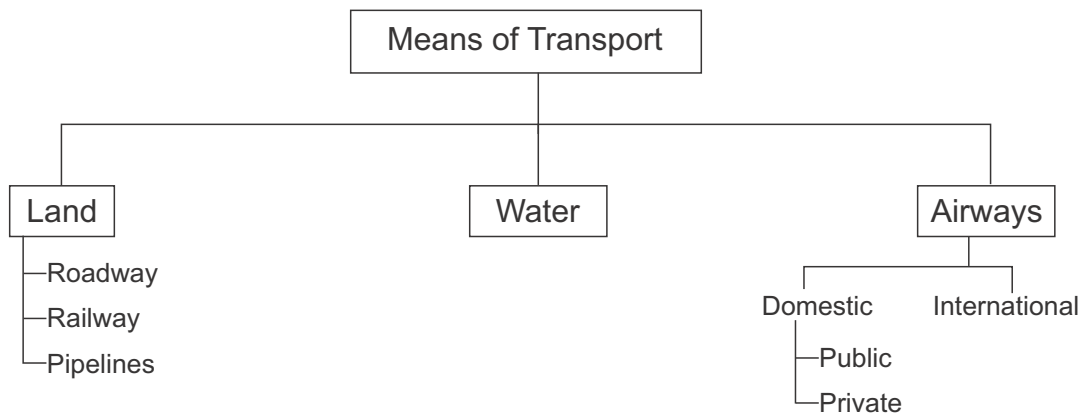


Ch. 7 Life Lines of National Economy Transport and Communication

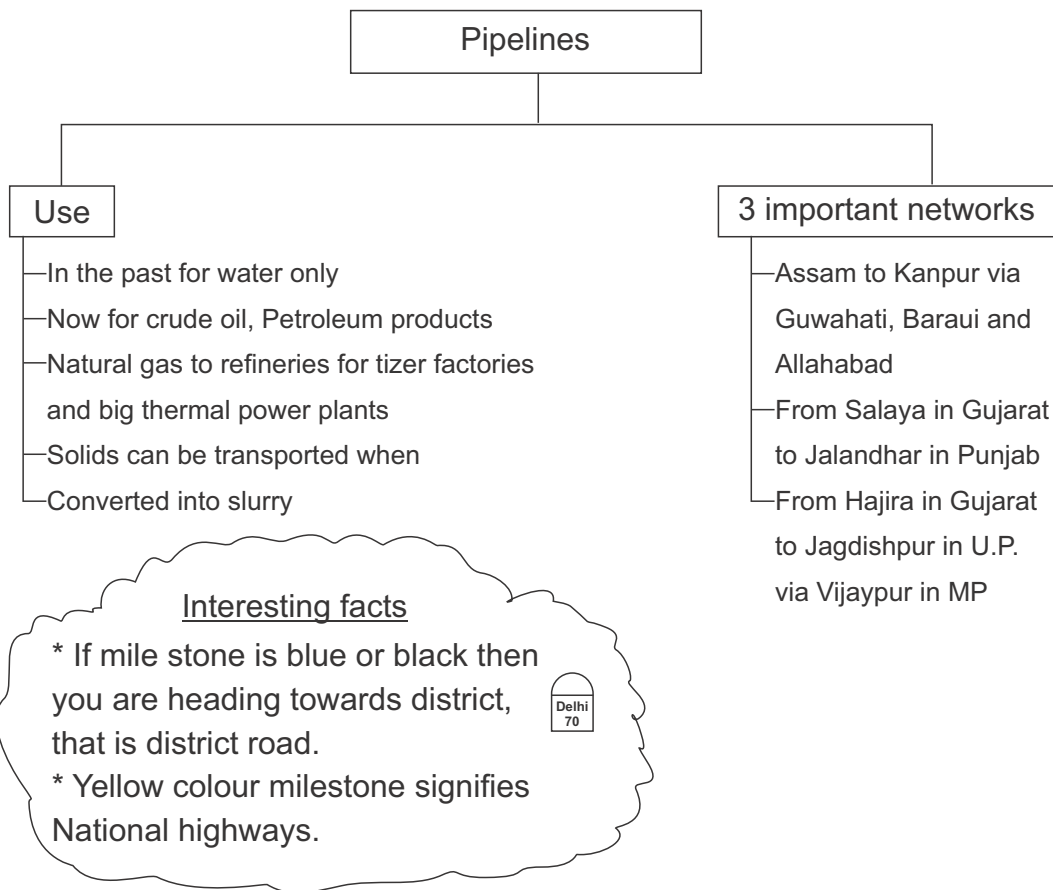
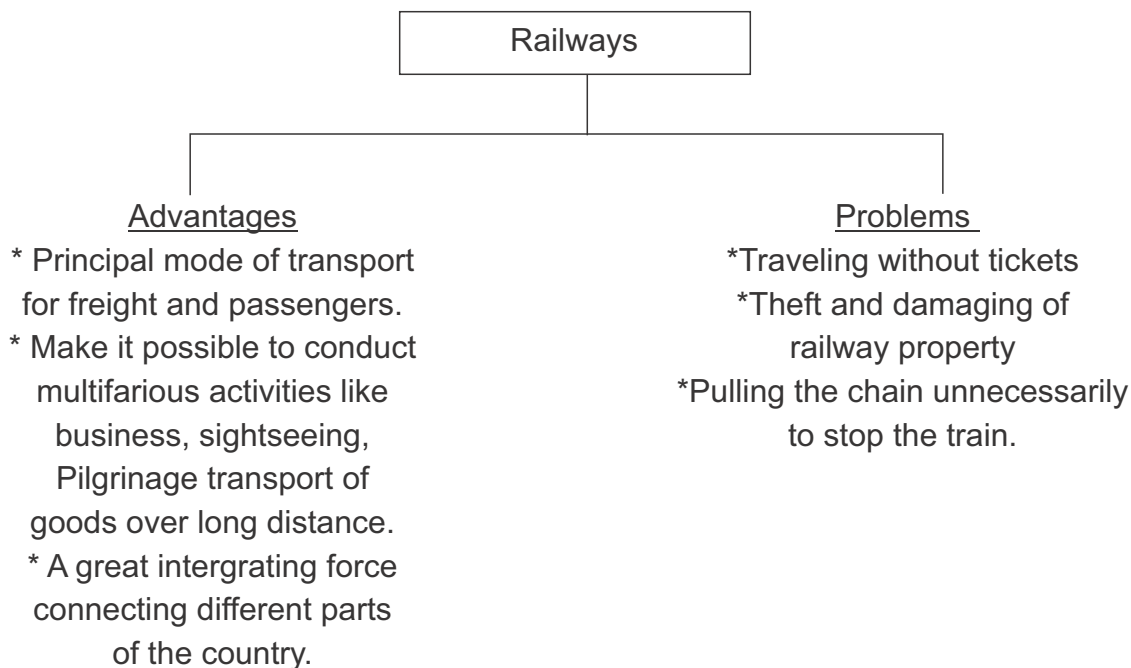


