

# Geography Class 10 Important Question Chapter 7 Life Lines of National Economy

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**1. What is international trade? What do you mean by Balance of trade? What is the importance of trade?**

**Ans.** Trade between two countries is called international trade. It includes exchange of commodities, services, information and knowledge.

Relation or difference between nation's exports and imports is called balance of trade. It is of two types:

**(i) Surplus trade:** when the value of exported goods and services is more than the value of imported goods and services. It is called favorable trade balance.

**(ii) Trade Deficit:** when the value of exported goods and services is less than the value of imported goods and services. It is called unfavorable trade balance.

**The importance of trade is:**

1. No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.
2. Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity because such a trade provides so many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.
3. It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
4. Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.

**2. Mention the different means of transport in India.**

**Ans.** Means of transport in India are:-

(i) Roadways, (ii) Waterways, (iii) Airways, (iv) Pipelines, (v) Railways.

**3. What are the means of mass communication? Explain features of any two media.**

**Ans.** These are those means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time. For example- Radio, newspaper and T.V.(Television):-

(i) It is one of the largest and essential networks in the world.

(ii) It provides entertainment and keeps the viewers well informed about the world.

**Radio:-**(i) It is the cheapest and the most effective means of communication.

(ii) Besides entertainment, it also provides information and promotes social education.

#### **4. What are the different types of roads in India?**

**Ans.** There are six types of roads:-

1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways or Expressway National Highways
2. National Highways
3. State Highways
4. District Roads
5. Other Roads or Rural Roads or Village Roads
6. Border Roads

#### **5. What do you mean by pipeline transport?**

**Ans.** Transportation of liquid, gases or slurries through pipes made of durable metal or a plastic tube is called pipeline transport. It is the most convenient mode of transport for crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas even solids like iron ore in slurry form to refineries, fertilizer factories, industries and big thermal power plants.

**For example:** From oil field in 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 (HVJ).

#### **6. Rich agriculture resources and Great Industrial activities in the Great Plains ascompared with Himalayan Mountains, further provides favourable conditions for thedevelopment of Railway.**

**Ans.** The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agriculture resource provide the most favorable conditions for their growth. Level land provides the favourable condition for the construction of railway tracks. Due to dense population, people prefer railways for journey. It brings huge capital for the railway department. Railways in plain are very helpful for the development and industries.

The Himalayan region like Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Uttaranchal and other hilly states too are unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, less density of population and lack of economic opportunities.

#### **7. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Explain?**

**Ans.** India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with subscriber Trunk Dialing telephone facility. By the end of 2004-2005, India was the 10th largest telecom network in the world measured in terms of number of phones. Our Government has made the special provision to extend twenty-four hour STD facility to every village in the country. There is uniform rate of STD facility all over India. In India more than 45 million cellular subscribers and cellular customer care bases are growing at very fast rate.

### **8. Explain the important pipeline networks in India.**

**Ans.** 1. From Oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur, via Guwati, Barauni and Allahabaad. It has branches Baruni to Haldia via Rajbabdh, Rajbabdh to Maurigram and Guwati to Silguri.

2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodra, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.

3. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

### **9. What is the work of NHAI, CPWD and SPWD? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. NHAI: National Highway Authority of India laid and maintained the major roads of India like Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

2. CPWD: Central Public Works Department laid and maintained the primary road system of India like National Highways.

3. SPWD: State Public Works Department laid and maintained the state highways of Indian states and Union Territories.

### **10. Describe the main features of the Indian postal network.**

**Ans.** 1. Indian postal network is the largest network of the in the world.

2. There are two types of mail-First class mail and Second class mail.

3. First class mail includes cards and envelop.

4. Second class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.

5. For quick delivery of mails, six channels have been introduced. These are Rajdhani, Channels, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical channel.

### **11. What are the significances of National Highways?**

**Ans.** Significance of National Highways:

1. These highways connect one state with another and are of national importance.
2. These highways link extreme parts of the country.
3. These national highways constitute 2% of the total road networks but carry 40% of the total road traffic.
4. These roads connect long distances and some even pass through congested cities.

**12. What are the significances of the ports of India's economy?**

**Ans.** 1. Most of India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast.

2. This account for 95% of the country's trade volume (68% in terms of value) being carried through sea.

3. Kandla port, Mumbai port, Vishakhapatnam port, Chennai port are the major ports of our countries.

**13. Describe the advantages of Waterways?**

**Ans.** 1. Water ways are the cheapest means of transport.

2. It is the best means of transport to carry bulky and heavy goods at lower costs.

3. It is fuel efficient as well as environment friendly.

4. All perennial rivers can be used almost throughout the year.

**14. Mention the merits and demerits of airways.**

**Ans. Merits:**

1. Airways provide the fastest means of transport.

2. It is also the most comfortable and prestigious mode of transportation.

3. For inaccessible, remote and hostile areas airways are the best means of transport.

4. During Natural and manmade disasters airways have played a vital role.

5. This mean of transport is good for transporting perishable goods.

**Demerits:**

1. This is costliest ones.

**15. Explain the different categories of Mail.**

**Ans.** Mails are of two types (A) First class mail (B) Second Class mail

A. First class Mail: This includes cards, envelopes etc. These are air lifted between stations. These mails cover both land and connected by air.

B. Second class Mails: These mails include book packets, registered newspapers, periodicals etc. These are carried by surface mail, covering land and water.

### **16. Name the regions where it was difficult to lay railway tracks. And why?**

**Ans.** 1. Large rivers in Northern Plains require construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacle.

2. It's difficult to laid railway tracks in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region through low hills, gaps or tunnels.

