

Class X - Social Science

**Lifelines of National Economy**

# CBSE NOTES

## **Lifelines of National Economy - Quick Look Revision Guide**

*Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Contemporary India.*



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# Key Points

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## 1. Define transport and its importance.

Transport refers to the movement of goods and services from supply locations to demand locations. It's crucial for a country's development, facilitating trade and economic growth by connecting different regions.

## 2. Classify transport into land, water, and air.

Transport can be classified based on the medium: land (roads, railways), water (inland waterways, sea routes), and air (domestic and international flights). Each has unique advantages for different terrains and distances.

## 3. Explain the significance of roadways in India.

India has the second-largest road network globally. Roadways are vital for short-distance travel, door-to-door service, and accessing remote areas, making them more flexible than railways.

## 4. What is the Golden Quadrilateral?

The Golden Quadrilateral is a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai with six-lane super highways. It aims to reduce travel time and distance between India's mega cities.

## 5. State the role of railways in India.

Railways are the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers, integrating the country's economic life. They support industries, agriculture, and tourism, covering vast distances efficiently.

## 6. What are pipelines used for?

Pipelines transport crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas from fields to refineries and power plants. They are cost-effective for continuous flow and reduce trans-shipment losses.

## **7. Why are waterways considered cheap?**

Waterways are the cheapest mode for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances. They are fuel-efficient and eco-friendly, suitable for large-scale trade and commerce.

## **8. Name India's major sea ports.**

Major ports include Mumbai (largest), Kandla, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, and Kolkata. They handle 95% of India's foreign trade, facilitating international commerce.

## **9. Advantages of air travel.**

Air travel is the fastest and most comfortable mode, ideal for difficult terrains and emergencies. It connects remote areas and supports tourism and business activities.

## **10. What is UDAN scheme?**

UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) promotes regional connectivity by making air travel affordable. It encourages airlines to operate on remote routes, enhancing accessibility.

## **11. Define communication and its types.**

Communication involves exchanging information. Types include personal (letters, emails) and mass communication (TV, radio, newspapers), vital for education and awareness.

## **12. Role of Indian postal network.**

India's postal network, the world's largest, handles mail and parcels. It offers services like speed post and money transfer, connecting even remote areas.

## **13. Importance of telecom in India.**

Telecom, with extensive STD facilities, strengthens information flow. It integrates space and communication tech, ensuring connectivity across villages and cities.

#### **14. What is mass communication?**

Mass communication includes TV, radio, and films, providing entertainment and awareness. It educates the public on national programs and policies.

#### **15. Define international trade.**

International trade is the exchange of goods between countries via sea, air, or land. It's an economic barometer, indicating a country's prosperity through exports and imports.

#### **16. What is a favourable balance of trade?**

A favourable balance occurs when exports exceed imports, boosting the economy. Conversely, more imports than exports create an unfavourable balance.

#### **17. India's major exports and imports.**

Exports include gems, chemicals, and agricultural products. Imports are crude oil, electronics, and machinery, reflecting India's trade dynamics.

#### **18. Tourism as a trade in India.**

Tourism promotes heritage, eco, and medical tourism, generating employment and foreign exchange. It fosters cultural exchange and regional development.

#### **19. Digital India's impact.**

Digital India aims for a knowledge-based economy, leveraging IT for transformation. It enhances governance, education, and connectivity, preparing India for future challenges.

## **20. Sher-Shah Suri Marg's significance.**

The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg, now a National Highway, connects Delhi to Amritsar. It exemplifies India's rich heritage and modern infrastructure development.

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