

CHAPTER -7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy

Q1. State any 3 merits of roadways?

Ans.

Three merits of roadways are:

1. The construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines
2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
3. Roads provide door-to-door service, which makes loading and unloading cost lower.

Q2. Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

Ans.

1. Railway network is influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.
2. Rail transport is the most convenient means of transportation in the northern plains because of plain area, high population density and rich agricultural resources.

Q3. What is the significance of the border roads?

Ans.

1. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) constructs and maintain roads in the bordering areas of the country.
2. Border roads are of strategic importance especially in the northern and north-eastern border areas.
3. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

Q4. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

Ans.

Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries are referred to as trade.

- Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development.

CHAPTER -7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

- Local trade is carried out within cities, towns and villages of a country.

Q5. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

Ans.

1. The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy because they are the pre-requisites for fast development.
2. Goods and services need to be transported from place of production to consumers.
3. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.
4. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, cinema, television and internet etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.
5. Along with trade, these different means of transport and communication have enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

Q6. Write a note on the changing nature of international trade in the last fifteen years.

Ans.

1. Trade between countries is known as international trade.
2. Globalisation in India (1991) has given major boost to international trade. Globalisation includes movement of capital as well as workers from one country to another.
3. The export of agricultural products, minerals etc. have increased. The import of petroleum products have increased.
4. Exchange of goods and commodities have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
5. For e.g., – India has emerged as a software giant at the international level, and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.
6. International trade also depends on the relationship between the countries and other external factors like duties and tariffs on the transportation of goods.

CHAPTER -7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q7. Why is air travel more popular in the north-eastern states of India?

Explain.

Ans.

1. It is marked with dissected relief that makes it impossible to access the area through other means of transport other than air.
2. The entire area is covered with dense forest that resists land movement.
3. This area is often hit by frequent floods. Air travel is thus required.
4. It has a long international frontier that requires quick response which is possible only through air transport.
5. North eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers where other means of transport cannot be laid

Q8. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain.

Ans.

1. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
2. Tourism also promote national integration.
3. It helps in the development of Indian handicrafts and other economic activities.
4. Foreign tourist visits India for business tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, eco tourism, heritage tourism, etc.

Q9. Explain important features of waterways in India.

Ans.

1. They are the cheapest means of transport for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
2. They are fuel efficient.
3. They are an eco-friendly mode of transport, however the slowest means of transport.
4. Since ancient times waterways has helped in spreading Indian commerce and culture.
5. India has inland navigation waterways of 14500km in length.

CHAPTER -7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q10. Mention the six mail channels introduced recently to facilitate quick delivery of mails.

Ans.

The following are the six mail channels.

1. Rajdhani Channel
2. Metro Channel
3. Green Channel
4. Business Channel
5. Bulk Mail Channel
6. Periodical Channel

Q11. How can you help the Indian Railways to run the trains as per schedule? Explain.

Ans.

We can help the Indian Railways to run the trains as per schedule by:

1. Don't travel without ticket as it causes losses to railway.
2. Keeping the trains tracks clean, clear and well maintained.
3. Avoiding the pulling of chains for unnecessary reasons.
4. Avoiding the damage done to the railway property.

CHAPTER -7 LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY