960**) in the strategic northern and north-eastern border areas; improved access and development in difficult terrain

4 Road surface, road density and problems

- **Metalled** roads (cement, concrete or bitumen) are **all-weather** roads; **unmetalled** roads go out of use in the rainy season.
- **Road density** = length of roads per **100 sq km** of area; it is high in the plains and low in hilly, desert and forested areas.
- **Problems:** the network is **inadequate** for the traffic; about **half the roads are unmetalled**; National Highways are not enough; city roads are **congested**; many bridges and culverts are **old and narrow**.

5 Railways: importance

- The **principal mode** for freight and passengers; makes possible business, sightseeing and pilgrimage, and carries goods over long distances.
- A great **integrating force** for over 150 years; binds the economic life of the country and speeds up **industry and agriculture**.

- First train: **Mumbai to Thane, 1853** (34 km).
- Indian Railways is the **largest public sector undertaking** in the country; it is organised into zones.

Gauge	Width
Broad	1.676 m
Metre	1.000 m
Narrow	0.762 m and 0.610 m

6 Distribution of railways and their problems

- The network is shaped by **physiographic, economic and administrative** factors.
- **Northern plains** – level land, dense population and rich farming are most favourable; but many wide **rivers need bridges**.
- **Peninsula** – tracks pass through low hills, gaps or **tunnels**; the **Sahyadri** can be crossed only through **gaps or passes (ghats)**.
- **Himalayas** – unfavourable due to high relief, sparse population and few economic opportunities.
- Also difficult: the **sandy plain of western Rajasthan**, **swamps of Gujarat**, and forested tracts of MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- The **Konkan Railway** along the west coast eased movement in an important economic region, but faced **sinking track** and **landslides**.
- **Problems:** ticketless travel, **theft and damage** of railway property, needless **chain-pulling** and stopping of trains.

7 Pipelines

- A **new arrival** on the transport map. Earlier they carried water; now they carry **crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas** to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal plants. Solids can move as **slurry**.
- Inland refineries like **Barauni, Mathura, Panipat** and gas-based fertiliser plants became possible only because of pipelines.
- **High initial cost** but **very low running cost**; no trans-shipment losses or delays.

Network	Route
1	**Upper Assam oil field → Kanpur** via Guwahati, Barauni, Allahabad; branches Barauni–Haldia, Rajbandh–Maurigram, Guwahati–Siliguri
2	**Salaya (Gujarat) → Jalandhar (Punjab)** via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi, Sonipat; branches to Koyali (near Vadodara), Chakshu
3	**Gas pipeline Hazira (Gujarat) → Jagdishpur (UP)** via Vijaipur (MP); branches to Kota, Shahjahanpur, Babrala

8 Waterways

- The **cheapest** means of transport; best for **heavy and bulky** goods; **fuel-efficient and environment-friendly**.
- About **95% of India's trade by volume** (68% by value) moves by **sea** (textbook figures).

National Waterway	Stretch
NW 1	**Ganga**: Allahabad (Prayagraj)–Haldia, 1620 km
NW 2	**Brahmaputra**: Sadiya–Dhubri, 891 km
NW 3	**West Coast Canal**, Kerala: Kottapuram–Kollam, with Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals, 205 km
NW 4	Stretches of **Godavari and Krishna** with the Kakinada–Puducherry canals, 1078 km
NW 5	Stretches of **Brahmani** with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani, and the East Coast Canal, 588 km

Other inland waterways: **Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua** (Goa), Sunderbans, Barak and the **backwaters of Kerala**.

9 Major sea ports: west coast

- India's long coastline has **12 major** and about 200 notified non-major ports; the major ports handle about **95%** of foreign trade (textbook).
- **Kandla** (Kachchh, Gujarat; now **Deendayal Port**) – the **first port developed after Independence**, to ease pressure on Mumbai after **Karachi went to Pakistan**. A **tidal port** serving the granary and industrial belt of J&K, HP, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

- **Mumbai** – the **biggest port**, with a spacious natural, well-sheltered harbour. **Jawaharlal Nehru Port** was planned to **decongest** Mumbai and serve as a hub port.
- **Marmagao** (Goa) – the **premier iron-ore exporting port**; about half of India's iron-ore exports.
- **New Mangalore** (Karnataka) – exports iron-ore concentrate from **Kudremukh**.
- **Kochi** – the extreme **south-western** port, at the entrance of a **lagoon** with a natural harbour.