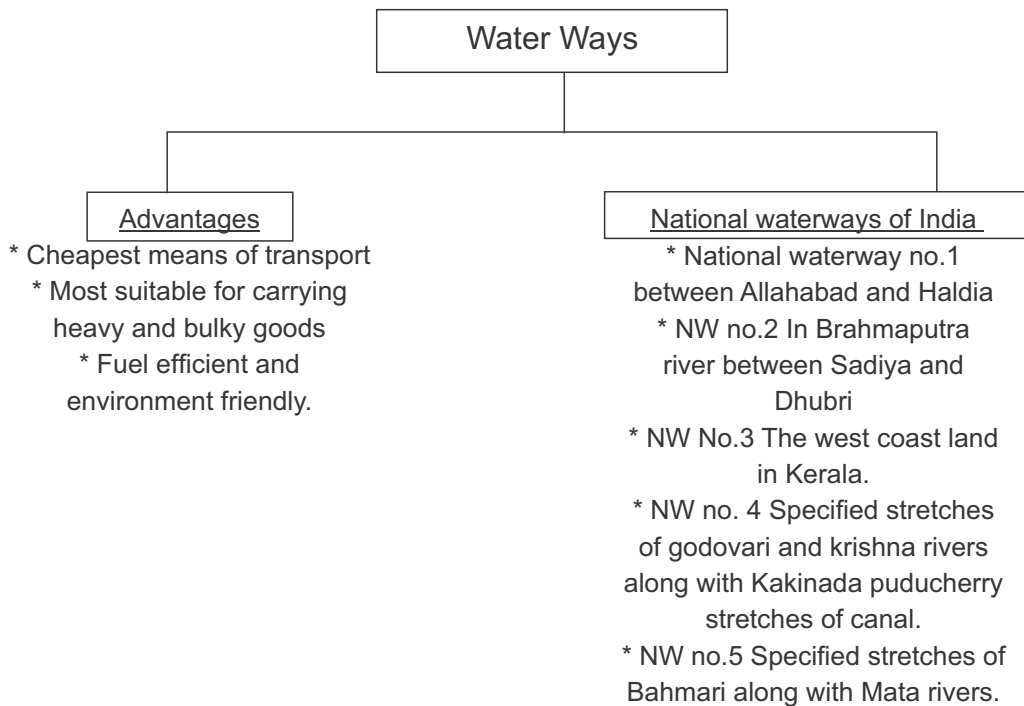
Six types of Roads according to their capacity:-

