

LIFELINES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

This chapter focuses on how modern means of transport and communication serve as lifeline of our nation. Three types of transport have been detailed upon in this chapter. The chapter also talks about how communication has helped to link different parts of the world and brought information. Different types of communication involve telegraph, postal network, internet, telephone services etc.

Trade is an important aspect of a country's economy and the prosperity of a country depends upon the import and export of goods and services. Tourism is one aspect which holds a lot of potential for the future.

TOPIC 1

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE

All goods and services used in our day to day lives are not available in our immediate surroundings- some have to be transported from different places. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Professionals like the traders help make the products come to the consumers by transportation. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

Movement of these goods and services can be over land, water and air. Transport can also be divided into land, water and air accordingly. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. But, with the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport has expanded multi-folds. Quick, efficient and easily

available transport has made it possible for the world to be converted into a large village. Partnered with a developed communication system, the transport system has made the world more accessible and open. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality because of railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio and internet. These facilities have led to its socio-economic progress. Local to international level trade has added to the vitality of Indian and world economy. A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for local, national and global trade.

Trade has enriched our life and added to the amenities and facilities which help humans live more comfortably.

MOST LIKELY Questions

Short Answer Type Questions (SA)

[3 marks]

1. How do means of transport and communication play an important role in the economic development of the country? Explain.

Ans. Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for the development of local, national and global trade of today because:

- (1) Mobility of Factors of Production: Means of transport and communication make trade quicker and cheaper, increasing the mobility of factors of production.
- (2) Stable Prices: The developed system of transport and communication helps in stabilizing prices of the commodities throughout the country. This helps in economic development of the country.

- (3) Supply of Raw Material: Quick and cheap transport system facilitate easy transportation of raw material from far off locations on lower costs.
- (4) Supply of Manufactured Goods: From the factories, finished goods can be easily transported to the markets if these lines are efficient.
- (5) This helps to establish continuous or obstruction free supply chains which improves the market and helps in economic development.

2. "Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country" Support the statement with examples.

Ans. Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country in various ways:

- (1) Raw materials can reach factories within less time with faster transportation.
- (2) Quicker transport helps in easier movement of finished goods - both perishable and non-perishable - to markets and supply locations, boosting their demands, reducing loss of quality, etc.
- (3) Mobility of labour force also increases, which in turn increases their productivity, too.
- (4) They help to solve the problem of storage of produce.
- (5) They help to transport perishable goods to the market on time.

Case Based Questions (VSA Type)

[4 & 5 marks]

3. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

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. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

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, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the

comforts of life. It is thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for local, national and global trade of today.

- (A) Why is there a need to interlink with the world?
 (B) Infer the importance of means of transportation and communication for socioeconomic progress?
 (C) How does trade strengthen the economy of a country?

Ans. (A) For development, advancement and globalization

(B) (1) They are the very basis of industries and trade of country.

(2) Create job employment opportunities

(3) Help to grow economy

(4) Transport maintains the movement of persons and products from one region to another region of the country.

(5) For sending and receiving messages

(6) Interlinking world

(7) Increases awareness among the people at national level.

(8) Help in defending the independence and the national unity of a country

(9) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be explained).

(C) (1) Trade between nation and countries are the index to its economic prosperity

(2) It generates employment

(3) It Helps in earning foreign exchange
 (Any two points to be explained).

TOPIC 2

TRANSPORT

Roadways

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 56 lakh km.

Roadways have preceded railways in India.

They are easy to build and maintain and for this ease, they are preferred over railways.

The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons:

- (1) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

(2) Roads traverse highly dissected and undulating topography.

(3) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

(4) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and for relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

(5) Road transport provides door-to-door service.

(6) Cost of loading and unloading goods is much lower.

- Road transport proves to be a good feeder to other modes of transports.
- Roads provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.



Important

↳ In India, roads are classified into six classes according to their capacity.

- Golden Quadrilateral Super highways
- National Highways
- State Highways
- District Roads
- Other Roads
- Border Roads

Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways

The roads link Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat) are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways. These Super Highways are constructed to reduce the time and distance between mega Indian cities. 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 and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions.



Frequently Asked

↳ The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar.

State Highways

Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. The State Public Works Department (PWD) maintains these highways in State and Union Territories.

District Roads

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

Other Roads

Rural roads link rural areas and villages with towns. These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

Under this scheme, every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

Border Roads

Border Roads Organisation undertakes construction and maintenance of roads in the bordering areas of the country. BRO was established by 1960 for the maintenance of strategically important roads in the northern and north-eastern border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas with difficult terrain leading to economic development of these areas.



Important

↳ Roads are also classified according to the type of material used for their construction. They are divided into metalled and unmetalled roads.