10 Major sea ports: east coast

- **Tuticorin** (Tamil Nadu) – the extreme **south-eastern** port; natural harbour and rich hinterland; trade with **Sri Lanka, Maldives** and coastal India.
- **Chennai** – one of the **oldest artificial ports**; next to Mumbai in volume of trade and cargo.
- **Visakhapatnam** – the **deepest land-locked** and well-protected port; first planned as an outlet for **iron-ore exports**.
- **Paradip** (Odisha) – specialises in **iron-ore export**.
- **Kolkata** – an **inland riverine** port serving the rich **Ganga–Brahmaputra** basin; a **tidal port** needing constant **dredging** of the Hugli.
- **Haldia** – developed as a **subsidiary port** to relieve pressure on Kolkata.

11 Airways

- The **fastest, most comfortable and prestigious** mode of transport.
- It crosses **difficult terrain** – high mountains, deserts, dense forests and long sea stretches – with ease.
- It has made the **north-east** (big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests, floods, international borders) easier to reach; special provisions there extend air services to common people.
- Air transport was **nationalised in 1953**. **Air India** gives domestic and international services. **Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd** serves **ONGC's offshore** operations and inaccessible areas.
- Air travel is still **beyond the reach of common people**.

12 Communication

- **Postal network** – the **largest in the world**. **First-class mail** (cards, envelopes) is airlifted; **second-class mail** (book packets, registered newspapers, periodicals) goes by surface.
- **Six mail channels** for quick delivery in big towns: **Rajdhani, Metro, Green, Business, Bulk Mail, Periodical**.
- **Telecom** – one of the largest networks in Asia; most villages have **STD**; a **uniform STD rate** across India was possible by joining **space technology** with communication technology.
- **Mass communication** entertains and creates **awareness** of national programmes and policies: **All India Radio (Akashvani)** in national, regional and local languages; **Doordarshan**, one of the largest terrestrial networks; newspapers in about **100 languages** (most in **Hindi**, then English and Urdu); India is the **largest producer of feature films**, certified by the **CBFC**.

13 International trade

- **Trade** is the exchange of goods among people, states and countries; the **market** is where exchange takes place. Trade between two countries is **international trade** – by sea, air or land.
- Its growth is an **index of economic prosperity** – the '**economic barometer**'. Resources are space-bound, so **no country can survive without it**.
- **Balance of trade** = exports – imports. Exports more than imports = **favourable**; imports more = **unfavourable**.
- **Exports:** agricultural and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemicals, engineering goods, petroleum products.
- **Imports:** petroleum and its products, pearls and precious stones, inorganic chemicals, coal and coke, machinery; bulk imports include **fertilisers and petroleum**.
- Trade has shifted from goods to **information and knowledge**; India is a **software giant** earning foreign exchange through IT.

14 Tourism as a trade

- Tourism in India has grown a lot; lakhs of people work directly in it.

- It **promotes national integration**, supports **local handicrafts and cultural pursuits**, and builds **international understanding** of our culture and heritage; it earns **foreign exchange**.

- Foreign tourists come for **heritage, eco, adventure, cultural, medical and business** tourism. There is vast potential in every part of the country.

Ports and airports at a glance

The board map question (Q19) and MCQs come from here

Place	State	Remember
Kandla (Deendayal)	Gujarat	first port after Independence; tidal
Mumbai	Maharashtra	biggest port; natural harbour
Marmagao	Goa	premier iron-ore export port
New Mangalore	Karnataka	Kudremukh iron-ore concentrate
Kochi	Kerala	south-west; lagoon, natural harbour
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	south-east; trade with Sri Lanka, Maldives
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	oldest artificial port
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	deepest land-locked port
Paradip	Odisha	iron-ore export
Haldia	West Bengal	subsidiary to Kolkata
Amritsar airport	Punjab	Raja Sansi – Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee
Delhi airport	Delhi	Indira Gandhi International
Mumbai airport	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Shivaji
Chennai airport	Tamil Nadu	Meenambakkam
Kolkata airport	West Bengal	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
Hyderabad airport	Telangana	Rajiv Gandhi International

Key terms

1- and 2-mark answers

Lifelines – transport, communication and trade, which keep the economy running

Golden Quadrilateral – six-lane highways linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai

NHAI – National Highway Authority of India – builds super highways

Road density – length of roads per 100 sq km of area

Metalled road – all-weather road of cement, concrete or bitumen

Gauge – distance between the two rails of a track

Slurry – solid mixed with water so it can flow through a pipeline

Tidal port – port whose depth depends on tides, e.g. Kandla, Kolkata

Land-locked harbour – harbour almost enclosed by land, e.g. Visakhapatnam

Hinterland – area served by a port

Dredging – removing silt from a river or harbour bed

Mass communication – radio, TV, newspapers and films reaching many people at once

Balance of trade – difference between a country's exports and imports

Favourable balance – exports greater than imports

Economic barometer – international trade, which shows a country's prosperity

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- Importance of means of transport and communication: roads, railways, pipelines, waterways, airways
- Communication; international trade; tourism as a trade
- **Map:** major sea ports and international airports (locate and label)

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

20 / 80

In recent CBSE curricula the **theory** of this chapter has been for **periodic (school) tests**, while its **map items** – major sea ports and international airports – are asked in the board. The papers we read match this: **Kandla port** (2026) and **Amritsar airport** (2025) in the map question. Check the 2026–27 syllabus; learn the theory fully for the school chapter test.

MOST IMPORTANT FOR THE BOARD MAP AND THE SCHOOL TEST

How often	Topic / question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	Map: major sea ports and international airports	1	2 of 3
★★☆	Roads over railways; classes of roads	3–5	NCERT exercise
★★☆	Railways: importance, distribution, problems	3–5	NCERT exercise
★★☆	Pipelines and waterways	3	NCERT core
★★☆	International trade; balance of trade	1–3	NCERT exercise
★☆☆	Communication, airways, tourism	1–3	NCERT core

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (CBSE 2026–27)

2 marks
Very short answer · up to 40 words · 2 clear points

3 marks
Short answer · up to 60 words · 3 points

4 marks
Case / source based · up to 100 words in all · answer from the source

5 marks
Long answer · up to 120 words · 5 points, with an intro line

Write in points, underline key words, and give one example or date wherever you can. Read every "OR" choice before you start, and attempt only one.

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Placing Marmagao in Karnataka – it is in **Goa**; **New Mangalore** is in Karnataka.
- Calling Visakhapatnam the oldest artificial port – it is the **deepest land-locked** port; **Chennai** is the oldest artificial port.
- Writing 'balance of trade = imports – exports' – it is **exports – imports**.
- Saying State Highways are built by NHAI – NHAI: **Golden Quadrilateral**; CPWD: **NH**; State PWD: **SH**; Zila Parishad: **district roads**.
- Mixing the corridors: **North–South** = Srinagar–Kanyakumari; **East–West** = Silchar–Porbandar.
- Marking Haldia on the Odisha coast – it is in **West Bengal**, near Kolkata; **Paradip** is in Odisha.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the Chapter Notes twice; learn the key terms.
2. **Next day:** Parts A and B. **Then:** Parts C and D – MUST DO questions first.
3. Part E: mark every map item on a fresh outline map of India.
4. Check every answer against the **Model Answer Booklet**: same points, same keywords, within the word limit.
5. Write every mistake on the My Mistakes page and redo it after 3 days.

A

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

Textbook Check

Every section of the chapter and every NCERT exercise idea, asked in new words. Model answers for all of these are in the Model Answer Booklet.

Transport and roads

A1. Why are transport, communication and trade called the lifelines of the economy? MUST DO [3]

A2. Why are roads more important than railways in India? Give three reasons. MUST DO [3]

A3. What is the Golden Quadrilateral? State its objective. MUST DO [2]

A4. Name the North–South and East–West corridors. [2]

A5. Distinguish between National Highways and State Highways. MUST DO [2]

A6. What is the importance of rural roads and border roads? [3]

A7. What is road density? State three problems of road transport in India. MUST DO [3]

Railways and pipelines

A8. Explain the importance of railways in India. MUST DO [3]

A9. How does relief affect the distribution of railways in India? MUST DO [3]

A10. State three problems faced by the railways. [3]

A11. Give the merits of pipeline transport. MUST DO [3]

A12. Name the three important pipeline networks of India. [3]

Waterways, ports and airways

A13. Why are waterways important? Name two National Waterways. MUST DO [2]

A14. Why was Kandla port developed after Independence? MUST DO [2]

A15. Describe the features of any three ports on the east coast. [3]

A16. Which ports export iron ore? Give three. [3]

A17. Why is air travel preferred in the north-eastern states? MUST DO [2]

Communication, trade and tourism

A18. Distinguish between first-class and second-class mail. [2]

A19. What is the role of mass communication? Give two examples. [2]

A20. What is balance of trade? Distinguish between favourable and unfavourable balance. MUST DO [3]

A21. Why is international trade called the economic barometer of a country? [2]

A22. How does tourism help India? MUST DO [3]

PART B · SECTION B STYLE

B Objective Practice

All the MCQ types: matching ports and features, roads and agencies, statements and assertion–reason.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(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.