- ⇒ Golden quadrilateral:- Links Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai
- ⇒ National highways:- Link extreme parts of the country.
- ⇒ State highways:- Link state capital with district head quarters.
- ⇒ District roads:- Connect district headquarters with other places of district.
- ⇒ Other roads:- Rural roads, which link villages importance
- ⇒ Border roads:- Link places of strategic more than border in northeast and northern border areas.

Advantages of Roadways over Railways

- ⇒ Construction cost is much lower
- ⇒ Can be laid any where such as on slopes, mountains
- ⇒ Economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distance
- ⇒ Provides door to door service, thus cost of loading and unloading is much lower
- ⇒ Feeder to other models of transport as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.





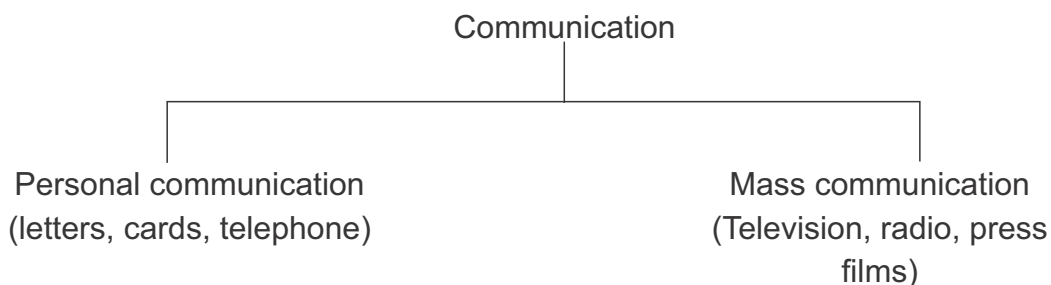
Major Sea Ports and their states

Name of the port	State	Significance
Kandla Mumbai	Gujarat	First port to be developed after independence
Marmagao	Maharashtra	Biggest Port
New Mangalore	Goa	50% of iron ore export
Kochi	Karnataka	Export of iron ore from kudremukh mine
Tuticorin Chennai	Kerala	Located at entrance of lagoon with natural hardbour
Vishakhapatnam	Tamilnadu	Natural harbour
Paradip	Tamilnadu	Oldest artificial port
Haldia	Andhra Pradesh	Deepest land located, outlet for iron ore export
	Odisha	Export of iron ore
	West Bengal	Development to relieve growing pressure on kolkata port.

Airways

- ⇒ Fastest, Most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ⇒ Can cover difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forest and long oceanic stretches.
- ⇒ Provides help during natural disasters like floods and earthquakes.
- * Not within the reach of the common people.
- * Gets affected by weather conditions.

Major Air ports of India	
Name of the Airport	State/City
Raja Sansi	Amritsar (Punjab)
Indira Gandhi International	New Delhi
Chhatrapati Shivaji	Mumbai
Meenam Bakkam	Chennai
Netaji Subhash Chandra	Kolkata
Rajiv Gandhi	Hyderabad



Tourism as a Trade

- Significance :-
- * Promotes national integration
 - * Provides support to local handicrafts
 - * Helps in development of International understanding about our culture and heritage.

- Types of Tourism
- * Heritage tourism
 - * Eco tourism
 - * Adventure tourism
 - * Cultural tourism
 - * Medical tourism
 - * Business tourism

Key points:

1. Life lines of a country-Modern means of communication and transport which brings people together and helps in local, national and international trade.
2. Means of Transport-Means of transports which make possible the movement of goods, services and humans/animals from one place to another place.
3. Means of communication-Methods through which information, news, dialogue etc. communicated from one place and person to another place and person are called means of communication. Such as newspaper, radio, T.V. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail etc.
4. Golden Quadrilateral-The six lane superhighways which being implemented by National highway Authority of India(NHAI) and connects Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai (the four metro cities)
5. National Highways-Four to six lane highways which connects or link extreme parts of the country and maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
6. Border Roads-Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. These roads are border roads and improve the accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
7. Trade-Exchange of goods and services among different peoples, states and countries referred to as trade.
8. International Trade-Trade between two and more countries is called International trade. 95% of country's trade volume is moved by sea.
9. Balance of Trade-The balance of trade of a country is the difference between it's export and import.
10. Rail Transport-A major means of transport in India. The Indian Railways is now reorganised in 16 zones in 2003.
11. Gauge or track-It is the distance between the two tracks of rail.
12. Port -The manmade place or facility near the sea cost where ships, boats and barges can be docked to load unload people, things etc. Fuel and other needs can also be taken here. A port is different than a harbour.
13. Tidal port -A port in which the water level within the port is subject to

change with the ocean tides. These ports are found in coastal region.
e.g. Kandla.

14. New forms of Tourism-Heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.

Very Short Answer type Questions

1. Which two stations are linked by East-West corridor?
2. Where is the head quarter of Northern Railways situated?
3. When and where did the first train start running in India?
4. Which is the oldest artificial port in India?
5. What do you understand by the road density?
6. Between which two place national waterways no.1 is navigable? How long it is ?
7. Which two stations are linked by North-South corridor?
8. What does pipeline transport mean?
9. What is the total length of India's coast line?
10. Which sea port is the major port in context to the export of Iron ore?
11. Which is the first port developed after the independence.
12. Name two inland waterways of India?
13. When did the airways nationalised in India?
14. Which measures were taken to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities?
15. In which area of India the air transport has been provided to common people as a special provision?
16. Which is the longest national highway?
17. Which two cities are connect through NH-1?
18. What is the total no of railway zones in India.
19. Which state has highest and lowest road density respectively?
20. Which is the busiest railway junction in Northern India?
21. Mention the two components of international trade.
22. Apart from Hindi list out 2 language in which the largest no of newspaper are published.
23. Which authority certifies both Indian foreign films?
24. Which is the longest gas pipeline?
25. Give two examples of first class mail.

ANSWER KEY -:

1. Silchar (Assam) to Porbandar(Gujarat)
2. Delhi
3. On 16 April, 1853 between Mumbai to Thane(34 km.)
4. Chennai
5. The length of road per hundred sq. km. of area is known as density of roads.
6. Between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km long).
7. Srinagar with Kanyakumari.
8. A new means of transport. A new arrival on the transportation map of India. Through which water is transported to houses and farms, and crude oil, petrol products and natural gas transported to gas refineries and thermal power stations.
9. 7516.6 km
10. Marmagao.
11. Kandla Port.
12. (i) On river Ganga-between Allahabad and Haldia.
(ii) On river Brahmaputra-between Sadiya and Dhubri.
13. In 1953.
14. Six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani channel, Metro channel, Green channel, Business channel, Bulk mail channel and Periodical channel.
15. In North eastern states.
16. NH-7 Connecting Varanshi and Kanyakumari
17. Delhi and Amritsar
18. 16
19. Highest-Kerala, lowest-Jammu and Kashmir
20. Mughalsarai
21. Exports and Imports
22. English and Urdu
23. Central board of film certification
24. Hajira-Vijaypur-Jagdishpur
25. Cards and Envelops

LONG/SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -:

1. Describe any three advantages of Mass communication?
2. Describe the advantages of Pipeline Transport?
3. Write any three features of Golden Quadrilateral super highways?
4. Write the name of any three Railway zones and their headquarters?
5. 'Road transport is more important than the Rail transport'. Why?
6. Explain the importance of Air transport ?
7. What are the major challenges of road transport?
8. Write the reasons behind the unequal distribution of Rail network in India?
9. How is the tourism is helpful in the development of economy as a trade or industry?
10. Classify the Indian roads on the basis of their capacity?
11. Differentiates between the International and local trade?
12. Why the transport and means of communication are called the lifelines of an economy?
13. Which means of Transport is being used mostly in the North-Eastern states of India? Why this means of transport is used in these states give four reasons?
14. "The progress of international trade of a country indicates the economic prosperity of that country." Prove this statement with five logics.

