

CHAPTER

6

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Syllabus

- Importance of means of Communication and Transportation.
- Trade and Tourism.



TOPIC-1 Means of Transport

Quick Review

- Goods are transported from supply to demand locations by people called traders. Transport is a key factor that influences India's rapid economic development. Based on the medium it uses, the means of transport can be divided into land transport, water transport and air transport.
- Land transport includes roadways, railways and pipelines. Pipelines are used to transport liquid and gaseous material over long distances.
- Water transport can be classified as inland transport and overseas transport. Inland transport happens along coastline between two domestic ports or through inland waterways. Overseas transport involves sending goods from one country to another. Air transport can be classified as domestic and international. Private and government-run domestic airways connect different cities of India. International airways connect India with destinations in all parts of the world.
- Modern advances in science and technology have not left any part of the world inaccessible. Thus, the world appears a much smaller place today.
- Trade requires some means of exchanging ideas and connecting with people. This is where communication comes in. While transport physically transfers people and goods from one place to another, means of communication allow people in different locations to connect with each other without actually travelling.
- Some common means of communication are radio, television, cinema, newspapers, Internet, fax and phone services. A dense, efficient network of transport, and extensive, reliable means of communication are the true lifelines of trade and economic development for India and the rest of the world.
- **There are five types of transport systems in India — roadways, railways, pipelines, waterways and airways.**
- **Roadways:** A number of roads were built during the Mughal rule. Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) in the east to Peshawar (now in Pakistan) in the west.
- **Railways:** The railways are now more than 150 years old in India. The total track length of railways is about 121,407km. While the total route length of the network is 68,525 km. India has the second largest railway network in Asia and the sixth largest railway network after USA, Russia, Canada, Germany and China. The Indian Railways carry 40,000 lakh passengers and 4,000 lakh tonnes of goods a year. It had a fleet of 9,213 locomotives, 53,220 passenger service vehicles, 6,493 other coach vehicles and 2,29,381 wagons as on 31st March 2011.
- **Pipelines** were earlier used for the transportation of water and now they are being used for the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
- **Inland Waterways** have a length of 14,500 km. There are 111 officially notified Inland National Waterways (NWs) in India identified for the purposes of inland water transport, as per The National Waterways Act, 2016. Out of the 111 NWs, 106 were created in 2016. The NW network covers around 20,275.5 km. NW-1, 2, & 3 are already operational.

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- The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1,620 km). — National Waterway No. 1.
 - The Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km). — National Waterway No. 2.
 - Kollam-Kozhikode stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara canal and Udyogmandal canal in Kerala - National Waterway No. 3.
- **Airways** are the fastest mode of transport but they are the costliest ones. In 1953, air transport was nationalised. 486 existing airports declared as potential airport for UDAN-RCS. There are 24 international airports.

Know the Terms

- **International Airports:** An international airport is an airport that offers customs and immigration facilities for passengers travelling between countries. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Bengaluru, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Guwahati and Cochin.
- **Domestic Airports:** There are 134 airports. An Overview. The government owned Airports Authority of India (AAI) operates 122 airports and civil enclaves out of a total of 449 airports and airstrips located throughout India. Airports are managed by the Airport Authority of India.

Know the Facts

- **Seaports:** India has 12 major, 181 medium and minor seaports.
- **Major Ports on the West Coast:** Kandla, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva), Marmagao, New Mangalore and Cochin.
- **Major Ports on the East Coast:** Kolkata, Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin.
- **Biggest Port:** Mumbai.

