

Class X - Social Science

Lifelines of National Economy

CBSE NOTES

Lifelines of National Economy - Mastery Worksheet

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Mastery Questions

1. Explain the significance of transport and communication as the lifelines of a nation and its economy.

Hint: Think about how transport and communication link different parts of the country and their impact on trade and economy.

Solution: Transport and communication are vital for the economic development of a country as they facilitate the movement of goods, services, and people, thereby integrating different regions. They help in the efficient distribution of resources, promote trade, and enhance socio-economic progress. For example, the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways reduce travel time between major cities, boosting trade and commerce.

2. Compare and contrast roadways and railways in India with respect to their advantages and limitations.

Hint: Consider construction costs, terrain adaptability, and efficiency in transportation.

Solution: Roadways offer flexibility, door-to-door service, and are easier to construct in difficult terrains like mountains, but they are less efficient for bulk goods over long distances. Railways are more efficient for transporting large volumes of goods and passengers over long distances but require significant investment and are limited by terrain. For instance, railways face challenges in the Himalayan region due to high relief.

3. Discuss the role of pipelines in the transportation of goods in India. Provide examples.

Hint: Focus on the types of goods transported and the efficiency of pipelines.

Solution: Pipelines are crucial for transporting liquids like crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas efficiently over long distances with minimal losses. They are cost-effective in the long run and reduce trans-shipment delays. Examples include the Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline transporting gas to fertilizer plants and power stations.

4. Analyze the importance of waterways in India's economy, highlighting major national waterways.

Hint: Think about cost-effectiveness and environmental benefits.

Solution: Waterways are the cheapest and most eco-friendly mode of transport, ideal for heavy and bulky goods. Major national waterways include the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (NW-1), Brahmaputra (NW-2), and the West Coast Canal (NW-3), facilitating trade and reducing transportation costs.

5. Evaluate the impact of air transport on the development of remote and inaccessible areas in India.

Hint: Consider speed, accessibility, and economic benefits.

Solution: Air transport provides quick access to remote areas like the northeastern states and Jammu & Kashmir, promoting tourism, trade, and emergency services. For example, Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. serves Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in offshore operations and inaccessible regions.

6. Describe the evolution and current status of India's postal and telecom network.

Hint: Focus on coverage, services, and technological integration.

Solution: India's postal network is the largest globally, handling first and second-class mail, with recent introductions like Rajdhani Channel for quick delivery. The telecom network, one of Asia's largest, includes STD facilities in villages, integrating space and communication technologies for uniform services.

7. Explain how international trade is a key indicator of a country's economic prosperity.

Hint: Think about trade balance and its implications.

Solution: International trade reflects a country's economic health by balancing exports and imports. A favorable trade balance (exports > imports) indicates strong production capabilities and global

demand for goods, like India's IT services. Conversely, an unfavorable balance may signal dependency on imports.

8. Discuss the role of tourism as a trade in India, including its types and economic benefits.

Hint: Consider employment, foreign exchange, and cultural exchange.

Solution: Tourism contributes significantly to India's economy by generating employment and foreign exchange. Types include heritage, eco, and medical tourism, attracting visitors to cultural sites, natural beauty, and healthcare services, respectively. It promotes local handicrafts and international understanding.

9. Compare the major sea ports on the east and west coasts of India in terms of their trade and significance.

Hint: Focus on cargo types and geographical advantages.

Solution: West coast ports like Mumbai and Kandla handle large volumes of trade, including iron ore exports from Marmagao. East coast ports like Chennai and Vishakhapatnam are crucial for industrial goods and have deep harbors. Each plays a strategic role in India's foreign trade.

10. Analyze the challenges faced by Indian Railways and suggest measures to overcome them.

Hint: Think about operational and infrastructural improvements.

Solution: Challenges include theft, ticketless travel, and infrastructure limitations in difficult terrains. Measures could include stricter enforcement, technological upgrades like e-ticketing, and infrastructure development like the Konkan Railway to improve efficiency and safety.

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