

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-21 India International Trade

1. Which one of the Indian sea port provides port facilities to its landlocked neighbouring countries? Name such a country.
2. Name the major seaport which has been developed to relieve the pressure at Chennai sea port.
3. Name the country which is the largest trading partner of India.
4. What is meant by International Trade?
5. What do you know about Vishakhapatnam port?
6. Why is the West Coast having more seaports as compared to the East Coast?
7. What steps have been taken for modernisation of Indian ports?
8. What changes have taken place in India's foreign trade after independence?
9. What are the main characteristics of India's foreign trade?
10. Label and locate the airports with the highest traffic on the map of India.



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Answer

1. Kolkata port provides port facilities to its landlocked neighbouring countries i.e. Nepal and Bhutan.
2. Ennore is the major sea port which has been developed to relieve the pressure at Chennai sea port.
3. China constitute 70,717.18 total trade with India during 2013-14. Therefore, China is the largest trading partner of India.
4. International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories.
5. Vishakhapatnam Port is one of the 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.
6. West Coast having more seaports as compared to the East Coast because 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. West Rivers form estuaries and eastern rivers form delta. Therefore it becomes difficult for ships to reach the east coast covered with sediments.
7. Today Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure. Such as :
 - i. The replacement of manual forms by web based e-forms.
 - ii. Installation of container scanners.
 - iii. Introduction of direct port delivery.
 - iv. Paperless transactions.
 - v. Integration of more seaports with the port community system.
8. Many changes have taken place in India's foreign trade. These are as under:
 - i. **The volume of trade:** The volume of trade has increased many times. In 1951 it was 1250 crore rupees.

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- ii. **Change in the composition of exports:** The export trade has undergone many changes, India used to export tea, jute, leather, iron ore, spices, etc. The manufactured goods are exported such as engineering goods, readymade garments, handicrafts, etc.
 - iii. **Change in the composition of imports:** The ratio of food grains, cotton, jute reduced in import trade but raw petroleum, fertilizers, steel, industrial raw material, machinery, chemicals are mainly imported.
9. The main characteristics of India's foreign trade:
- i. India's global trade increased by 16.32 percent to USD 767.9 billion in 2017-18.
 - ii. India was the eighth largest exporter of commercial services in the world in 2016, accounting for 3.4% of global trade in services. India recorded a 5.7% growth in services trade in 2016-17.
 - iii. The largest firms in India contributed to a smaller percentage of exports when compared to countries like Brazil, Germany, Mexico, and the United States. The top 1% of India's companies accounted for 38% of total exports.
 - iv. The Indian economy is more globalised than we could imagine. As a result, India's foreign trade has seen a multi-fold increase, since liberalisation of the economy.
 - v. India is presently known as one of the most important players in the global economic landscape. Its trade policies, government reforms and inherent economic strengths have attributed to its standing as one of the most sought after destinations for foreign investments in the world.

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- i. New Delhi: Indira Gandhi International Airport tops the list of the busiest airports in India in terms of the passenger traffic and cargo movements during the financial year 2017-18. In 2017, this airport stood at the 16th position among the busiest airports in the world and occupied the 7th place among the busiest airports in Asia in terms of passenger traffic.
- ii. Mumbai: Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is the second busiest airport in terms of passenger and cargo traffic in India during the financial year 2017-18. In 2017, it stood at the 14th position among the busiest airports in Asia and at the 29th position among the busiest airports in the world for passenger traffic.
- iii. Chennai: Chennai International Airport is located in Tirusulam, 21 km away from the city of Chennai. It is the fourth busiest airport in India in terms of the passenger traffic, aircraft and cargo movements in India during the financial year 2017-18. In 2017, it was also named as the 50th busiest airport in Asia. More than 20 million passengers were handled by this airport during the fiscal year 2017-18.
- iv. Kolkata: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, located in Kolkata comes fifth in the list of the busiest airports in India in terms of passenger traffic during the financial year 2017-18. The airport managed nearly 20 million passengers during this period. This airport attracts the major air traffic in the eastern part of the country.