Know the Links

- www.authorstream.com/Presentation/...transport-system-indi
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- Ⓐ Q. 1. What is the major objective to develop Super Highways? [Board Term-II, Set-III, 2015]
- Ans. The major objective of developing Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega-cities of India. 1
- Ⓐ Q. 2. What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India? [Board Term-II SQP-2016]
- Ans. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India to transport liquids as well as solids in slurry form. 1 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]
- Ⓐ Q. 3. Why was Jawaharlal Nehru port developed? [Board Term-II, Foreign (Set-III) 2015]
- Ans. To decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for the region. 1
- ⓪ Q. 4. Why was the Haldia seaport Set-up? [Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-III, 2015]
- Ans. Haldia seaport was Set-up as a subsidiary port to relieve growing pressure on Kolkata port. 1
- Ⓐ Q. 5. What are known as lifelines of the national economy?
- Ans. Means of transport and communication. 1
- Ⓐ Q. 6. What are the two major means of land transport?
- Ans. (i) Roadways (ii) Railways. 1



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- ⓪ Q.1. Explain four advantages of road transport in India. [NCERT] [Board Term-II, 2011]
- Ans. Advantages of roadways over railways are :
- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than railway lines.
 - (ii) Roads can be constructed easily in hilly terrains and undulating topography.
 - (iii) Roadways act as a feeder to other modes of transport, as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
 - (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
- Ⓐ Q. 2. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West Corridors join which terminal cities. [Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. (i) The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a major road development project linking Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai – Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways.

(ii) The two major objectives of these Super Highways projects are to (a) reduce the time and (b) distance between the mega cities of India.

(iii) The North-South Corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat).

1+1+1=3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

Q. 3. Describe the rural roads in India?

[Board Term-II, Set-WVIVSA5, 2015]

Ans. (i) Rural roads link rural areas and villages with towns.

(ii) These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.

(iii) Special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

1×3=3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 4. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads? What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation?

[Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. Metalled roads are made of either cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal therefore, these are durable over unmetalled road. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season. Border roads play an important role in connecting strategically important difficult areas and helps in the economic development of the area. National Highways are the primary road system which links extreme parts of the country.

1 + 2 = 3

Q. 5. Describe three major problems faced by the road transport in India.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-III, 2015]

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

(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.

1 × 3 = 3

Q. 6. Elaborate any three advantages of railways in India. [Board Term-II, Set KCG34U9, 2016]

Ans. Advantages of railways in India are as follows :

(i) It is both convenient and safer to travel long distances by railways.

(ii) They give employment to a large number of people.

(iii) Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

1 × 3 = 3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 7. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-I, 2015]

Ans. The importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is :

(i) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.

(ii) It is suitable for long distance travel.

(iii) Plays an important role in national integration.

(iv) Railways bind the economic life of the country.

(v) It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture.

(vi) Today the railways have become more important than all other means of transport put together.

(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 8. Explain any four qualitative improvements made in Indian Railways. [Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. (i) Conversion of meter gauge to broad gauge.

(ii) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This has increased the speed and haulage capacity.

(iii) The replacement of steam engine run by coal has improved the environment of stations and its surroundings.

(iv) Railways routes have been extended to areas where there was no railway line earlier.

3

(Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

Q. 9. Explain any three major problems faced by Indian Railways. [Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. Problems faced by Indian railways are:

(i) It lacks repair and maintenance of tracks and bridges.

(ii) India as the railways operation is on their gauges and shift from gauge to another is a problem.

(iii) Rail traffic has increased and the old tracks are not able to carry the increased load and accidents are frequent.

1 × 3 = 3

Q. 10. What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same.

[Board Term-II SQP-2016]

Ans. Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport these days. In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

Merits:

(i) Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.

(ii) Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.

(iii) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
Demerits:

- (i) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.
- (ii) Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resource like water, mineral oil, etc. $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 11. Explain any four advantages of pipeline transportation. [Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. The four advantages of pipeline transportation are :

- (i) Both solid (when converted into slurry) liquid and gases can be transported through pipelines
- (ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- (iii) Trans-shipment of losses and delays are minimal.
- (iv) It is economical to transport petroleum, natural gas, fertilizers to interior places. (Any three) 3

Q. 12. Describe any three features of waterways in India.

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi (Set-2) 2015]

Ans. Features of waterways in India are :

- (i) India has been one of the seafaring countries.
- (ii) Sea men sailed far and near; carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture.
- (iii) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (iv) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance.
- (v) It is fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- (vi) 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by se

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 13. Describe any three factors that accord prominence to airways as a mode of transportation.

