

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

Ch: THE LIFE LINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

## Communication( NOTES)

The major means of communication in India are television, radio, press, films, etc.

The **Indian postal network** is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.

- First-class mail is airlifted between stations covering both land and air.
- Second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.

India has one of the largest **telecom networks** in Asia. The Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) facilities all over India have been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

- Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films.
- India Radio Channel (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages.
- Doordarshan, the national television channel is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world.
- India publishes a large number of newspapers in about 100 languages and dialects.

## ***International Trade***

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as **trade**. Trade between two countries is called **international trade**. It is considered as the economic barometer for a country. 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**.
- If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as an **unfavourable balance of trade**.

The commodities **exported from India** to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities **imported to India** include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products.

### ***Tourism as a Trade***

More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism in India:

- Promotes national integration
- Provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits
- Helps in the 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.
- SUBJECT TEACHER'S MUKESH KUMAR