

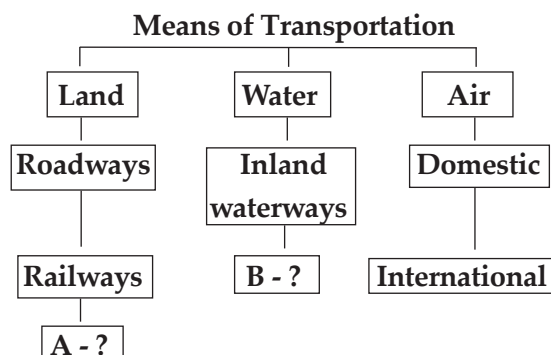
Life lines of National Economy

7

 Objective Section _____ (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]



Ans. A – Pipeline, B – Overseas

 Very Short Answer Type Questions _____ (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Suggest any one way to promote tourism in India. [CBSE OD, Set 2, 2020]

Ans. The tourism in India can be promoted through better transport facilities/promotion of cultural and pilgrim sites.

Q. 2. Suggest any one way to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level in India through information technology. [CBSE OD, Set 3, 2020]

Ans. There should be provision to extend 24 hours STD facility to every village in the country.

Q. 3. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?

OR

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India ?

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. Chennai port is the oldest artificial sea port of India.

OR

Vishakhapatnam is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India.

Q. 4. Name the river related to National Waterways No. 2.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. National Waterways No. 2 is related with the river '*Brahmaputra*'.

Q. 5. Name the river which is related to 'National Waterways' No. 1.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. The river related with 'National Waterways' No. 1 is Ganga. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia was declared as 'National waterways No 1'.

Q. 6. Name the southern terminal station of the 'North-South Corridor'.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. Kanyakumari is the Southern Terminal station of the 'North-South corridor'.

Q. 7. Name the western terminal station of 'East-West Corridor.'

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. 'Porbandar' is the western terminal station of 'East-West Corridor'.

Q. 8. Why was the Haldia sea-port set up?
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2015]

Ans. The Haldia port was set up as a subsidiary port to reduce the pressure on Kolkata port. It was developed in proximity to Haldia city in order to carry bulky cargoes.

Q. 9. What is the major objective to develop Super Highways?
[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2015]

Ans. The reduction of time and distance between the big cities of India is the major objective to develop super highways so as to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

 Short Answer Type Questions-II _____ (3 marks each)

Q. 1. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples.

OR

"Roadways have an edge over Railways." Support the statement with examples.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times because of following reasons:

- (i) As the pace of change has been rapid in modern times, long distance communication has become far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication has immensely improved. The Indian Postal Network, handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards, mails, book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals are all carried through various means of transport. Mail Channels such as Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel etc. have introduced to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities.
- (ii) The Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) telephone facility has marked as evolution in strengthening telecom networks in India by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.
- (iii) Mass Communication, a means of entertainment as well as a medium of creating awareness covers a wide range including radio, television,

newspapers, magazines, books, and films. Example : All India Radio (Akashvani), Doordarshan.

OR

Ans. Roadways have an edge over Railways because of following reason:

- (i) Road transport operating cost is cheaper than rail transport.
- (ii) Road transport is easy to access in hilly areas whereas in rail transport it's difficult to reach such places.
- (iii) Door to door transportation can only be provided by roadways.
- (iv) Construction and maintenance cost is less in road transport whereas it's more in rail transport.
- (v) Road transport is better than rail transport to transport goods for short distance.

Q. 2. Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. [CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans.

- (i) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- (ii) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- (iii) Transportation help in the development of all three sectors : primary, secondary and tertiary. Therefore, efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

Q. 3. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement. [CBSE, 2018]



Topper's Answers

	<u>Introduction : Transport facilitates trade & commerce that is pre-requisite for development</u>
(a)	<u>Dense and efficient network of transport aids trade and commerce by increasing the ease with which they can be taken from one place to another. (products and raw materials)</u>
(b)	<u>They increase accessibility to markets and site of production. Save time and labour. Act as an integrating force. As resources are space bound no country can sustain without trade (International/National) which is superseded by transport and communication.</u>
(c)	<u>Increased technology in transport has linked the countries, made a global village, binded the economic life, aided in development of agriculture and rural areas along with industries and urban development.</u>
(d)	<u>It has increase foreign investment and foreign trade by globalization.</u>
	<u>Conclusion : Thus, trade transport is pre-requisite for local and national development</u>

- Ans. (i) Whether for an individual or for any industry use, materials and services are required on daily basis. Goods and services do not move from supply points to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from supply location to demand locations necessitates the need of transport.
- (ii) Movements of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e., land, water and air. Based on these, transport is divided/classified into land, water and air transport.
- (iii) The pace of development of a country and region depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space within the shortest time. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisite for fast development.

Q. 4. Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. Transportation and communication have made our life prosperous and comfortable in the following ways:

- (i) Because of transport, raw materials reach the factory and finished products reach to consumers. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over time. Therefore, efficient means of transport are a pre requisite for fast development.
- (ii) Apart from transport, the ease and mode of communications, like mobiles, internet, and Wi-Fi makes seamless flow of information possible.

- (iii) Today, India is well linked with the rest of world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspaper, radio, television, cinema and internet etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trade from local to international level has added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and has substantially added to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

Q. 5. "Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." Support the statement.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. The main reasons for the growth of tourism industry in India over the last three decades are:

- (i) Over 2.6 million tourists visit India every year and this number is increasing every year. It contributes to nearly 21,828 crore rupees as foreign exchange. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (ii) It has pleasing weather conditions throughout the year for the tourists in comparison of western countries.
- (iii) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage, medical, economic, culture, business, adventure tourism, etc.
- (iv) It had made access easier in the North-Eastern states and interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal.
- (v) It has become easier now-a-days to transport valuable goods, life saving drugs, perishable commodities, mail, etc., to distant places in short time.

Thus, it plays an important role for popularising world class monuments around the world which enhances Indian tourism and contributes to its economy.

Q. 6. Evaluate any three features of 'Golden Quadrilateral' Super Highways.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. The three features of 'Golden Quadrilateral' Super Highways are:

- (i) It is a broad network of six lane of super highways including North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor. It is a major road development project that connects Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai.
- (ii) Delhi National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is implementing this gigantic project. With the Quadrilateral road network, movement of trade has become easy from one corner to other corner in India.
- (iii) This road network is connected to 10 major ports, namely Kandla, Nhava-Sheva, Mormugao, Tuticorin, Chennai and Ennore, Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Haldia and Mumbai.

Q. 7. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. Fast and efficient means of transport is the most desirable requirement of movement of goods and services. It plays a vital role in the development of a country.

- (i) We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are easily available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places.
- (ii) Goods and services do not move from supply location to demand location on their own. The movement of these goods and services needs transportation.
- (iii) The products come to the consumers by transportation.
- (iv) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

Q. 8. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development." Express your view in favour of this statement.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development". This

statement can be justified with the help of following arguments:

- (i) Transportation system helps to link various regions in the country—from developed to the underdeveloped, from rural to urban, thus joining the people of different regions closer to one another.
- (ii) Transport facilitates close link between the producers and the consumers of goods.
- (iii) It helps in the development of various industries as it makes available the raw materials to them and also distributed the finished goods to the consumers.

Q. 9. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India. It is the lifeline of the country as mentioned below:

- (i) The Indian Railway have a network of 7,031 stations, 7,817 locomotives, 5,321 passenger service vehicles, 4,904

other coach vehicles and 2,28,170 wagons as on 31st March, 2004.

- (ii) Railway are useful in conducting business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
- (iii) It is the largest public undertaking in the country. Thus, the railway is playing an important role in our economy.

Q. 10. Describe any three features of waterways in India.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2015]

Ans. India is a riverine country and has a long coastline. Thus, waterways play an important role in the economy.

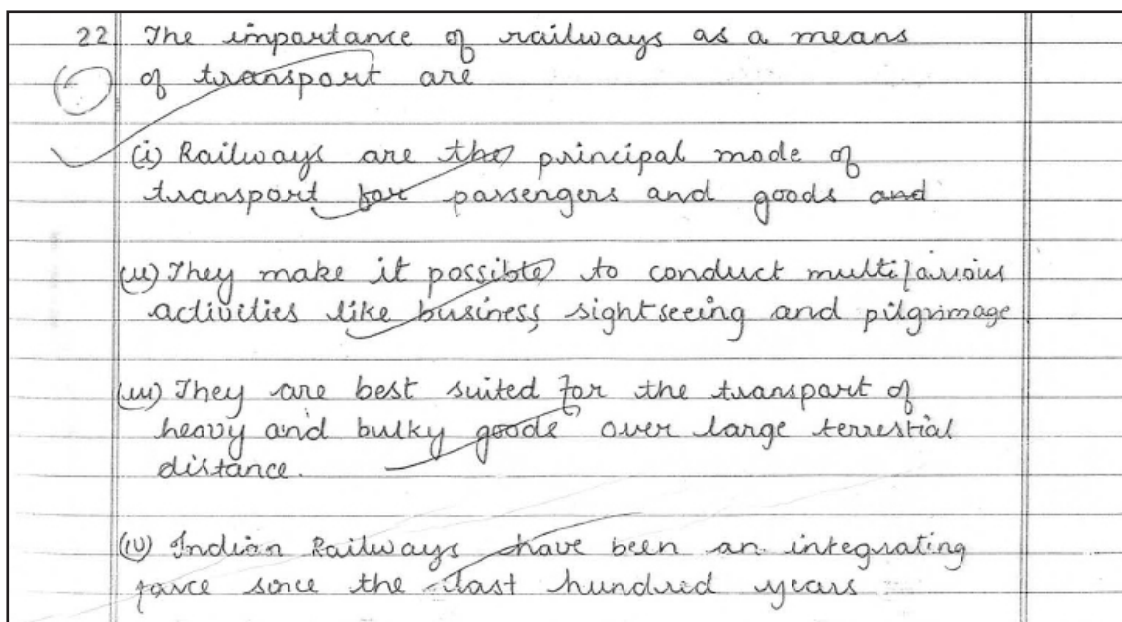
- (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance.
- (iii) It is fuel efficient, environment friendly mode of transport. Hence, 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by sea.