[Board Term-II, Set RKZQI05, 2015]

Ans. Following are the factors that accord airways prominence as a mode of transportation :

- (i) They are the fastest mode of transportation.
- (ii) They are the best means of transport for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.
- (iii) Airways play a vital role in the event of natural and human-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquake, epidemics and war by virtue of their swiftness. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 14. Why is air travel preferred in the north-eastern states of India? Explain. [Board Term-II, 2014]

Ans. Air transport is more popular in North-Eastern India because:

- (i) Big and wide rivers are present there, due to which rail or road bridges over them are difficult and costly to construct. These rivers also get flooded frequently, due to which surface communication links are damaged.
- (ii) This area has dissected relief features, preventing durable construction of rail and road links.
- (iii) Dense forests in this region create many difficulties in construction of railway lines and roads. 3

Q. 15. Explain the importance of 'Border Roads' for India. [Board Outside Delhi Compartment, Set I, II, III, 2017]

Ans. (i) Border Roads Organisation was established in 1960. It constructs and maintains roads.

(ii) It was established for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the north and north-eastern border areas.

(iii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain. 3

Q. 16. "The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors." Support the statement with suitable examples.

[Board Delhi Compartment, Set I, II, III, 2017]

Ans. Examples of the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country being influenced by physiographic and economic factors are :

Physiographic Factors

- (i) The Northern Plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for growth of railways.
- (ii) The Himalayan mountain regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, undulating terrain and low traffic.
- (iii) It is difficult to lay railway tracks in the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, Rann of Kutch.

Economic Factors

- (i) The state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways.
- (ii) The places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways.
- (iii) Since the growth of both is complimentary to each other, e.g., recently railway network is enhancing along the industrial corridors 3



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. What is the importance of transport? Mention the various means of transport available in India.

[Board Term-II, Set-68039, 2011]

Ans. Means of transport :

- (i) Roadways
 - (ii) Railways
 - (iii) Pipelines
 - (iv) Waterways
 - (v) Airways.
- (Any three)

Importance of Transport:

- (i) Connects the people.
- (ii) Sense of belonging in the people living at far places.
- (iii) Helpful for business activities.
- (iv) Helpful in the period of crisis.

(Any three) $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

Q. 2. What is the significance of 'Border Roads'? Explain.

[NCERT]

[Board Term-II, Set-68016, 2011]

- Ans.** (i) Border road organization was established in 1960.
- (ii) This organization develops the roads of strategic importance in the North and the East border areas.
- (iii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- (iv) These roads have enabled the economy to develop in the border areas

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

Q. 3. Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India.

[Board Term-II, 2013]

Ans. Five problems faced by road transport in India are given below :

- (i) Volume of traffic and passengers is very large.
- (ii) Road network is inadequate.
- (iii) Half the roads are unmetalled, which limits their usage in rainy seasons.
- (iv) National highways too are inadequate.
- (v) Roadways are highly congested in cities and most bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

Q. 4. Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, 2016]

Ans. The distribution pattern of the Railway network :

- (i) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth.
- (ii) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- (iii) The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iv) It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- (v) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- (vi) The development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 5. Describe any two merits of railways and any two problems being faced by the railways.

[Board Term-II, Set-02/B1, 2011]

Ans. (i) The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India :

- (a) Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
- (b) Railways are useful in conducting business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over long distances.
- (c) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. (Any two)

(ii) The following problems are being faced by the railways :

- (a) Travelling without ticket.
- (b) Thefts and damaging railway property.
- (c) Stopping of trains without any emergency or necessity.

(Any two) $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

Q. 6. "Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India." Explain.

[Board Term-II, Set-68040, 2011]

Ans. (i) Previously these were used to transport water to cities and industries.

- (ii) Presently these are used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
- (iii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running costs are minimal.
- (iv) It rules out delay and losses. Some networks are from oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

Q. 7. Elaborate any two important networks of pipeline transportation in India along with their routes.

[Board Term-II, 2014, 2011]

Ans. (i) **Commodities transported by pipelines:**

Crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas and even solids in the form of slurry.

(ii) **Network :**

- (a) From upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
- (b) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonapat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
- (c) From Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (5)

Q. 8. Highlight any five features of Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline.

[Board Term-II, Set-KCG34U9, 2016]

- Ans.** (i) This pipeline is about 1700 km. long.
 (ii) Hazira–Jaipur–Jagdishpur cross country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassien with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
 (iii) This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production.
 (iv) The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
 (v) Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.

$1 \times 5 = 5$
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

- U Q. 9. Name the longest National Waterway of India. Write any three points of importance of waterways. [Board Term-II, Set-37/B1, 2011]

Ans. The longest National Waterway of India is the Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia.

Importance of waterways :

- (i) It is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- (ii) It is a fuel efficient and environment friendly.
- (iii) More than 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by the sea.
- (iv) It is the cheapest means of transport.
- (v) They are the natural routes which do not involve cost of construction.

(Any four) $1 + 4 = 5$
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

- U Q. 10. Explain any five characteristics of Kandla Sea-port. [Board Term-II, Set-68026, 2011]

Ans. Characteristics of Kandla sea port :

- (i) First port developed soon after India got independence.
- (ii) Reduced the volume of traffic on Mumbai port.
- (iii) Tidal port.
- (iv) Caters exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrialised states.
- (v) Free trade zone.

$1 \times 5 = 5$
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

- U Q. 11. Explain any five merits of Air transport. [Board Term-II, Set-68009, 2011]

Ans. Merits of Air Transport are :

- (i) It is the most comfortable mode of transport.
- (ii) It is the fastest mode.
- (iii) It is the prestigious mode of transport.
- (iv) It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountain and dreary deserts.
- (v) Dense forests and oceans are not problems for air transport. It covers them with great ease.

$1 \times 5 = 5$ [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

- U Q. 12. Why is air travel more popular in the North-Eastern states of India? Explain. [Board Term-II, Foreign Set-II, 2016]

Ans. Air Transport is considered as an important means of transport in the North-Eastern part of our country because :

- (i) **Big rivers:** Presence of big rivers like Brahmaputra make it difficult to construct roads and railways. Airways are suitable when rivers get flooded.
- (ii) **Dissected relief:** Uneven surface-not suitable for the construction of roadways and railways-costly affair-can be easily travelled by airways.
- (iii) **Dense forests:** Dense forests hamper the construction of roadways and railways.
- (iv) **International Frontiers:** International borders of Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, etc., can be easily travelled by airways without much hassles.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$ [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

- U Q. 13. Explain any five merits of road transport. [Board Outside Delhi Compartment, Set I, III, 2017]

OR

- A "Roadways have an edge over the railways in India." support the statement with examples. [Board Delhi Compartment, Set I, III, 2017]

Ans. Merits of road Transport are:

- (i) Roads need less capital than the railways.
- (ii) Road transport provides door-to-door service.
- (iii) The road transport provides flexible service to men and materials.
- (iv) Road transport is useful in small distances.
- (v) Road transport is helpful in production of perishable goods as it facilitates the distribution of perishable goods from point of production to point of consumption.
- (vi) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$



TOPIC-2

Means of Communication

Quick Review

- Communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. From the earliest times, human beings have felt the need to communicate with each other. The latest advances in communication are about enabling communication over long distances without the need for change in location of the sender or receiver.