- Metalled roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen or coal. They are all weather roads.
- Unmetalled roads are made of mud, clay or uneven stones and go out of use in the rainy season.

Railways

Railways is the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways facilitate people conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. Indian Railways has been an integrating force for more than 150 years.

Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

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.

Rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds pose some obstacles to the construction of these tracks. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. The terrain of sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand were difficult to conquer for setting up of railway lines as well.

The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).



Important

↳ The development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in India's busiest and most significant economic region.

↳ There have been instances of sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

Railways are more significant for our national economy than all other means of transport put together.

Rail transport suffers from various issues.

- (1) Many passengers travel without tickets.
- (2) Thefts and damaging of railway property is another issue. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and damage the railway due to their negligence.



Important

- 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.

Pipelines

Pipeline transport network is the newest form of transportation. They were used to transport water and other liquids in the past. Today, they are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.



Important

- Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat. Gas based fertilizer plants exist everywhere because of pipelines.

Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.

It saves products by ruling out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country can be seen as:

- (1) From oil fields 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.
- (2) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat.
It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu to other areas.
- (3) From Hazira in Gujarat which connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.
It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

Waterways

India was one of the seafaring countries from ancient times. Indian seamen sailed and carried and spread

Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They can carry heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.



Important

- India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels.

These have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government.

- (1) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)-N.W. No.1
- (2) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)-N.W. No.2
- (3) The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakara canals-205 km) - N.W. No.3
- (4) Stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km) - N.W. No.4
- (5) Stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast Canal (588 km) - N.W. No.5

Some inland waterways which support transportation are Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala.



Frequently Asked

- India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast. 95 per cent of the country's trade volume (68 per cent in terms of value) is moved by sea.

Major Sea Ports

With a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 200 notified minor ports. 95 per cent of the foreign trade is handled by these major ports.

- (1) Kandla in Kachchh was the first port to be developed after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port since Karachi port was lost to Pakistan post partition. It handles 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.
- (2) Mumbai has a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.
- (3) The Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port.
- (4) Mormagao port in Goa is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country and accounts for about fifty per cent of India's iron ore export.
- (5) New Mangalore port, located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.

- (6) Kochchi is an extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.
- (7) The extreme south-eastern port of Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and rich hinterland. A flourishing trade handling of cargoes with the neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India is handled from here.
- (8) Chennai 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.
- (9) Visakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was constructed for the trade of iron ore exports.
- (10) Paradwip port located in Odisha, specialises in the export of iron ore.
- (11) Kolkata is an inland riverine port. It caters to trade from Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. It requires constant dredging of Hooghly.
- (12) Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.



Frequently Asked

→ *Kandla port is a tidal port. It is called the Deendayal port.*

Airways

Air transport is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.

It can provide access through very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. The North-eastern states with big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc., are well connected with the Indian mainland only because of air transport.



Important

→ *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 difficult terrains like north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.*

Air travel is informally subsidized in the north-eastern states to extend the services to even the poorest classes. It is otherwise an expensive form of transport.

MOST LIKELY Questions

Very Short Answer Type Questions

[2 marks]

4. Name the organisation which undertakes construction and maintenance of border roads.

Ans. 'Border Roads Organisation (BRO)' undertakes construction and maintenance of 'border roads'. Border roads are the roads constructed along the northern and north-eastern borders of our country.



Related Theory

→ *Border Roads Organisation (BRO) was set up in 1960 by the government of India. BRO is regarded as a symbol of nation building, national integration and an inseparable component in maintaining the security of the country.*

8. Read the given data and answer the following questions.

The Indian Railway Network runs on multiple gauge operations extending over 68,442 km.

Gauge in meters	Route (Km)	Running Track (Km)	Total Track (Km)
Board Gauge (1.676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Meter Gauge (1.000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,909
Total	68,442	94,735	1,23,236

5. Name the river which is related to National Waterway No. 1.

Ans. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) is related to National Waterways No. 1.

6. Define a Tidal port. Give an example.

Ans. Tidal ports are the ports in which the water level within the port is subject to change with the ocean tides. An example of Tidal ports is the Kandia Port.

7. What is the major objective to develop super highways?

Ans. A major objective of developing super highways is to connect mega cities of India with each other. It will also increase the movement of goods and people in India thereby boosting development.

13. Describe the rural roads in India.

Ans. The rural roads in India can be described as follows:

- (1) Rural roads link rural regions and villages with urban regions and towns.
- (2) Rural roads receive special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.
- (3) Rural roads are helpful in developing these regions. Every village in the country is to be linked to major towns in the country by an all seasons motorable road.

14. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super highways? Mention any two objectives of these Super Highways projects. The north-south and east-west corridor join which terminal cities?

