

Chapter 7

Lifelines of National Economy

Exercises

Q.1A Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?

- A. Mumbai and Nagpur
- B. Silcher and Porbandar
- C. Mumbai and Kolkata
- D. Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans.: The East- West corridor starts at sirampur in Porbandar to the West and connects Silchar in the East.

Q.1B Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

- A. Railways
- B. Roadways
- C. Pipeline
- D. Waterways

Ans.: The pipeline mode is used for transporting liquids and gases. It effectively reduces the costs and the deklays.

Q.1C Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Gujarat
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans.: HVJ is an abbreviation for Hazira- Vijaypur- Jagdishpur. It is connected in the states of Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and NCT.

Q.1D Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?

- A. Chennai
- B. Paradip
- C. Tuticorin
- D. Vishakhapatnam

Ans.: Vishakhapatnam is the only major port in Andhra Pradesh and India's second largest by volume of cargo handled.

Q.1E Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India?

- A. Pipeline
- B. Railways
- C. Roadways
- D. Airways

Ans.: Roadways is the cheapest and most popular mode of transport in India.

Q.1 F Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

- A. Internal trade

B. International trade

C. External trade

D. Local trade

Ans.: Internal trade refers to trade within the Nation. External trade refers to trade between foreign countries and local trade refers to trade with small areas of a nation. While International trade constitutes the trade between one nation and the other.

Q.2A Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

State any three merits of roadways.

Ans.: Three merits of roadways are:

(a) Constructing roadways is cheaper.

(b) Roadways connects door to door thus minimal cost of loading and unloading.

(c) Provides facility to reach other modes of transport like railway stations, ports etc.

Q.2B Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

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

Ans.: Rail transport constitutes the most convenient mode of transport in the Northern plains because of the vast level and high population density. These conditions promote railways.

Q.2C Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

What is the significance of the border roads?

Ans.: The significance of border roads:

(a) Border roads have improve the accessibility in areas of difficult terrain mainly the Northern and North Eastern border areas of India.

(b) These roads serve in the economic development of these areas.

Q.2D Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

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

Ans.: Trade refers to the exchange of goods among people, states and countries.

International trade refers to Trade between two or more. Trade that occurs-in-a region within the same country is called local trade.

Q.3A Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

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

Ans.: A country's progress completely relies on the transportation and communication. Goods which are produced in one part of the nation needs to be transported from one part of the country to the other. Therefore transport plays an important role in the progress of country's economy. Transportation is the pre requisite for delivering the raw materials to the site of production, and for the delivery to finished goods to the consumer. Hence, for the production as well as distribution good transportation system is necessary.

Trade in India is working efficiently because of it's appreciable connectivity. India is well-linked with the rest of the world via railways,

airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. They have been contributing to its socio economic progress in many ways. International and local trade both have contributed to the development of the country. Hence, we can say that means of transportation and communication are the lifelines of a nation and its economy.

Q.3B Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

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

Ans.: International trade is defined as the exchange of goods and services between two or more nations. International trade has experienced a huge change in the past 15 years. Along with the exchange of goods and services exchange of knowledge has superseded our nation. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning huge foreign exchange through the export of information technology. Economic prosperity of a country is evaluated on the basis of the advancement of international trade of the nation. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. Income from International trade constitutes a huge share in the economic development.

Major Exports

- agricultural and allied products-2.53%
- ores and minerals-9.12%
- gems and jewellery-26.75
- chemical and allied products-24.45%
- engineering goods-35.63%

- petroleum products-86.12%

Major Imports

- petroleum and petroleum products-41.87%
- pearls and precious stones-29.26%
- inorganic chemicals-29.39%
- coal, coke and briquettes-94.17%
- machinery- 12.56%
- Bulk imports include fertilisers-67%, cereals-25.23%, edible oils-7.94% and newsprint-5.51. India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world.

Quiz Drive

Q.1 Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.

Ans.: SRINAGAR: is the Northern terminal for the North- South corridor and Kanyakumari is the Southern terminal.

Q.2 The name of National Highway No. 1.

Ans.: SHER SHAH SURI MARG: is known as the NH- 1. It runs from Delhi to Amritsar.

Q.3 The headquarter of the southern railway zone.

Ans.: CHENNAI: is the headquarter of the southern railway zone

Q.4 The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676 m.

Ans.: BROAD GAUGE: is the rail gauge with a track width of 1.676 m.

Q.5 The southern terminal of the National Highway No. 7.

Ans.: KANYAKUMARI: is the southern terminal of the North- South corridor i.e. NH- 1

Q.6 A Riverine Port.

Ans.: KOLKATA: is an example of a riverine port

Q.7 Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

Ans.: MUGHALSARAI: is the busiest railway junction in Northern India.

Activity:

Q.1 Start your search vertically, horizontally or diagonally and reach various destinations across the countries!

S	H	E	R	S	H	A	H	S	U	R	I	M	A	R	G
A	R	T	P	R	N	X	E	L	A	T	A	D	L	A	Y
J	M	M	X	I	P	O	R	A	Y	M	P	G	H	T	X
Y	C	H	E	N	N	N	A	I	I	K	M	C	A	I	M
O	D	C	D	A	L	M	C	S	O	T	P	O	R	C	P
A	P	T	R	G	S	K	J	M	J	L	E	A	N	E	R
R	A	E	T	A	J	P	O	R	M	W	M	A	S	X	O
I	L	S	B	R	O	A	D	G	A	U	G	E	L	O	T
A	S	N	L	C	M	E	C	U	K	Z	M	A	A	J	E
L	M	U	G	H	A	L	S	A	R	A	I	B	S	N	A
G	O	E	T	V	R	A	Y	F	T	O	R	E	A	J	M
K	Q	A	L	K	A	N	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
Q	K	O	L	K	A	T	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
N	I	T	N	K	D	E	M	O	U	R	P	N	P	J	D

Ans.:

S	H	E	R	S	H	A	H	S	U	R	I	M	A	R	G
A	R	T	P	R	N	X	E	L	A	T	A	D	L	A	Y
J	M	M	X	I	P	O	R	A	Y	M	P	G	H	T	X
Y	C	H	E	N	N	N	A	I	I	K	M	C	A	I	M
O	D	C	D	A	L	M	C	S	O	T	P	O	R	C	P
A	P	T	R	G	S	K	J	M	J	L	E	A	N	E	R
R	A	E	T	A	J	P	O	R	M	W	M	A	S	X	O
I	L	S	B	R	O	A	D	G	A	U	G	E	L	O	T
A	S	N	L	C	M	E	C	U	K	Z	M	A	A	J	E
L	M	U	G	H	A	L	S	A	R	A	I	B	S	N	A
G	O	E	T	V	R	A	Y	F	T	O	R	E	A	J	M
K	Q	A	L	K	A	N	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
Q	K	O	L	K	A	T	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
N	I	T	N	K	D	E	M	O	U	R	P	N	P	J	D

1. SRINAGAR is the Northern terminal for the North- South corridor and Kanyakumari is the Southern terminal.
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