- Communication is of two types: personal communication and mass communication. Personal communication is where just two or a small group of people communicate with each other. Personal letters, e-mails and phone calls are examples of inter-personal communication.
- Mass communication is communication referred to an indefinite number of people spread over a large geographical area. Radio, television, cinema, newspapers, magazines and internet, are examples of mass communication.
- India's postal service is the largest of its kind in the world where the services are provided by the Department of Posts of the Government of India. The Indian postal service handles both letters and parcels. Post cards and envelopes are classified as first-class mail and are delivered on priority using both air and land transport.
- Packets of books, and registered newspapers and periodicals are classified as second-class mail, and are delivered using surface transport like roadways, railways and ships.
- The Indian postal service has introduced six channels for quicker delivery of letters in large town and cities, called the Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
- The telecom network in India is the largest in Asia, with about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. All the urban centres and over two-thirds of Indian villages are now connected with subscriber trunk dialling, or STD facility.
- The Government of India has made provisions for 24-hour STD facility in every village of India. A uniform rate of STD calls from anywhere in India is possible due to the integration of our space and communication technology development programmes.
- Radio, television, cinema, books, newspapers, magazines and the Internet serve the dual purpose of providing entertainment and information to the masses.
- All India Radio Akashwani broadcasts a variety of programmes in regional languages all over India. Doordarsha, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. Doordarshan broadcasts a variety of Programmes from entertainment, news and information to sports and educational programmes, etc., for all age groups.
- Periodicals are publications like newspapers and magazines published at regular intervals, from daily to weekly to monthly to yearly. Daily newspapers in India are published in more than 100 languages and dialects. Hindi has the largest share of newspaper publication, followed by English and Urdu.
- The Indian film industry is the largest producers of feature films in the world and also produces short films and video films.
- The Central Board of Film Certification, more commonly known as the Censor Board, certifies all Indian and foreign films before they can be released in India.

Know the Terms

- **Communication:** The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or using some other medium, e.g., phones, letters, television, etc.
- **Personal Communication:** It includes postcards, letters, telegrams, telephones and internet.
- **Mass Communication:** It includes handbooks, journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television and films. They are of two types: (i) print media, (ii) electronic media.
- **Personal Written Communication:** Indian postal network — 1.5 lakh post offices in India.
- **First-Class Mail:** Mail that is air lifted between stations.
- **Second-Class Mail:** Mail that is carried by surface covering land and water transport.

Know the Link

- www.preservearticles.com/201101062722/communication



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. Name mail channels introduced by Indian postal network.

Ans. Six mail channels for quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities:

- (i) Rajdhani Channel,
- (ii) Metro Channel,

- (iii) Green Channel,
- (iv) Business Channel,
- (v) Bulk Mail Channel
- (vi) Periodical Channel.

(Any two) $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

Q. 2. Which communication service in India is the largest in the world?

Ans. Postal network. 1

Q. 3. What is the main difference between personal communication and mass communication?

Ans. Personal communication means a communication

between two persons either through oral, letter or through telephone etc, while mass communication includes the use of Radio, television, press, films, etc., for wider public audience 1



Short Answer Type Question

(3 marks)

Q. 1. What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication? State any two points of importance of mass communication.

[Board Term–II, 2011]

Ans. Personal communication means a communication between two persons either through oral, letter or through telephone etc, while mass communication includes the use of radio,

television, press, films etc, for wider public audience.

The two points of importance of mass communication are:

- (i) Provides entertainment, and
- (ii) Creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011] 3



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?

[Board Term–II, Set 2027, 2012]

Ans. Mass communication: Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. As they are means of communication with the masses, they are known as mass communication.

Means (like electronic media) which covers large

number of people at the same time. Different means of communication are radio, television, films and internet, newspapers and magazines.

Significance of mass communication is shown in the following points:

- (i) Covers more than 95% of India's total population.
- (ii) Source of education and entertainment.
- (iii) Most instant means of mass information.
- (iv) Brings all classes of people together.

