

Important Terms

1. Balance of Trade: It is the difference between the total value of exports and imports of goods of a nation.
 2. Border Roads: These are roads constructed along the international frontier for maintaining the defence of the country.
 3. Communication: Exchange of ideas, emotions, messages, either written or oral, from one place to another all over the world.
 4. Exports: Goods dispatched /sent from one country to another.
 5. Golden Quadrilateral Superways: Roads built for fast and uninterrupted traffic having four to six lines connecting the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
 6. Harbour: A deep coast of sea where ships are anchored safely.
 7. Hinterland: An area served by a port.
 8. Imports: Goods brought into a country from other countries.
 9. International Trade: Trade carried on between countries.
 10. Mass Communication: The means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.
 11. National Highways: Roads connecting the capitals and metropolitan cities of the country.
 12. Pipelines: A new means of transport for carrying oil and natural gas from the oil fields and refineries to far off places.
 13. Personal Communication; Communication between two or more persons at personal level.
 14. Port: A commercial part of a harbor where loading and unloading of goods takes place in ships.
 15. State Highways: Roads connecting the state capital with other major cities of the state.
 16. Trade: Exchange of goods and commodities between or among countries or within the country.
 17. Transport: A system by which goods and passengers are carried from one place to another.
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1. Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?

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|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Mumbai and Nagpur | (c) Mumbai and Kolkata |
| (b) Silcher and Porbandar✓ | (d) Nagpur and Siligudi |

(ii) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

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|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Railways | (c) Pipeline✓ |
| (b) Roadways | (d) Waterways |

(iii) Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

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|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Madhya Pradesh | (c) Gujarat |
| (b) Maharashtra✓ | (d) Uttar Pradesh |

(iv) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?

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|-------------|---------------------|
| (a) Chennai | (c) Tuticorin |
| (b) Paradip | (d) Vishakhapatnam✓ |

(v) Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India?

- (a) Pipeline
(b) Railways ✓
- (c) Roadways
(d) Airways

(vi) 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

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) State any three merits of roadways.

1. Roads are suitable for short distances.
2. Roads are cheaper to construct and maintain.
3. Roads can be constructed even in high altitudes or mountainous regions. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. They can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where Railway tracks cannot be constructed
4. Roads provide door to door service by linking even remote areas. Thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
5. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transportation. For example, they provide a link between Railway stations and Air ports and Sea ports. They link the villages, towns and cities to the Railways. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres.

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

Railways can transport large number of goods and passengers over long distance at economical cost. Hence, Railways are the most convenient means of transport in the vast Northern Plains of India.

The flat terrain, dense population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in the Northern Plains of India. Therefore, this region has the transport networks. Railways have accelerated the development of industry and agriculture in this region by providing quick availability of raw materials and distributing the finished products to the market.

(iii) What is the significance of the border roads?

The Border Roads are vital roads link along the frontiers of India. These Border Roads are strategic importance. They have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrains, mainly in the northern and north-eastern border areas. They have played a major role in the economic development of these areas. The Border Roads Organization, a government of undertaking, was established in 1960 for building border roads. The Organization is in charge of the construction and maintenance of these roads.

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

Exchange of goods and commodities or services between people, States or countries is termed as trade. Trade means the exchange of products between regions of surplus and regions of deficiency. The exchange of commodities between two or more countries is termed as International Trade. It may take place through Air, Sea and Land routes. While local trade is carried on within cities and towns, or villages. In local trade, exchange of items takes place in the local markets where items of local needs are catered to. Local trade mainly takes place through Roads, Railways and Inland water ways.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

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

Transport system is the means for movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations. The means of transport provide an important link between the producers and consumers of goods. The transport routes or channels are, thus, the basic arteries of our economy. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites of fast development. They help in development of agriculture and industry by providing raw materials and distributing finished product. A well-knit transport and communication system brings people of different regions within the country and the world closer to one another. This promotes interdependencies between them.

With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport has expanded far and wide. Different countries, geographically far from each other, are now engaged in trade relations. A product made in the USA is now available in India. Efficient, and fast-moving transport and communication system has helped to convert the world into a large, closely knit global village. India is a part of this network and is well connected with the rest of the world. Its flourishing international trade has added vitality to its economy and enriched the lives of the people by raising their living standards.

A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite of local, national and global trade of today. Thus, modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of India and its modern economy

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

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. Among the commodities of export, whose share has been increasing over the last few years till 2004-05, are agriculture and allied products (2.53%), ores and minerals (9.12%), gems and jewellery (26.75%) and chemical and allied products (24.45%), engineering goods (35.63%) and petroleum products (86.12%).

The commodities imported by India included 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 as a group registered a growth accounting for 39.09% of total imports.

International trade has undergone a sea of change in the last 15 years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of Information Technology because of its fast growing Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

QUIZ DRIVE

1. Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.
2. The name of National Highway No.2.
3. The headquarter of the southern railway zone.
4. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676 m.
5. The southern terminal of the National Highway No.7.
6. A Riverine Port.
7. Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

- Ans:
1. SRINAGAR
 2. DELHI-KOLKATA
 3. CHENNAI
 4. BROAD GAUGE
 5. KANYAKUMARI
 6. KOLKATA
 7. NEW DELHI

ACTIVITY

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A	R	T	P	R	N	X	E	L	A	T	A	D	L	A	Y
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N	I	T	N	K	D	E	M	O	U	R	P	N	P	J	D

Answers: