

Ch: LIFELINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

IMPORTANT QUESTION

Question

'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments.

Answer:

Roadways still have an edge over railways in India in the following ways.

- Roads are cheaper than railways and are easier to construct and maintain.
- Roads provide door-to-door service, therefore the cost of loading and unloading is much less.
- Road transport is used as a feeder to other means of transport, i.e. it is a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.
- Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography.
- It can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains.
- Roads are economical in transporting few number of people and smaller amount of goods over short distances.

Question

Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each.

Answer:

Communication services can be classified into two categories—personal communication and mass communication.

Main features of personal communication:

- It is the communication between person to person. In this communication, only personal messages are exchanged.
- Personal communication is done through mobile phones, letters, e-mails, post cards, etc.

Main features of mass communication:

- It is the communication among masses. It provides entertainment as well as awareness about various national programmes.
- Mass communication is done through radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films, etc.

Question

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

Answer:

The distribution of railway network depends upon physiographic, economic and administrative factors. The following are the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.

- The northern plains have dense network of railways due to extensive level land, agriculturally and industrially productive region and support high density of population which is favourable for the development of railways. However, the presence of large number of rivers requires the construction of bridges across the rivers which poses some difficulties.
- In the hilly regions of the north and the peninsular plateau regions, railways are constructed through narrow gaps, or tunnels.
- The Himalayas region has less network of railways due to rugged terrain, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- In the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swampy regions of Gujarat, thickly forested regions of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, construction of railways is difficult and expensive.
- Recently, the development of Konkan railway along the western coast has contributed to the movement of goods and passengers through the passes and gaps along the Western Ghats to link the most economic region of India.

Question

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

Answer:

Air travel is more popular in the north-eastern states of India because of the following reasons.

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

Question

Define the term tourism. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain

Answer:

Tourism means an activity of visiting places, especially in foreign countries for pleasure.

Tourism is known as a trade because of the following reasons.

- Foreign tourist's arrivals have increased over the years. 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. It contributed ₹ 64,889 crores as foreign exchange in the year 2010.
- More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- It helps in the development of Indian handicrafts and other economic activities.
- Foreign tourist visits India for business tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, eco tourism, heritage tourism, etc.

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