- Ans.**
- (1) The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a road development project linking Delhi - Kolkata - Chennai - Mumbai by six-lane superhighways.
 - (2) The two major objectives of these Super Highways projects are:
 - reduce the travel time taken between 2 cities
 - reduce the distance between the mega cities of India.
 - (3) The North-South Corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).

Long Answer Type Questions (LA)

[5 marks]

15. Give a brief description of the ports located along the east coast of India.

Ans. There are six ports located on the eastern coast of India:

- (1) Tuticorin, lying on the extreme south-eastern coast in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and rich hinterland.
- (2) Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country and is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.
- (3) Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh is the deepest landlocked and well protected port.
- (4) Paradip port in Odisha, specialises in the export of iron ore.
- (5) Kolkata located in West Bengal is an inland riverine port. It is a tidal port and so it requires constant dredging of River Hooghly.

- (6) Haldia port located in West Bengal was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

16. Explain with examples the conditions responsible for the uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.

Ans. The conditions responsible for the uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India are as follows:

- (1) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources, provided the most favourable condition for their growth.
- (2) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
- (3) The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (4) It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- (5) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- (6) The development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods.

(Any 5 of 6 points can be written to get full marks)

17. Why is air travel more popular in North East states of India? Explain.

Ans. Air Transport is considered as an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country because:

- (1) Presence of big rivers like Brahmaputra in the North West makes it difficult to construct roads and railways. Airways are the most useful in such situations.
- (2) Uneven surfaces are not suitable for the construction of roadways and railways. They require a lot of maintenance and the passengers who travel are not enough to make good revenue to earn profit.
- (3) Dense forests hamper the construction of roadways and railways. Only airways can support the geographical relief.
- (4) International borders of Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, etc., can be easily traveled by airways.

- (A) Define the term gauge?
 (B) What is the criterion of classifying railway tracks into Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge?

Ans. (A) The gauge of a railway track is the distance between two running rails.

- (B) They are classified based on distances between two rails or the width between the two rails.



Related Theory

Broad Gauge is also called wide gauge.

Short Answer Type Questions (SA)

[3 marks]

9. Explain any four advantages of pipeline transportation.

Ans. The four advantages of pipelines transportation are:

- (1) Solids when converted into slurry, liquid and gases can be transported through pipelines.
- (2) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- (3) Trans-shipment of losses and delays are minimum.
- (4) It is economical to transport petroleum, natural gas, fertilizers to interior places through pipelines.

10. "The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been mainly influenced by physiographic and economic factors." Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been mainly influenced by physiographic and economic factors because:

- (1) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide for construction of railway tracks. High population means large number of travellers, which guarantees immense profits for their growth.
- (2) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels, which makes them prone to disasters; hence railway distribution is comparatively lesser in these regions.
- (3) The Himalayan mountainous region too is unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

- (4) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri can be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). Even in the North eastern states, railway tracks are scarce because of their undulating geography, heavy forestation and marshy land.

(Any 3 of 4 points can be written to get full marks)



Related Theory

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

11. Distinguish between National Highways and State Highways.

Ans. Distinguish between national and state highways is as follows:

S. No.	National Highways	State Highways
(1)	These link extreme parts of the country.	State highways link a state capital with different district headquarters.
(2)	These roads are constructed and maintained by the Central Public Works Department.	These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department.
(3)	These roads have their national importance.	These roads have their importance in the development of states and district headquarters.

12. 'Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well.' Justify the statement giving three problems of the Indian railways.

Ans. Three Problems of Indian Railways:

- (1) Many passengers travel without tickets.
- (2) Thefts and damaging of railway property have not yet stopped completely.
- (3) People stop the trains, pull chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.

Case Based Questions (VSA Type)

[4 & 5 marks]

18. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

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. However, 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 tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri

could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats). 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 problem such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

- (A) Which factors influence the distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country?
(B) Where has the Konkan Railway been developed?
(C) What renders Himalayan region unfavorable for construction of railway lines?

- Ans. (A) The distribution pattern of railways is affected by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.
(B) The Western coast of India
(C) High relief and low population density in the Himalayan region render it unfavourable for construction of railway lines.

TOPIC 3

COMMUNICATION

Humans have used multiple forms of communication devices ever since they've lived. Long distance communication becomes easier in case of no movement of the communicator or receiver.

Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.



Important

↳ The Indian postal network is the largest in the world.

The Indian Postal Network handles parcels as well as personally written communications.

- (1) Cards and envelopes are first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air.
- (2) The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.



Important

↳ To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. These are the Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. About two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing

(STD) telephone facility. To transfer information from the grassroot level to the highest, the government has extended a twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. All STD facilities in India have a common rate. This could be done by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Mass Communication

Mass communication is the source of entertainment and awareness for people about national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for a cross section of people of Indian society.



