

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-21 India International Trade

1. What are the causes of trade imbalance of India?
2. What is the cargo capacity of Indian ports at present?
3. Give the meaning of the term 'hinterland'.
4. Name the major sea port which was developed just after independence on the western coast of India.
5. Describe in brief any three measures that have been adopted by India to increase its share in the international trade.
6. Why has the west coast more seaports than the east coast of India?
7. Why is international trade necessary?
8. Why are ports called 'gateways of international trade? Explain any three reasons.
9. Write the differences between Major ports and Minor ports.
10. Label and locate the following ports on the map of India.
 - i. Kandla, ii. Paradip, iii. Vishakhapatnam, iv. Kochi, v. Haldia



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Answer

1. The causes of trade imbalance of India are as follow:
 - i. High price at world level.
 - ii. Devaluation of Indian rupee at international trade.
 - iii. Slow progress in production in India.
 - iv. Increasing domestic demand in India.
 - v. These imbalances are largely due to the bursting of debt bubbles in India.
2. The capacity of Indian ports is more than 500 million tonnes at present.
3. Hinterland is the land or district behind a coast or the shoreline of the river. It is the rural outlying region that supports a town or city with agricultural products and raw materials.
4. Kandla port was developed just after independence on the western coast of India.
5. India has adopted such policies which accelerate the foreign trade of India. These policies are:
 - i. India became a member of WTO. The fundamental structure of international trade has been based on a few trading blocks. Most of the world's trade has been taking place within these blocks.
 - ii. India has joined regional trading blocks in order to reduce protectionism and enhance economic relations among member states such as GATT.
 - iii. India has adopted the liberalisation policy. License system has been abolished to settle any type of industry in the country.
6. West sea coast has more ports than east coast because:
 - i. West coast is coast of submergence (except Malabar Coast) while east coast is an emergent coast. These imply that sea is deeper in west coast than sea on east coast. So, west coast has favourable conditions for natural harbours.

- ii. West Rivers form estuaries and eastern rivers form delta. Therefore it becomes difficult for ships to reach the east coast covered with sediments.
 - iii. Continental shelf on east extends up to 500 km into the sea, so, difficult to develop good ports and harbours.
 - iv. Historically, British India had trade contacts mainly with the Western world & Arabs. So natural choice was ports on Eastern coast.
7.
 - i. International trade bridges the gap between surplus regions and deficit regions through export and imports.
 - ii. International trade not only results in increased efficiency but also allows countries to participate in a global economy, encouraging the opportunity of foreign direct investment.
 - iii. International trade is important because it allows countries to sell more of what they can produce in exchange for what they may lack or not have at all, to promote economic sufficiency.
 - iv. It helps countries in maintaining the specialisation in the production of goods and services and increases international cooperation and understanding.
8. The word 'port' is derived from the Latin word 'Porta' which means door or gateway.
 - i. Port is essentially a connecting link between land and sea or a gateway from land to sea or from sea to land.
 - ii. It is a place on the coast wherefrom ships start their journey or coming at the end of their journey.
 - iii. It is the point where cargoes is received from a foreign country and are sent to the interior of the country Le. exported to a foreign country. Ports thus act as gateways of international trade.
- 9.

S.No.	Major Ports	Minor Ports
1.	Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships.	A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only.
2.	There are 12 major ports in India.	There are 226 minor ports

		in India.
3.	Central government makes the policy and plays regulatory functions.	State government makes the policy and functions.
4.	Regulates foreign trade at international level.	It manages trade at national or inter-state level.
5.	It handles the traffic of local metric tonnes per year.	It handles comparatively lesser traffic of metric tonnes per year.
6.	They handle international trade	They promote coastal trade along with fishing.
7.	Example :Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi	Example: Porbandar

10.



Paradip Port: The artificial deep-water port located in Odisha is an important port on the eastern shore. Coal, iron-ore and other dry cargoes are handled at the port. It has a cold handling plant, a railway system and a national highway that connects it to the road networks of the rest of the country.

Kochi Port (or Cochin Port): Kochi Port is located on the sea route of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Export of tea and coffee and import of chemical fertilisers and

mineral oil are handled by the port.

Kandla port: The Port of Kandla is located on the Gulf of Kutch on the northwestern coast of India, some 256 nautical miles southeast of the Port of Karachi in Pakistan and over 430 nautical miles north-northwest of the Port of Mumbai. It is the largest port of India by volume of cargo handled

Visakhapatnam Port: It is one of 13 major ports in India and the only major port of Andhra Pradesh. It is India's second largest port by volume of cargo handled. It is located on the east coast of India and is located midway between the Chennai and Kolkata Ports.

Haldia Port: It is located 105 km downstream from Kolkata. It has been constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port. It handles bulk cargo like iron ore, coal, petroleum, petroleum products and fertilisers, jute, jute products, cotton and cotton yarn, etc.