

CHAPTER-VII

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Why do we need transportation?

ANSWER:

Goods and services do not move from their supply locations to demand locations on their own. The movement of these goods and services necessitates the need for transport.

2. Why is an efficient means of transport considered as a pre-requisite for fast development?

ANSWER:

The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, an efficient means of transport is a pre-requisite for fast development.

3. How are transport, communication and trade complimentary to each other?

ANSWER:

For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

4. What has contributed to the socio-economic progress of India?**ANSWER:**

Today, India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspaper, radio, television, cinema, internet, etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

5. Classify roads on the basis of their capacity.**ANSWER:**

- (i) North-South Corridors
- (ii) East-west Corridors
- (iii) Golden Quadrilateral
- (iv) National Highways
- (v) State Highways
- (vi) District Roads
- (vii) Rural Roads
- (viii) Border Roads

6. What do you know about Golden Quadrilateral?**ANSWER:**

The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highway. It is looked after by National Highway Authority of India.

7. What is 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana'?**ANSWER:**

Rural roads connecting villages to the towns received special impetus under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Under this scheme, special

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

8. What do you know about Border Roads Organisation?

ANSWER:

Border Roads Organisation is a Government of India undertaking which constructs and maintains roads of the bordering areas of the country. This organization was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north eastern border areas.

9. Classify roads on the basis of type of material used in them?

ANSWER:

(i) Metalled Roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal, therefore, they are all weather roads.

(ii) Unmetalled roads are Kuccha roads, mostly used in rural areas and go out of use in the rainy season.

10. Why is railways considered a principal mode of transport in India.

ANSWER:

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railway also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How are Konkan railways materialised?

ANSWER:

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. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

2. What are the benefits of Kandla port today?

ANSWER:

Kandla is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

3. What role does Pawan hans Helicopter Ltd. play?

ANSWER:

Pawan hans Helicopter Ltd. provides helicopter service to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off shore operations to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the North-Eastern States and the interior parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

4. How many people visit India as foreign tourists?

ANSWER:

5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8 per cent during the year 2010 as against the year 2009, contributing Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010.

5. "Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." Support the statement.

ANSWER:

Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades

- (i) Foreign tourism arrival in the country had seen an increase contributing Rs 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
- (ii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (iii) Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.
- (iv) Tourism also promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts.

6. "The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development." Justify the statement.

ANSWER:

The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development:

- (i) It is considered as the economic barometer of a country.
- (ii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.
- (iii) A favourable balance of trade of a country indicates economic development.
- (iv) International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries.
- (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

7. What are the advantages of waterways?

ANSWER:

- (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- (iii) They are fuel-efficient and also environment-friendly mode of transport.

8. Why is air travel economical in north-eastern regions?

ANSWER:

- (i) Airways can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- (ii) North-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected reliefs, dense forests and frequent showers and floods and international frontiers, etc.
- (iii) Air travel has made access easier to these undulating north-eastern states of India.

9. Give three advantages of personal communication.

ANSWER:

- (i) It keeps you in touch with your near and dear ones.
- (ii) Long distance communication is also easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.
- (iii) It helps in integrating families.

10. What kind of port is Port of Tuticorin?

ANSWER:

Moving along the east coast, we can see the extreme South Eastern Port of Tuticorin. This port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. It has a flourishing trade handlings of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India.

7 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How does India account for the largest telecom network in India?

ANSWER:

(i) More than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with the Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility.

(ii) In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country.

(iii) There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.

It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

2. What are the advantages of using pipelines?

ANSWER:

(i) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.

(ii) Solids can also be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.

(iii) Initial cost of laying a pipeline is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out transshipment losses or delays.

3. What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same.**ANSWER:**

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.

4. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.

ANSWER:

Requirement of efficient means of transport:

(i) We use different materials 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.

(ii) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

(iii) The products come to the consumers by transportation.

(iv) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

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

ANSWER:

Efficient means of transport are pre requisites for fast development. Role of means of transport and communication are:

(i) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.

(ii) We can proudly say that India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its large size.

(iii) Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Cinema and Internet etc have been contributing to the socio-economic progress in many ways.

(iv) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.

It has enriched our lives and added substantially to growth and comfort.

6. What are the various means of mass communication used in India?

ANSWER:

(i) It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films.

(ii) All India Radio broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional or local languages.

(iii) Doordarshan, the national television channel of India broadcasts a variety of programmes ranging from entertainment, education to sports, etc.

(iv) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually.

(v) Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects.

(vi) India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films, video feature films and video short films.

7. Classify roads of India on the basis of their capacity.

ANSWER:

(i) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways: These projects are implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). There are three major Super Highways. Golden Quadrilateral starts from Delhi, moves to Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and back to Delhi. The North-South Corridor starts from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. The East-West Corridor connects Silchar to Porbandar.

(ii) National Highways: These roads are laid and maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions, e.g., Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1.

(iii) State Highways: Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as state highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by States and Union Territories.

(iv) District Roads: These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

(v) Rural Roads: These roads link rural areas and villages with towns. These roads are constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

8. What do you know about Kandla Port?

ANSWER:

Kandla in Kachchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port. It is the only important port of Gujarat as after partition, the Karachi port had become a part of Pakistan. It is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

9. What is the role played by the Eastern coastal ports of India in trade?

ANSWER:

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

(ii) Vishakhapatnam: It is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port. This port was originally conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.

(iii) Paradip Port: It is located in Odisha and specialises in the export of iron ore.

(iv) 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.

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

10. What are the advantages of airways?

ANSWER:

Today, air travel is the fastest, most comfortable and the prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease.

In north-eastern part of India, there are big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers. In such situations, air transport is considered to be the best option. Government of India has made special provisions to make air travel pocket friendly to north-eastern states of India.

11. Which tourisms attract foreigners to India?

ANSWER:

Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. Agra (UP), Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important destinations of foreign tourists. There is a vast potential of tourism development in the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Himalayas, but due to strategic reasons, these have not been encouraged so far. However, there lies a bright future ahead for this upcoming industry.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1) East-West Corridor connecting Silcher in _____ and Porbander in Gujarat are part of the Golden Quadrilateral Highways.

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Manipur
- d) Sikkim

Answer: Option (a)

2) The major objective of Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the megacities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the _____.

- a) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)
- b) State Highway Authority of India
- c) Public Works Department
- d) All of the above

Answer: Option (a)

3) The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and _____.

- a) Jalandhar
- b) Chandigarh
- c) Ludhiana
- d) Amritsar

Answer: Option (d)

4) Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as _____.

- a) National Highways
- b) State Highways
- c) Expressways
- d) Super Highways

Answer: Option (b)

5) District Roads connect the district headquarters with other places in the district. These roads are maintained by the _____.

- a) Zila Parishad
- b) State Government
- c) Central Government
- d) Village Panchayat

Answer: Option (a)

6) _____ is a Government of India undertaking which constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.

- a) Public Works Department
- b) Border Roads Organisation
- c) National Highway Authority of India
- d) None of the above

Answer: Option (b)

7) Petroleum and Petroleum products constitute _____ of the total commodities imported to India.

- a) 5.2 per cent
- b) 9.4 per cent
- c) 2.7 per cent
- d) 28.6 per cent

Answer: Option (d)

8) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) was established in ____ for the development of roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.

- a) 1965
- b) 1955
- c) 1960
- d) 1970

Answer: Option (c)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The length of road per **100 sq. km** of the area is known as the density of roads.
2. Density of all roads varies from only 12.14 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 517.77 km in **Kerala**, as of 31st March 2011.
3. **Indian Railways** is the largest public sector undertaking in India.
- 4) The first train in India steamed off from **Mumbai** to **Thane** in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km.

5. The Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations, and **Broad Gauge** has the maximum total track in kilometres.

SUMMARY

The Lifelines of National Economy Class 10 chapter deals with how the modern means of communication and transport serve as lifelines of our nation and students will get a brief understanding of the dense and efficient network of the transport system as a prerequisite for local, national, and global trade.