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Class Xth Subject Geography. Date 9.1.2021.

Ch: LIFE LINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

IMPORTANT QUESTION on ROADWAY

Question 9.

Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India. Give reasons. (2016 OD, 2013 D)

Or, "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India". Give reasons.

Answer:

Roadways score over railways:

1. Construction of roads is easier and cheaper as compared to railways.
2. Roads provide door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower as compared to railways which generally leave the people and goods at the destined railway stations.
3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slope and, as such, can traverse through mountainous terrain. But railways cannot negotiate steep gradients.
4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
5. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport. They provide links between railway stations, airports and sea ports.
6. They link agricultural farms with markets and industries, thus linking rural and urban areas.

Question 10.

Name six types of roads according to their capacity.

Answer:

Six types of roads:

1. Super Highways —Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor.
2. National Highways
3. State Highways
4. District Roads
5. Other Rural Roads
6. Border Roads.

Question 11.

Write the characteristics of Super Highways, National Highways and State Highways.

Answer:

Super Highways:

1. These are 6-lane roads built by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) under the Road Development Project launched by the government.

2. The major objective of these roads is to reduce time and distance between the mega cities of India, especially the Golden Quadrilateral, which links Mumbai-Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai.
3. Other important roads developed by NHAI are:
 - North-South Corridor linking Srinagar in the North and Kanyakumari in the South and
 - East-West Corridor linking Porbander in Gujarat to Silcher in Assam.

National Highways:

1. These are the primary' road systems which run in the North-South and East-West directions connecting all the states and link extreme parts of the country.
2. These roads are laid and maintained by the Central Government, i.e., Central Public Works Department (CPWD) as they are of national importance.
3. The historical Shershah Suri Marg, now called National Highway No. 1, links Delhi and Amritsar and the longest highway in the country is National Highway No. 7 which links Varanasi and Kanyakumari.

State Highways:

1. Roads linking state capitals with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.
2. These roads are constructed and maintained by State Public Works Department (PWD) in states and union territories.
3. The expenditure or cost and maintenance of these roads is the responsibility of the respective state governments.

Question 12.

Differentiate between District Roads and Other Rural Roads?

Answer:

District Roads:

- District Roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.
- These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

Other Rural Roads:

- Rural roads which link rural areas and villages with towns come under this category.
- These roads received special impetus under the 'Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojna'. Under this scheme, special provisions are made so that every village is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

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