(Any three) 1 + 1 + 3 = 5



TOPIC-3

International Trade and Tourism

Quick Review

- The exchange of goods between people, companies, states and countries is called trade. The trade within a locality or between towns or villages of a state is called local trade. The trade between two states is called state level trade. The trade between two countries is called international trade.
- Advancement of International trade is index of the health of a country's economy and has two components. The goods purchased from other countries are called imports while the goods sold to other countries are called exports. The difference between the exports and imports of a country is called its balance of trade.
- When the value of the exports of a country is more than the value of its imports, the country is said to have a favourable balance of trade. When the value of the imports of a country is more than the value of its exports, the country is said to have an unfavourable balance of trade.
- The major products showing a rising trend in exports from India are agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemicals and allied products, engineering goods and petroleum products.
- The main categories of products imported into India are petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and gemstones, inorganic chemicals, coal, coke and briquettes and machinery. The bulk imports as a group registered a growth accounting for 39.09 percent of total imports. This group includes fertilizers, cereals, edible oils and newsprint. India is a leading software producing country and generates large amounts of foreign exchange through the export of information technology.
- Tourism is an important form of international trade. The Indian tourism industry employs around 15 million people to take care of around 2.6 million foreign tourists who visit India every year. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

- Tourism not only promotes national integration, it also gives tremendous boost to local handicraft industries and helps foreign tourists to understand and appreciate our cultural heritage.
- Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8% during the year 2010 as against the year 2009, thus contributing ₹ 64,889 crore of foreign exchange

Know the Terms

- **International Trade:** Trade between two countries is called international trade.
- **Trade:** Exchange of goods between two parties such as people, states and countries is called trade.
- **Economic Barometer:** Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.
- **Balance of Trade:** The difference between exports and imports.
 - **Favourable Balance of Trade:** If the value of exports is more than the value of imports.
 - **Unfavourable Balance of Trade:** If the value of imports is more than the value of exports.
- **Tourism as a Trade:** Tourism promotes national integration and develops an international understanding. It supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

Know the Links

- www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdf/10.1108/eb05795
- www.academia.edu/.../Relationship_between_Tourism_and_International



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- Q. 1. Which term is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
 Ans. International trade. 1
- Q. 2. What does favourable balance of trade refer to?
 Ans. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, we call it Favourable Balance of Trade. 1



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- Q. 1. What is meant by international trade? State any one feature of India's international trade.
 [Board Term-II, 2011]
 Ans. (i) Trade between two countries is called international trade.
 (ii) One of the features of international trade of India is information technology. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
- Q. 2. Define the following terms:
 (i) Trade
 (ii) International Trade
 (iii) Favourable Balance of Trade
 (iv) Unfavourable Balance of Trade
 [Board Term-II, 2011]
 Ans. (i) The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.
 (ii) Trade between two countries is called international trade.
 (iii) When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.
 (iv) When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of Trade.
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1$
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]
- Q. 3. Describe the significance of tourism as a trade in India.
 [Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-III, 2015]
 Ans. **Significance of tourism as a trade in India :**
 (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.
 (ii) Foreign tourist's arrival has witnessed an increase, thus contributing to foreign exchange.
 (iii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
 (iv) It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
 (v) Tourism also promotes national integration.
 (vi) It helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
 (vii) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical and business tourism.
 (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]
- Q. 4. Explain the ways in which tourism promotes the related industries and services of the destination-country.
 [Board Term-II, Set-RKZQI05, 2015]

Ans. The industries cheek in jowl with tourism is handicraft industry, sculpture, sea-shell, regional handloom among others. Indian handicraft and handloom in particular hold special attraction for the Western tourists. Hospitality in services sectors is benefitted immensely by tourism.

Also, the transportation services reap the benefits of tourism. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year. For example, tourism contributed 14,000 crore rupees to the Indian exchequer in year 2000 and generated employment for 15 million people directly engaged in the tourism industry. 3

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2015]



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade?

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-III, 2016]

Ans. Trade refers to buying and selling of goods and services for money or money's worth. It involves transfer or exchange of goods and services for money or money's worth.

Importance :

- (i) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- (ii) It is considered 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.

(Any four) $1 + 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 2. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples.

[Board Term-II, 2014, 2011]

OR

Q. 3. "No country can survive without international trade in the present global world." Explain the statement.

[Board Term-II, 2011]

- Ans.**
- (i) No country in the world is self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced by one country are required by the other country and vice-versa. Hence, differences in resources, needs and development among nations create conditions for international trade between them.
 - (ii) It helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.
 - (iii) Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods.
 - (iv) International trade contributed to India's economic growth, raising income levels of people thus, increasing the foreign exchange reserves.
 - (v) International trade helps India to import advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production.

- (vi) Thus, prosperity of a country depends on the advancement of the international trade and hence, it is called the 'economic barometer' of a nation.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 3. Explain with examples of the changing nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years.

[Board Term-II, Set (68008) 2012]

OR

Write a note on the changing nature of International trade in India in the last fifteen years.

[Board Term-II, Set (2030) 2012]

Ans. There has been a change in the nature of our international trade:

- (i) Since 2004-2005, the share of agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, chemical engineering goods has been increasing.
- (ii) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
- (iii) India has emerged as a software giant at international level.
- (iv) India is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.
- (v) Imports: Commodities imports include petroleum and petroleum products 41.87% and Coal, Coke – 94.17% $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 4. Define the term 'Tourism'. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-3, 2016]

Ans. (i) Tourism: "The cultural, recreational and commercial visit to internal places is known as Tourism."

- (ii) (a) Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributing ₹ 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
- (b) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- (c) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
- (d) Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.
- (e) Helps in the growth of national income and integrity.

(Any four) $1 + 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]



High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions

Q. 1. Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of roadways with those of railways.

[Board Term-II SQP, 2016]

Ans. Roadways v/s Railways :

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.
- (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography which is a limitation in case of railways.
- (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.
- (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.
- (v) Roadways provide door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower but railways have not reached everywhere, still there are places which are yet to be connected with the railways.
- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports. On the other hand, railways work as a lifeline for the economic growth of a country as they carry raw materials and produced goods from one part of the nation to another on a large scale.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 2. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.

[Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. Rail transport is the most convenient mode of transportation. Though the railway network is not evenly distributed across the country. The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

Physiographic Factors:

- (i) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for their growth of railway networks.

- (ii) The uneven terrain like hills, mountains, rivers with wide beds have posed severe obstacle in the infrastructural development of railways like laying tracks, construction of bridges and so on.
- (iii) In the hilly terrain of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- (iv) The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (v) It is equally difficult on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Economic Factors:

- (i) There are several economic factors that affect the distribution of railways e.g. state funding plays a vital role in the development of railways across the nations.
- (ii) The state with flexible laws supports the growth of railways.

Along with this the places that are highly industrialised attract the development of railways. Since the growth of both is complementary to each other e.g. recently railways network is enhancing along the industrial corridors.

5 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 3. "Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other." Justify the statement.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, II, III, 2015]

Ans. Road Transport and Rail Transport :

The statement 'Road Transport' and 'Rail Transport' in India are not competitive, but complementary to each other are justified in the following ways :

- (i) Road transport is more suitable for short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for long distances.
- (ii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas rail transport is more suitable for large number of people and heavy goods.
- (iii) It is beneficial for perishable goods to be carried by roads in short period of time, whereas non-perishable and bulky are transported by railways for a longer distance.
- (iv) Road transport increases the efficiency of railways.
- (v) Road transport links the rural areas with railway stations.
- (vi) The deficiency of railways is compensated by road transport.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 4. "Indian Railways binds the economic life of the country as well as accelerates the development of industry and agriculture." Justify the statement.