Important

- ↳ Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.
- ↳ Digital India is an umbrella programme to prepare India for a knowledge based transformation.
- ↳ The focus of Digital India Programme is on being transformative to realise - IT (Indian Talent) + IT (Information Technology) = IT (India Tomorrow) and is on making technology central to enabling change.

India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals with varied periodicity annually.

Newspapers are published in 100 different languages and dialects. The largest number of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

India produces the largest number of feature films in the world annually. It produces short films, video feature films and short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

MOST LIKELY Questions

Short Answer Type Questions (SA)

[3 marks]

19. What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication? Mention any two points of importance of mass communication.

Ans.

S. No.	Personal Communication	Mass Communication
(1)	Communication between person to person.	Communication among masses.
(2)	This type of communication provides necessary communication between two people.	This type of communication provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses.
(3)	This type of communication has letters, e-mails, SMS, telephone and mobile phone type of facilities which also include STD and ISD services.	It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films etc.

20. "The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples.

Ans. The pace of change in communication has been rapid in modern times. This can be asserted by following arguments:

- (1) Long distance communication has become far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Just some decades ago, we used huge receivers fixed with wires to communicate. Today, we use smartphones which fit in our hands to communicate to the farthest distances.
- (2) Personal communication and mass communication, including television, radio,

press, films, digital newspapers, online chat platforms, etc. have advanced multifold since their inception.

- (3) The internet has helped connect far off places across the globe. Emails, messages, data transfer over video calls and digital meeting platforms have been possible only because of rapid technological development.

Long Answer Type Questions (LA)

[5 marks]

21. The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well. In light of the given statement explain the variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.

Ans. Usage of personal and mass communication in India:

- (1) All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. India's television network has multiple channels broadcasting a variety of programmes from news, entertainment, educational information etc. for people of different age groups.
- (2) Indian Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects catering to people of remotest parts of the country. This helps in maintaining a link and also evokes emotion of national unity or belongingness in people of different regions.
- (3) India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and documentaries which educate and entertain people.
- (4) India has one of the largest telecom sector and market in the world. Mobile phones and telephones become a platform for people to talk, connect and disseminate information personally.

TOPIC 4

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The exchange of goods and services among people, states and countries are termed as trade. Trade exchanges take place in the markets.

International Trade is the trade between two or more countries. International Trade can be facilitated through sea, air or land routes.

Local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages. State level trade is carried between two or more states.



Important

Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity; the economic barometer for a country.



Frequently Asked

Resources are space bound and countries can survive without international trade. Export and import are the

components of trade. The Balance of 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. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as an unfavourable balance of trade. India has trade relations with all the major trading blocs and most countries of the world. India exports items which include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

India imports petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products.

India has emerged as a software giant at the international level. India earns huge foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

MOST LIKELY Questions

Very Short Answer Type Questions

[2 marks]

22. Define the term trade. Mention the two components of trade.

Ans. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

The two components of trade are:

- (1) Import (2) Export



Related Theory

An import is a good or service bought in one country that was produced in another, whereas exports are explained as the goods and services manufactured in one country and acquired by citizens of another country.

TOPIC 5

TOURISM AS A TRADE

Tourism has grown substantially over the last three decades in India. About 15 million people are currently engaged in the industry. Tourism promotes national integration and supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It helps in development of international understanding about Indian culture and heritage.

Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

India has a vast potential in the tourism industry waiting to be tapped. Industrialists and the government are making efforts to make tourism a promising industry.

MOST LIKELY Questions

Long Answer Type Questions (LA)

[5 marks]

23. Explain the importance of tourism in India.

Ans. The importance of tourism in India is as follows:

- (1) Tourism has great importance in the economy of the country.

(2) It promotes national integration and inter-regional relationship.

(3) It also makes us aware of the rich culture and heritage of our country.

(4) It encourages cultural pursuits and supports local handicrafts.

(5) Foreign tourists visit India for visiting places of heritage or to have adventure in hilly region or to have business with India. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.

(6) It is considered to be an invincible trade of benefit for India.

(7) India's natural beauty, diversity and glorious past attracts innumerable visitors to India.

(Any 5 of 7 can be written to get full marks)



Glossary

- (1) **First-Class Mail:** Mail that is airlifted between stations.
- (2) **Second-Class Mail:** Mail that is carried by surface covering land and water transport.
- (3) **Balance of Trade:** The difference between Exports and Imports
- (4) **Socio-Cultural Plurality:** Cultural pluralism is a term used when smaller groups within a larger society maintain their unique cultural identities.
- (5) **Aggravating:** To make worse or more troublesome
- (6) **Traverse:** To move or travel through an area
- (7) **Terrain:** A piece of ground
- (8) **Slurry:** A slurry is a mixture of solids denser than water suspended in liquid.
- (9) **Premier:** Primary
- (10) **Periodical:** A paper, publication