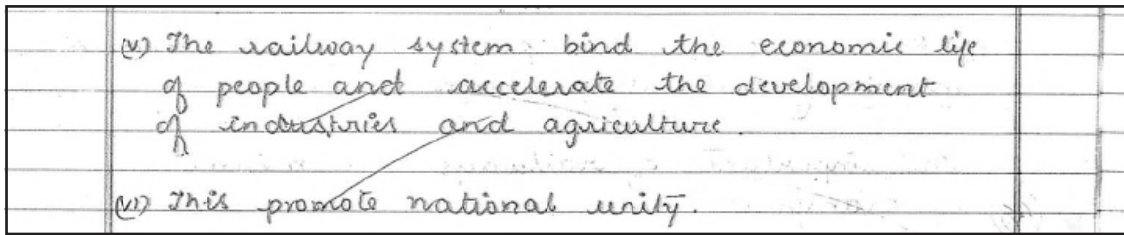
Long Answer Type Questions _____ (5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the importance of Railways as a means of transport.

[CBSE, 2019]

 Topper's Answers





Q. 2. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India'. Support the statement.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. Roadways are better and have an edge over railways in India. Reasons are:

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway line.
- (ii) Roads can transverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains. Roads can be made where sharp turning/bends are required.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation for few persons and relatively small amount of goods over shorter distances as compared to railways.
- (v) It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of additional loading and unloading is avoided.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as, they provide a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.

Q. 3. 'Indian Railways accelerates the economic life of the country as well as the development of industry and agriculture.' Support the statement with examples.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. Indian Railways accelerates the economic life of the country. This statement is correct for the following reasons:

- (i) Railways are the principle mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- (ii) Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight-seeing, pilgrimage.

(iii) Apart from an important means of transport, the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.

(iv) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of industry and agriculture.

(v) Railways in India is important for the development of industry and agriculture as it works as transport of goods and grains across the country.

Q. 4. "The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development." Justify the statement.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of economic development".

The statement can be justified through the following point:

- (i) As no country is self-sufficient in all resources, it cannot survive without international trade.
- (ii) If the balance of international trade is favourable in a country, it will be able to earn more foreign exchange.
- (iii) International trade encourages a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting those goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.
- (iv) A country's economic development and prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.
- (v) A country can earn large amount of foreign exchange through international trade. India exports approximately 7500 commodities to about 190 countries and imports about 6000 commodities from 140 countries. India exported commodities worth US \$ 318.2 billion in 2014. And India's share in export is increasing every year.

Q. 5. Explain any five major problems faced by road transport in India.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2016]

Ans. Five major problems faced by the road transport in India are as follows:

- (i) Road network is inadequate in India.
- (ii) About half of the roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season.
- (iii) The roadways are highly congested in cities.
- (iv) Most of the bridges are old and narrow.
- (v) Disrespect of the traffic rules is a major problem. Citizen have a casual attitude towards traffic rules, which leads to accidents causing traffic jams.

Q. 6. What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2016]

Ans. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

Importance of international trade are:

- (i) International trade of a country is factor to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) It is considered as the economic barometer for a country.
- (iii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- (iv) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks.
- (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
- (vi) India has been observing 24 December as the National Consumers' Day. It was on this day, that the Indian Parliament erected the Consumer Protection Act in 1986.

Q. 7. Classify communication services into two categories? Explain main features of each.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2016]

Ans. The communication service can be mass communication services or personal communication services. For mass

communication, the means used are TV, internet, radio, newspapers, etc., where as for personal communication mobile, social network, letters, etc., are being used. Mass communication is for the masses which makes them aware about the things happening around the world, whereas the means of personal communication is related to single individual which maintains the privacy of the concerned.

Q. 8. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. Physiographic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern are:

- (i) The Northern Plains with their vast land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for the growth of railways, although crossing wide rivers posed some obstacles.
- (ii) In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracks were laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- (iii) The Himalayan mountain regions were unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, undulating terrain and low traffic.
- (iv) It is difficult to lay railway tracks in the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forest areas of states in Central India, For example Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Economic Factors that influenced are:

- (i) State funding played a vital role in the development of railways across the nation.
- (ii) The state with flexible laws supported the growth of railways.
- (iii) The places that were highly industrialized attracted the development of railway.

Map Based Questions

Q. 1. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.

(B) The place where Indigo Planters organised Satyagraha.

(b) On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols :

(i) Haldia — Major sea port

(ii) Mohali — Software technology park

(iii) Vijayanagar — Iron and Steel Industrial Centre

(iv) Naraura — Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Tehri — Dam

(vi) Thiruvananthapuram — International Airport

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. (a)



(b)



Q. 2. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

(i) Sardar Sarovar — Dam

(ii) Bhilai — Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Pune — Software Technology Park

(iv) Kochi — Major Sea Port

(v) Indore — Cotton Textile Industry

(vi) Naraura — Nuclear Power Plant

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. (a)



(b)



Q. 3. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(b) The place from where Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in favour of Indigo planters.

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same

given political outline map of India :

(i) Tarapur — Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Tungabhadra — Dam

(iii) Mohali — Software Technology Park

(iv) Kandla — Major Sea Port

(v) Indore — Cotton Textile Industry

(vi) Durgapur — Iron and Steel Plant

[CBSE, 2019]

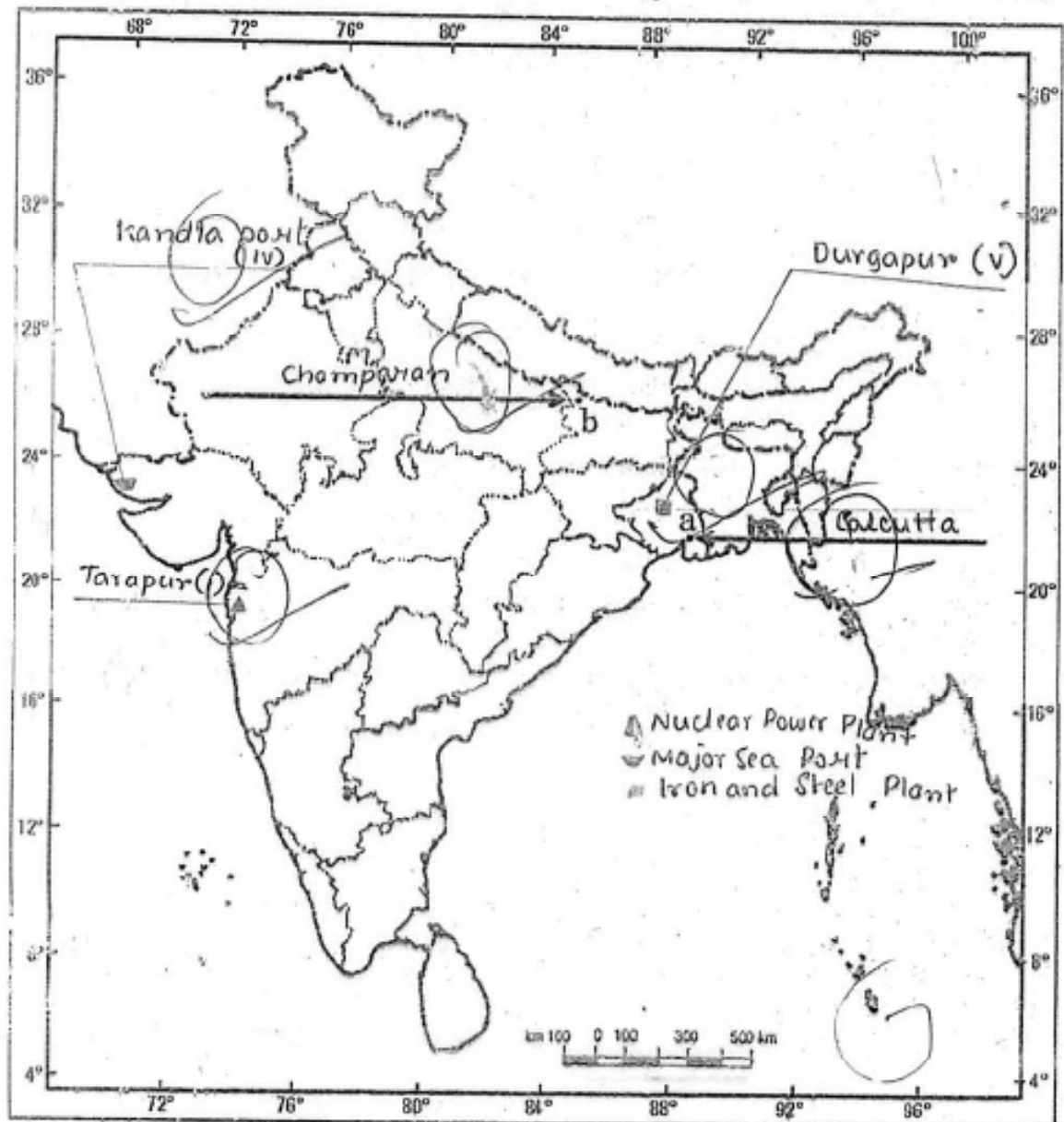




प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

For question no. 26

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (संज्ञा-चित्र)
Outline Map of India (Political)



32/4/2

Q. 4. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.

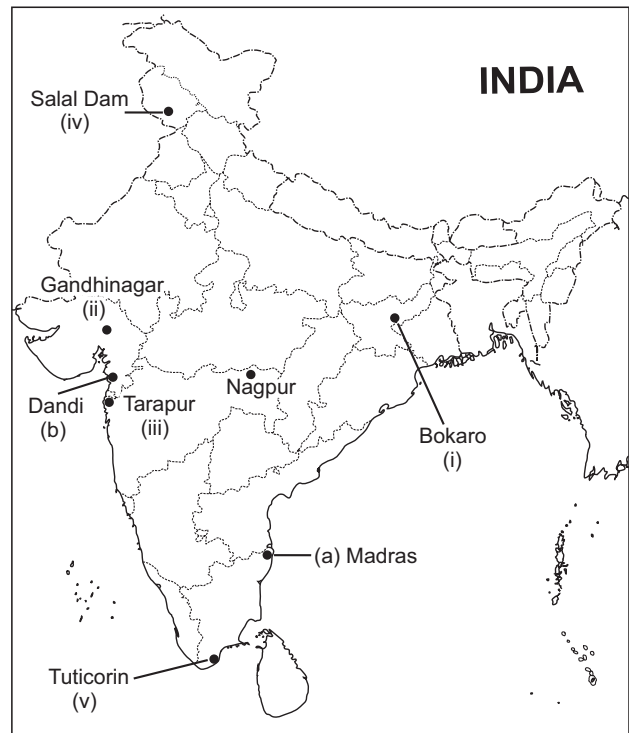
(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

- (i) Bokaro—Iron and Steel Plant
- (ii) Gandhinagar—Software Technology Park
- (iii) Tarapur—Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Salal—Dam
- (v) Tuticorin—Seaport

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]



Ans.



Q. 5. (A) Two features a and b are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

- (i) Kalpakkam—Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Vijayanagar—Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Noida—Software Technology Park
- (iv) Paradweep—Sea Port
- (v) Sardar Sarovar—Dam



[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2019]

Q. 6. (A) Two features a and b are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(b) The place where Gandhiji organised "Satyagraha" in favour of cotton mill workers.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

