

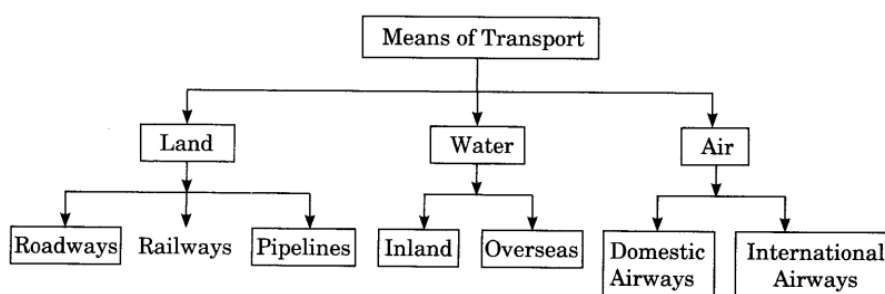


Class 10th

GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER-7
LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

- The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations → necessitates the need for transport.
- The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of Goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport.



TRANSPORT

Roadways

- India has second largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 62.16 lakh km (2020–21). The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons:
 - (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines,
 - (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
 - (c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
 - (d) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
 - (e) It also provides door - to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
 - (f) 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.

In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:

- The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways.
- The **North-South corridors** linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and **East-West Corridor** connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.
- These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

National Highways

- National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems. A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions.

State Highways

- Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.

District Roads

- These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.
- These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.



Other Roads

- Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns, are classified under this category.
- These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

Border Roads

- Border Roads Organisation constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.
- This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

Mettalled and unmetalled roads

- Roads can also be classified on the basis of the type of material used for their construction such as mettalled and unmetalled roads.
- Mettalled roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal, therefore, and narrow. However, in recent years fast development of road network has taken place in different parts of the country.

Railways

- Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry.
- The Indian Railways is the largest public Sector undertaking in the country.
- The first Train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km.
- The Indian Railway is now reorganised into 16 zones.

The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors:

- The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth
- A large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles.
- In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- The Himalayan mountains regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population & each of economic opportunities.
- It is difficult to lay railway lines on sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps Of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India.

Pipelines

- Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India.
- In the past, these 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

Three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country:

- From oil field in 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.
- From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and Other places.
- Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and Other places in Uttar Pradesh.



Waterways

- Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly.
- India has inland navigation Waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of These only 5685 km are navigable by Mechanised vessels.
 - **N.W. No.1** – The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km).
 - **N.W. No.2** – The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km).
 - **N.W. No.3** – The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km).
 - **N.W. No.4** – Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km).
 - **N.W. No.5** – Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast Canal (588 km).
 - Other Inland waterways in India are Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala through which transportation takes place.

Major Sea Ports

- India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports. 95% of the country's Trade volume (68% in terms of value) is moved by sea.
- With a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 200 notified nonmajors (minor/intermediate) ports. Major ports handle 95% of India's Foreign trade.

List of major ports in India

Kandla Port

- It was the first port to be developed after independence in Kachchh → to replace the Karachi port and to reduce the burden from the Mumbai port.
- It is also known as the Deendayal Port.

Mumbai Port:– It is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.

The Jawaharlal Nehru port:– was planned with A view to decongest the Mumbai port and Serve as a hub port for this region.

Marmagao port (Goa):– is the premier iron ore exporting port of India. This port accounts for about 50 % of India's iron ore export.

Mangalore port:– located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore from Kudremukh mines.

Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

Tuticorin, in Tamil Nadu: This port has a natural harbour. It trades a large variety of cargoes to our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc.

Chennai:– It is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.

Vishakhapatnam:– It is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was developed as a port for iron ore exports.

Paradip port:– It is located in Odisha. It specialises in the export of iron ore.



Kolkata: It is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga- Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hoogly River.

Haldia port: It was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

Airways

- The airway is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- Air travel has made access easier to the terrain areas like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceans.
- The air transport was nationalised in 1953. Air India provides domestic and international air services.
- Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. Provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains.

COMMUNICATION

- Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.
- The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.
- First class mail: Cards and envelopes are airlifted between stations covering both land and air.
- Second class mail: includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.
- To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
- India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. 2/3rd villages in India have been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling or STD telephone facility. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.
- All India Radio Channel (Akashwani) & Doordarshan broadcasts a variety Of programmes from entertainment, Educational to sports, etc. For people of Different age groups.
- The newspaper in India has a massive number with a hundred languages worldwide. Largest number of newspapers Published in the country are in Hindi, followed By English and Urdu.
- India is the largest Producer of feature films in the world. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.
- Trade between two countries is called international trade. It is considered as the economic barometer for a country.
- Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of a trade of a country is the difference between its export and import.
- When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as an unfavourable balance of trade.
- Products exported from India to other countries include precious stones and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and related products,
- Products imported into India include crude oil and products, gemstones and jewellery, chemicals, base metals, electronic goods, machinery, agriculture and related products.
- India has emerged as a software giant at the International level and it is earning large Foreign exchange through the export of Information technology.

TOURISM AS A TRADE

- Tourism in India has grown over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in this industry.
- Tourism also promotes national integration,
- It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.
- There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of Tourism for this upcoming industry.