3. Himalayas region is also unfavorable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

### **17. Classify roads on the basis of material used for construction?**

**Ans.** Classification of roads on the basis of type of material used for their construction such as Metalled roads and Unmetalled roads:

1. Metalled roads may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal. These are pakka roads and all weather roads. These roads are broad and smooth and are all weather roads.

2. Unmetalled Roads go out of use in the rainy season. Roads are narrow and uneven and get damaged during rainy season. These roads are common in rural areas.

### **18. What are the problems faced by roads in India?**

**Ans.** 1. Inadequate road network to meet the needs of the people.

2. About half of the roads are unmettaled and this limits their usage during rainy seasons.

3. The national highways are inadequate too.

4. Moreover the roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

### **19. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international trade and localtrade?**

**Ans.** Trade: The exchange of goods among people states and countries is referred to trade. Market is the place where such exchange takes place.

1. International Trade: Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air and land routes. Advancement in international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is therefore considered the economic barometer for the country.

2. National Trade: While national trade or local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states.

**20. Describe factors of Indian Tourism as a trade.**

**Ans.** 1. The arrival of foreign tourists has increased in our country over the year.

2. It contributes 21,828 crore as foreign exchange.

3. Tourism promotes national integration and international understanding.

4. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.

5. Tourism helps in the development of Indian handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

**21. Mention any three features of Kandla Port.**

**Ans.** 1. Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port, in the wake loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition.

2. 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.

3. This port is situated on the western side of India.

**22. What is the meaning of road density? Describe the road density of Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans.** Density of road Density: The length of road per 100sq. km of area is known as density of roads.

Distribution of roads is not uniform in the country. Density of all roads varies from only 10 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 375 km in Kerala with the national average of the 75 km (1996-97).

**23. What is the importance of Railways in daily life?**

**Ans.** 1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.

2. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

3. Apart from an important mean of transport the Indian Railways have been great integrating force more than 150 years.

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

**24. Highlight the importance of radio and television as an effective means of mass communication in India.**

**Ans.** 1. Radio: Radio is an important electronic mean of mass communication. It is the most effective and cheapest mean of communication. It provides information and also helps to promote the social education. With the introduction of FM radio it becomes the first choice mean of mass communication among the people. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people.

2. Television: Television is also an important mean of mass communication. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks of the world. Television provides better information and entertainment because we can listen and see the information.

**25. Name any three waterways which have been declared as National Waterways by the Government of India.**

**Ans.** 1. The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1620)-N.M. No.1  
2. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri ( 891)-N.W No.2  
3. The west-Coast canals in Kerala ( Kottapurma-komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara anals-205 km)-N.W.No3.

**26. Name the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor in India. And can you distinguish between harbour and port.**

**Ans.** Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor in India. The area where different commercial activities like loading and unloading of cargo, storage of cargo and embarking of passengers- are carried on is called port. Harbour is that stretch of deep water, whether natural or artificial, where ships are stationed and provided protection from rough sea.

**27. What is balance of trade? In which situation is it favorable and unfavorable?**

**Ans.** Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its exports and imports.

1. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favorable balance of trade.
2. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavorable balance of trade.

**28. The Great Plains have more railways than the Himalayan Mountains. Why?**

**Ans.** Level land of the Great Plains of India provides favourable conditions for the development of Railway.

High density of population in the Great Plains as compared with the Himalayan Mountains encouraged laying down of more railway lines to meet the demand of passengers.

**29. What do you mean by tourism?**

**Ans.** Tourism comprises the activities of the people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environments for more than one consecutive day for leisure, business and other purposes. Tourists visit other places for heritage tourism, religious activities, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

**30. What are the advantages of transport?**

- Ans.**
1. Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.
  2. Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another
  3. Helps in production and distribution of goods.
  4. Connect markets with the production centers.
  5. Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.
  6. Helps in development of trade and commerce.
  7. Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.

**31. What are the chief import and export items in India?**

**Ans. Import Items:-**

1. Agriculture and allied products (2.53 %),
2. Ores and minerals (9.12 %),
3. Gems and jewellery (26.75%)
4. Chemical and allied products (24.45%),
5. Engineering goods ( 35.63%) Petroleum products (86.12%)

**Export Items:-**



1. Petroleum and petroleum products (41.87%)
2. Pearls and precious stones (29.26%)
3. Inorganic chemicals (29.39%),
4. Coal, coke and briquettes (94.17% )
5. Machinery (12.56%).

### **32. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?**

- Ans.**
1. Road network is inadequate for increasing volume of traffic.
  2. About half of the roads are unmetalled.
  3. The National Highways are inadequate and are poorly maintained.
  4. The roadways are highly congested in cities and are lacking safety measures.
  5. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
  6. Lack of proper security measures.

### **33. What are the features of railways in India?**

- Ans.**
1. Very useful for carrying heavy and bulky goods and materials.
  2. Comparatively cheaper than Roadways and Airways for long distances.
  3. Gives employment to a large number of people.
  4. The Indian Railways are the largest public undertaking run by the Central Government
  5. The principal (Main) mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
  6. Railways conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
  7. Acts as an Integrating force by bringing people close to each other.
  8. Suitable for long distances and Provides comfort of a home

### **34. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?**

- Ans.**
1. Requires huge investment at the time of installation.
  2. Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.
  3. Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.
  4. Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.
  5. Ticket-less travelers.
  6. Thefts and damaging of railway property.
  7. Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.
  8. conversions.
  9. Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.
  10. Modernization and Electrification.