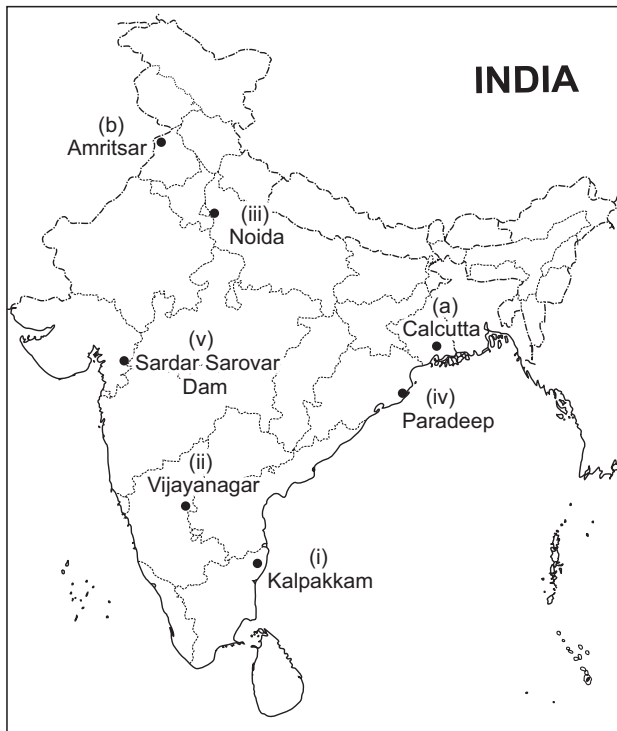
(i) Raja Sansi—International Airport

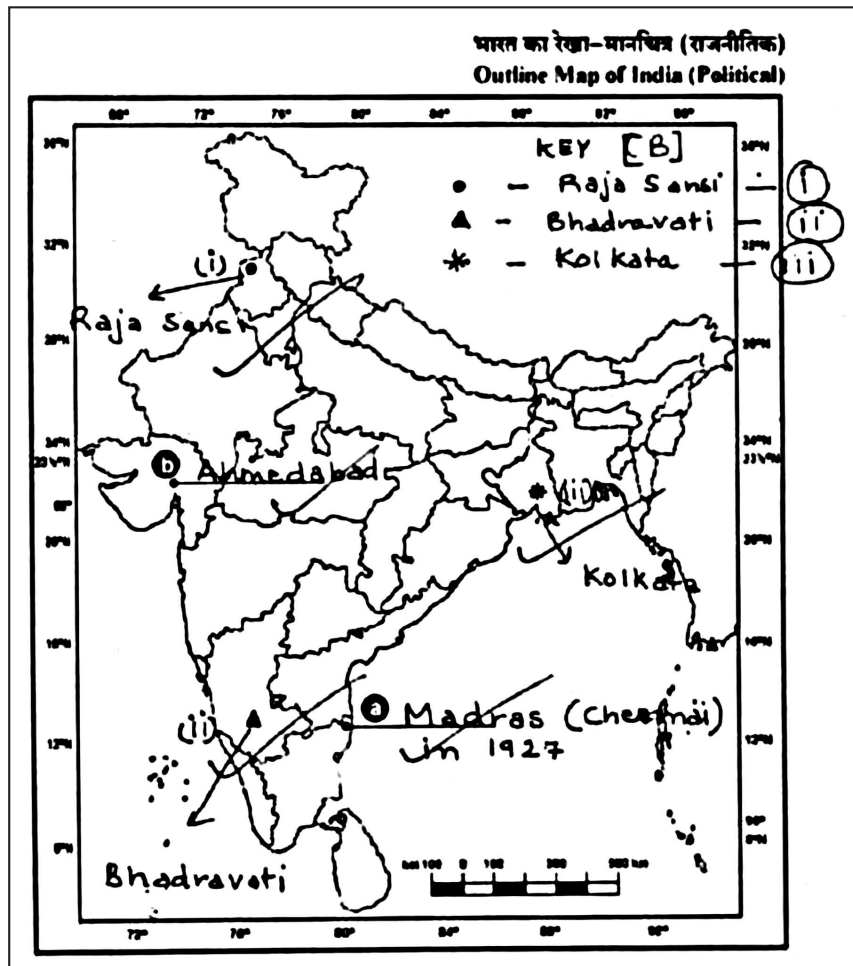
(ii) Bhadravasti—Iron and Steel Plants

(iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal

[CBSE Delhi, 2018]

Ans.





Ans.



Q. 7. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

- A. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- B. The place where the Indian National Congress session (1927) was held.
- C. The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.



[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans.

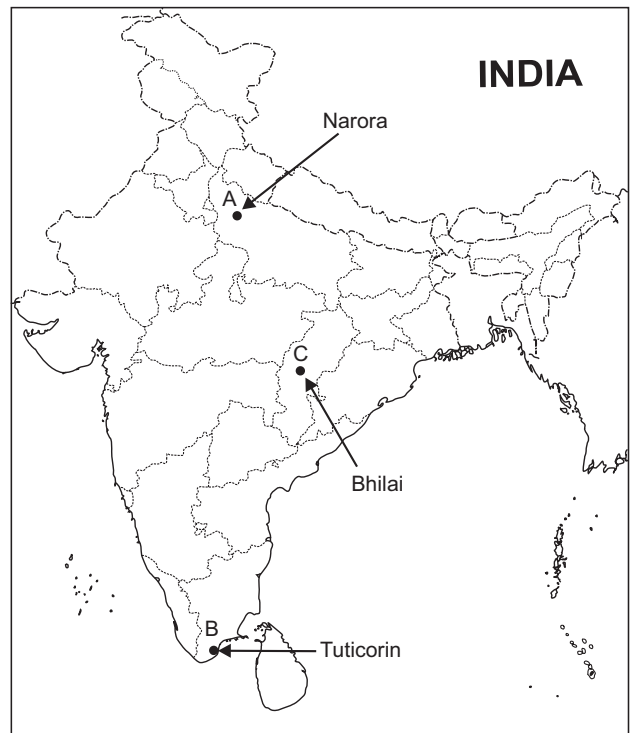


Q. 8. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols:

- A. Narora—Nuclear Power Plant.
- B. Tuticorin—Major Sea Port.
- C. Bhilai—Iron and Steel Plant.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans.