Multiple choice

1 mark each

B1. Match the ports with their features: [1]
(a) Kandla (b) Marmagao (c) Visakhapatnam (d) Chennai
(i) oldest artificial port (ii) deepest land-locked port (iii) first port after Independence (iv) premier iron-ore export port

(a) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(b) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(c) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(d) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

B2. Which major sea port is located in Gujarat? [1]

(a) Marmagao **(b)** Kandla **(c)** Paradip **(d)** Tuticorin

B3. Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport is located at: [1]

(a) Chandigarh **(b)** Jalandhar **(c)** Amritsar **(d)** Ludhiana

B4. The East–West corridor connects: [1]

(a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
(b) Delhi and Kolkata
(c) Mumbai and Kolkata
(d) Silchar and Porbandar

B5. District roads are maintained by the: [1]

(a) Zila Parishad **(b)** State PWD **(c)** CPWD **(d)** NHAI

B6. The first train in India ran in 1853 between: [1]

(a) Kolkata and Howrah
(b) Mumbai and Thane
(c) Chennai and Arakonam
(d) Delhi and Agra

B7. National Waterway No. 2 is on the: [1]

(a) Ganga **(b)** Godavari **(c)** Brahmaputra **(d)** Mahanadi

B8. Which port was developed to relieve pressure on Kolkata port? [1]

(a) Paradip **(b)** Visakhapatnam **(c)** Tuticorin **(d)** Haldia

B9. Read the statements: [1]
I. Air transport in India was nationalised in 1953.
II. Pawan Hans gives helicopter services to ONGC.
Choose the correct option.

(a) Only I is correct
(b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I and II are correct
(d) Neither I nor II is correct

B10. When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, the balance of trade is: [1]

(a) favourable (b) unfavourable (c) neutral (d) surplus

B11. Which international airport is in Telangana? [1]

(a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) Meenambakkam
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

B12. Which port serves trade with Sri Lanka and the Maldives from the south-east? [1]

(a) Kochi (b) Chennai (c) Tuticorin (d) Paradip

B13. Which pipeline runs from Salaya to Jalandhar? [1]

(a) Upper Assam–Kanpur (b) Hazira–Jagdishpur
(c) Barauni–Haldia (d) Salaya–Viramgam–Mathura–Delhi

B14. Which is the cheapest means of transport? [1]

(a) Waterways (b) Roadways (c) Railways (d) Airways

B15. The Border Roads Organisation was set up in: [1]

(a) 1953 (b) 1960 (c) 1971 (d) 1991

B16. Which pair is correctly matched? [1]

(a) Paradip – West Bengal (b) New Mangalore – Kerala
(c) Haldia – Odisha (d) Marmagao – Goa

Assertion–Reason

1 mark each

B17. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): Roads are a feeder to other modes of transport.

Reason (R): They link railway stations, airports and sea ports.

B18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): Kolkata port needs constant dredging.

Reason (R): It is a tidal port on the Hugli where silt keeps collecting.

B19. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): Pipelines have made inland refineries possible.

Reason (R): Pipelines have a high initial cost of laying.

B20. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): Railways are easy to build in the Himalayas.

Reason (R): The Himalayas have high relief and sparse population.

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Written-answer questions grouped by topic. ★★★ = asked in 2 or more of the 3 papers read · ★★ = NCERT exercise or core · ★ = supporting topic.

Roads and railways

★★☆ NCERT exercises · school test 3–5 marks

C1. Explain five reasons for the growing importance of road transport over rail transport in India. [5]
MUST DO

C2. Describe the six classes of roads in India according to capacity. MUST DO [5]

C3. "Railways are the principal mode of transport in India, yet they face problems." Explain. [5]
MUST DO

Pipelines, waterways and ports

★★★ board map 2 of 3 papers · 3–5 marks

C4. Explain the advantages of pipelines and waterways as means of transport. [5]

C5. Describe any five major sea ports of India. MUST DO [5]

Airways, communication and trade

★★☆ NCERT exercises · 3 marks

C6. State the merits and limits of air transport in India. [3]

C7. How has communication helped India? Give three points. [3]

C8. "Advancement of international trade is an index of a country's prosperity." Explain. MUST DO [3]

C9. Name the major items of India's exports and imports. [3]

C10. "Tourism is a trade." Justify. [3]

D

PART D · CASE-BASED STYLE

Case-Based Questions

Each case carries 4 marks (1 + 1 + 2), as in Q18 of the board paper.

D1. Case-Based · The New Port [4]

Soon after 1947 the country lost its biggest port in the north-west. To ease the load on the remaining western port, a new tidal port was built on a creek of a western state to serve the wheat fields and factories of the north.

(i) Name the port and its state. [1]

(ii) Which port was lost, and to which country? [1]

(iii) Give two features of this new port. [2]

D2. Case-Based · A Road to Every Village [4]

Until last year, Meera's village was cut off every monsoon because its mud track turned to slush. Now a paved road built under a central scheme joins it to the nearest town, and buses run all year.

(i) Name the scheme. [1]

(ii) What kind of road did the village get? [1]

(iii) Give two benefits of such roads. [2]

D3. Case-Based · Oil Without Wheels [4]

A refinery stands hundreds of kilometres from the sea in Uttar Pradesh. No tankers or trains bring it crude oil; a buried steel line brings oil all the way from the Gujarat coast.

(i) Name the mode of transport. [1]

(ii) Name the refinery town on this network. [1]

(iii) Give two advantages of this mode. [2]

D4. Case-Based · The Silting River Port [4]

Dredgers work day and night on a river near a great eastern city to keep the channel deep. Some ships now unload at a newer port downstream.

(i) Name the city port and the river. [1]

(ii) Name the newer port downstream. [1]

(iii) Why does this port need dredging? Give two reasons. [2]

D5. Case-Based · Exports and Imports [4]

A student's table shows that in one year a country sold goods worth ₹ 300 crore abroad and bought goods worth ₹ 400 crore.

(i) What is the balance of trade? [1]

(ii) Is it favourable or unfavourable? [1]

(iii) Give two ways to improve it. [2]

PART E · MAP SKILL

E Map Work: Ports and Airports

Major sea ports and international airports from the CBSE map list (locate and label). Q19 asks any three of four items.

WHAT THE BOARD ASKS

Q19 (3 marks) gives four map items from the whole Geography list; you **locate and label any three**. 2026 (32/1/1 Q19) asked a **sea port in Gujarat** (Kandla); 2025 (32/1/1 Q37(b)) asked **Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee airport** (Amritsar).

Locate and label	What to remember
☐ Kandla – sea port	First after Independence; tidal
☐ Mumbai – sea port	Biggest; natural harbour
☐ Marmagao – sea port	Iron-ore export
☐ New Mangalore – sea port	Kudremukh ore
☐ Kochi – sea port	Lagoon; south-west
☐ Tuticorin – sea port	South-east tip
☐ Chennai – sea port	Oldest artificial
☐ Visakhapatnam – sea port	Deepest land-locked
☐ Paradip – sea port	Iron-ore export
☐ Haldia – sea port	Subsidiary to Kolkata
☐ Amritsar – Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee)	North-west
☐ Delhi – Indira Gandhi International	Capital
☐ Mumbai – Chhatrapati Shivaji	West coast
☐ Chennai – Meenambakkam	East coast
☐ Kolkata – Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	East
☐ Hyderabad – Rajiv Gandhi International	Deccan

Practice drill – use one fresh outline map of India for each round

1. Round 1: the five west-coast ports, north to south.
2. Round 2: the five east-coast ports, south to north.
3. Round 3: the six international airports with their names; then all 16 from memory.

F

PART F · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent Social Science board papers, by topic. Open the official paper and attempt the listed questions.

Frequency	Topic	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**Map: major sea ports and international airports**	1	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q19 (sea port in Gujarat – Kandla) · **2025:** 32/1/1 Q37(b) (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee airport – Amritsar)	A14–A16, B1–B3, B8, B11–B12, B16, D1, D4, map work
★★☆	**Roads and railways**	3–5	No written question in the papers read – school test (NCERT exercises).	A1–A10, B4–B6, B15, B17, B20, C1–C3, D2
★★☆	**Pipelines and waterways**	3	No written question in the papers read – school test.	A11–A13, B7, B13–B14, B18–B19, C4, D3
★★☆	**Trade and balance of trade**	1–3	No written question in the papers read – school test.	A20–A21, B10, C8–C9, D5
★☆☆	**Airways, communication, tourism**	1–3	No written question in the papers read – school test.	A17–A19, A22, B9, C6–C7, C10

Papers read in full (3): 2026 – 32/1/1, 32/5/1 · 2025 – 32/1/1. Only map items came from this chapter. The 2026 32/5/1 copy we used had only Q1–Q18 verified, so its map question is not listed. Download official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers.

G

PART G · YOUR RECORD

My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including the Sunday Chapter Test.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the point you missed, and redo the question after three days.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct point or fact	Redone ✓