ANSWER KEY -:

- A.1. (i) Mass communication provides entertainment.
(ii) Creates awareness among people about various National programme and policies.
(iii) It spreads knowledge.
(iv) It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc.
(v) Doordarshan, the national television channel of India is the medium of national message and is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world.
- A.2. (i) Pipeline transport network is used to transport water to cities and industries, crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
(ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
(iii) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
(iv) Pipelines make transport fast, safe and easy.
(v) It saves time and reduce pressure on rail transport.
- A.3. (i) It's a six lane super highways.
(ii) It links the mega cities of India i.e. Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi.
(iii) It reduces the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
(iv) It is under the NHAI.
(v) it's a major road development project of our country.
- A.4. (i) Northern Railway Zone-New Delhi
(ii) Western Railway zone-Mumbai
(iii) Southern Railway zone-Chennai
- A.5. (i) Road transport was started before the rail transport.
(ii) Construction and management is easy thus can built and maintained easily.
(iii) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
(iv) Can be constructed on mountains, and difficult terrains.
(v) It also provide door- to- door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

- (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 sea ports.
- A.6. (i) It is fastest among all. Take lesser time to reach one place to another.
- (ii) It is a most comfortable.
 - (iii) It's prestigious mode of transport.
 - (iv) It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease.
 - (v) On the border, to maintain the force and to provide them food and ration at earliest.
- A.7. (i) Almost half of the roads are unmetalled roads and go out of use in the rainy season.
- (ii) Roads are insufficient in compare to transport and commuters.
 - (iii) Roads are narrow and crowded due to the increasing number of vehicles.
 - (iv) It leads to traffic jams and road rage.
 - (v) Even National highways are insufficient.
- A.8. (i) It is difficult to lay railway lines on mountainous region and it is expensive too.
- (ii) The northern plains with their vast level land provides favourable condition for Rail construction. Here construction is easy and construction cost is low.
 - (iii) High population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth.
 - (iv) Due to sparse population and lack of economic activities it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan and in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region.
 - (v) Due to administrative reasons and Government policies also the development of Railways effected.
- A.9. (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.
- (ii) More than 15 million(150 lakhs)people are directly engaged in this industry.
 - (iii) Tourism also promotes national integration.

- (iv) It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
 - (v) It also provide support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
 - (vi) It contributes significantly in earning foreign exchange.
- A.10.(i) Golden Quadrilateral superhighways-It is a superhighway of six lanes.
- (ii) National Highways-Links extreme parts of the country.
 - (iii) State Highways-Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters.
 - (iv) District Roads-These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.
 - (v) Border Roads-Border Roads Organisation construct and maintains roads in the bordering area of the country. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

A.11.

International Trade	Local Trade
1. Carried between two countries.	1. Carried among village, town and cities.
2. At a large scale.	2. At a small scale.
3. Foreign currency is exchanged	3. Currency remains in the same country.
4. Fulfil needs for the entire public welfare. (whole world)	4. Fulfils the need and necessities of local people only.
5. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.	5. Advancement of local trade also benefits a country indirectly.

- A.12.
- i) The trade, transport and communication are complementary to each other.
 - ii) Connects the far reaching areas of the country and the world
 - iii) Encourage the national and international tourism.
 - iv) Brings foreign exchange.
 - v) Life gets comfortable and easy.
 - vi) The whole country unites in emergency.
- A.13. Though the air travel has made transportation in north-eastern states easier with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense

forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. but it is not in the reach of the common man, as it is expensive. Therefore mostly **inland waterways** are being used as the most common means of transport in the north-eastern states of India. The reason behind are-

- (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- (iii) It is fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- (iv) Road and Rail transport are not very much developed in north-eastern states.
- (v) Here rivers make harbours and ports for the inland navigation waterways.

A.14. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. Following facts justify and prove this-

- (i) Due to the progress of the international trade the living standard of the people of a country prospers.
- (ii) Developed nations get foreign exchange by selling their high quality goods to other countries.
- (iii) Developed countries produce/manufacture goods more than their requirements and exports in foreign countries.
- (iv) Developing countries depend on developed countries in many ways.
- (v) Under developed countries depend on other countries and have to give a big part of their income to developed countries.
- (vi) It increases employment opportunities.
- (vii) Much needed foreign currency stock increases.

MAP WORK

Study the following maps related to the chapter and answer the given questions.

Q. Locate and label the major sea ports and airports on the outline map of India.