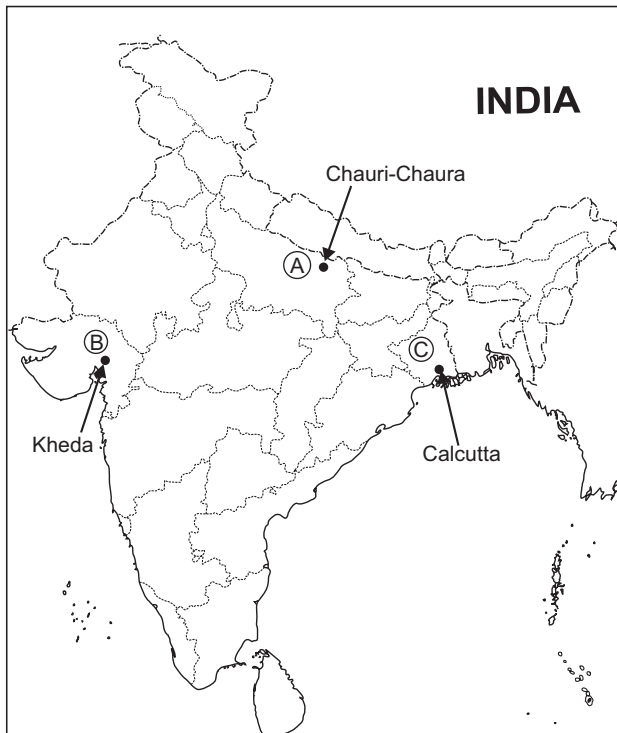
Q. 9. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:



- A. The place, related to the calling off the 'Non-Cooperation Movement.'
- B. The place where the 'Peasants Satyagraha' was started.
- C. Name the place where 'Indian National Congress' session (September 1920) was held.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans.



Q. 10. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- A. Salem-Iron and Steel Centre.
 - B. Kandla-Major Sea Port.
 - C. Hyderabad-Software Technology Park.
- [CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans.



Q. 11. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

- A. The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- B. The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.



[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans.



Q. 12. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- A. Oil Field - Digboi
- B. Iron and Steel Plant - Bhilai
- C. Major Sea Port - Kochi

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

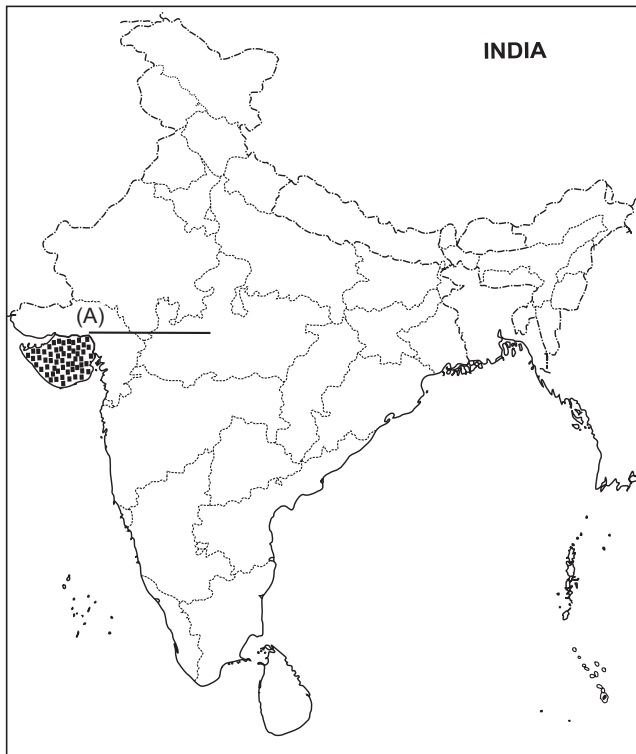
Ans.



Q. 13. (a) One feature A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map:

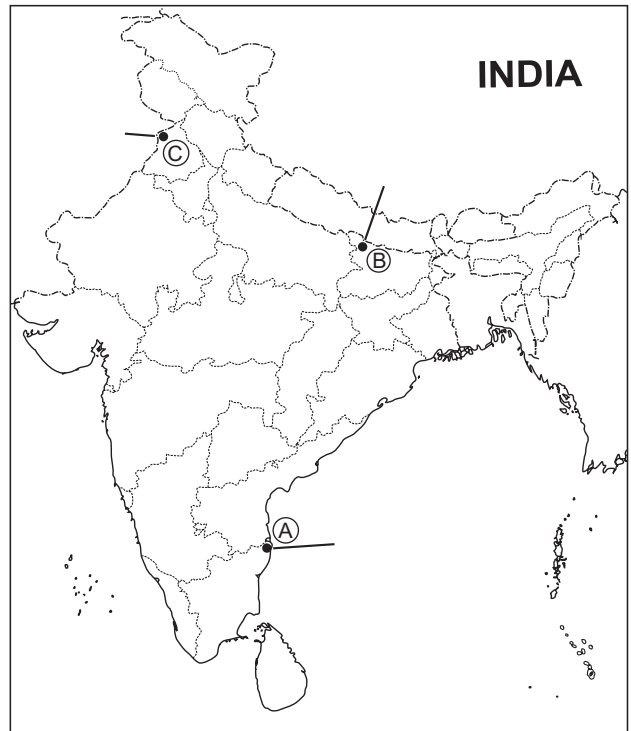
- (A) A soil type
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols:
- (B) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (C) A State which is the major producer of Cotton.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 1, 2016]