[Board Term-II, O.D. Set-I, 2014]

Ans. Railways are the most important mode of transport in India due to the following reasons:

- (i) Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India, as they link different parts of the country.
- (ii) They carry huge loads and bulky goods to long distances.
- (iii) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with goods transportation over longer distances.
- (iv) Railways have been a great integrating force for the nation, for more than 150 years now.
- (v) They have been helpful in binding the economic life of the country and cultural fusion.
- (vi) They have accelerated the development of the industry and agriculture.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 5. Classify roads into six classes according to their capacity. What is the role of National Highway Authority of India?

[Board Term-II, Set-2076, 2012]

Ans. Roads are classified as given below:

- (i) **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** reduced the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
- (ii) **National Highways** connect the state capitals, big cities and important ports.
- (iii) **State Highways** join the state capitals with district headquarters.
- (iv) **District Roads** connect the district centres with the major roads.
- (v) **Other Rural Roads** which link rural areas and villages with towns.
- (vi) **Border Roads** have increased accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

Projects related to Super Highways are being implemented by the NHAI. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 6. Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each.

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-III, 2016]

Ans. Classification of communication services in two categories :

- (i) Personal communication.
- (ii) Mass Communication.

Features :

- (i) **Personal communication**
 - (a) Communication between two or more persons at personal level.
 - (b) The Indian postal network handles parcels as well as personal written communication.
 - (c) Cards and envelopes posts and telegraph, email.
 - (d) Telephone services like STD, ISD provide easy and comfortable network to a large number of people.

(ii) Mass communication :

- (a) It is the communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.
- (b) It provides the entertainment and creates awareness among people about various National programmes and policies.
- (c) It includes print media like newspapers, magazines, book, etc., and electronic media like Radio, Television, etc.

$1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 7. "Transport and trade are complementary to each other." Justify in three points.

[Board Term-II, 2013]

OR

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

[Board- Outside Delhi Term-II, set I 2017]

Ans. Transport and communication for local, national and global trade :

- (i) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
- (ii) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.
- (iii) Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.
- (iv) Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
- (v) Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.
- (vi) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
- (vii) It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

Q.8. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for trade." Examine the statement.

[Board Foreign set I, 2017]

- Ans. (i)** The means of transportation help in the production and movement of goods and services.
- (ii) Transport like railways helps us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances.
 - (iii) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories.
 - (iv) Water provides the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade.
 - (v) Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport.

$1 \times 5 = 5$



Value Based Questions

Q. 1. How do modern means of transport serve as lifelines of our nation? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Set-TCJQ6VD, 2016]

OR

“Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.” Express your views in favour of this statement.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2016]

OR

Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain.

[Board Term-II 2014, 2011]

Ans. Transport and communication are the basic arteries of a nation's economy because :

- (i) Economic development of a region or a country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication.
- (ii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and village with towns and cities.
- (iii) They help the industry by providing raw materials and distribution of finished goods.
- (iv) They help in the development of all the three sectors, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary.
- (v) They help in the balanced regional development

1 × 3 = 3 (Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 2. What is the importance of India as a peninsular country and land of rivers?

Ans. (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are more suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. They are a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

(ii) Some waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government:

(a) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) —N.W. No. 1

(b) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)—N.W. No. 2.

(c) The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara Canals 205 km—N. W. No. 3). (Any two) 1 + 2 = 3

Q. 3. Why is a dense and efficient network of transport and communication a prerequisite for the development of local, national and global trade of today? Give your opinion.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, II, III; 2015, 2012]

Ans. Dense and efficient network of transport and communication :

- (i) We use different material and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Movement of these goods and services can be over three domains of earth.
- (ii) Today, the world has converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
- (iii) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.
- (iv) Therefore transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.
- (v) Today India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size diversity, linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.

1 × 3 = 3

(Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