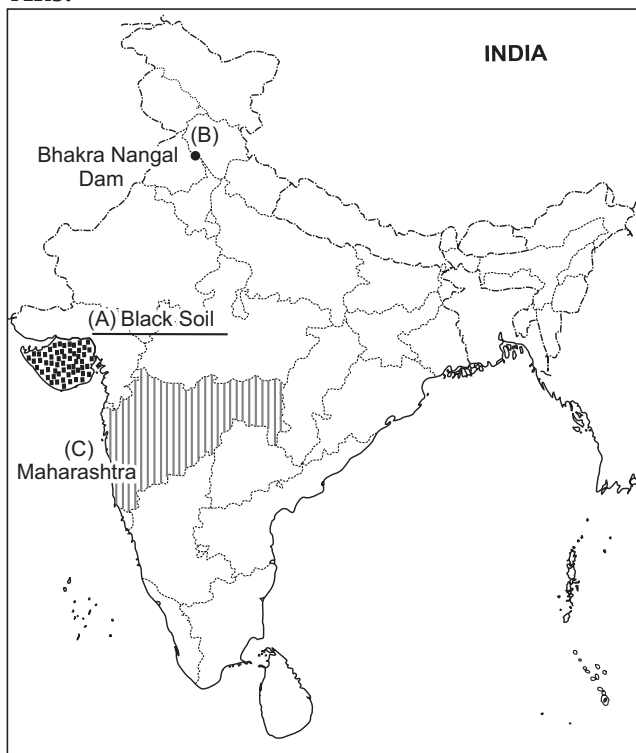


- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- B. The place associated with peasant's Satyagraha.
- C. The city associated with the Jallian-wala Bagh incident.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]



Ans.



Q. 14. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

Ans.



Q. 15. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- A. Ankleshwar—Oil field.
- B. Durgapur—Iron and steel plant.
- C. Tuticorin—Major seaport

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans.



Q. 16. (a) One feature A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this feature with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map:

(A) A soil type.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols:

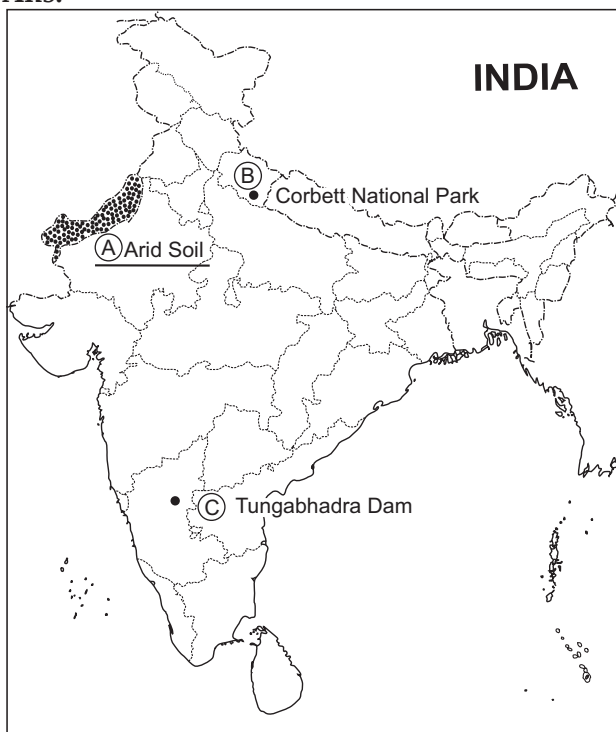
(B) Corbett National Park

(C) Tungabhadra Dam

[CBSE Term 1, 2015]



Ans.



Q. 17. Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the lines marked in the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

- B. The place associated with the peasant's Satyagraha.
C. The place related to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]



Ans.



Q. 18. Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write

their correct names of the lines marked in the map:

- A. Iron-ore mines
B. Terminal Station of East-West Corridor

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

- C. Vishakhapatnam – Software Technology Park.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]



Ans.



Q. 19. Three features A, B and C are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

- A.** The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
- B.** The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- C.** The place where the peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.



[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans.



Q. 20. 20.1 On the given political outline map of India, two features A and B are marked. Identify these features with the help of the following information:

- A.** Iron-ore mines
- B.** Terminal station of North-South Corridor

20.2 On the same map locate and label the following:

- C.** Gandhinagar Software Technology Park.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]



Ans.

