

**NCERT Solutions for Class 10 SST Geography**  
**Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy Question**

**Answer**

**1 . Multiple choice questions.**

(i) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the EastWest corridor?

(a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Silchar and Porbandar (c) Mumbai and Kolkata (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

**Ans:**(b) Silchar and Porbandar

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

(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Pipeline (d) Waterways

**Ans:** (c) Pipeline

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

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Ans:** (b) Maharashtra

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

(a) Chennai (b) Paradwip (c) Tuticorin (d) Vishakhapatnam

**Ans:** (d) Vishakhapatnam

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

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

**Ans:** (b) Railways

(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

**Ans:** (b) International trade

## **2 . Answer the following questions in about 30 words.**

**(i) State any three merits of roadways.**

**Ans:** The three merits of roadways are

1. Compared to railroad lines, roads are far less expensive to build, and they also require less money and effort to maintain.
2. When moving a small number of people and a relatively small volume of products over short distances, road transportation is cost-effective. Door-to-door service is offered by roads.
3. Roads can penetrate mountains like the Himalayas because they can withstand slopes with higher slopes. Comparatively more complex and uneven geography can be traveled by roads.

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

Rail transportation is the most convenient mode of transportation. In the northern plains, where there are level expanses of land with dense populations and abundant agricultural resources. Rail transport can move more people and products across vast distances for a reasonable price. Railways are thus the most convenient mode of transportation in India's vast northern plains.

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

The border Roads play a vital role in India's economy as well as security. The significance of the border roads are

1. Border Roads have had a significant impact on these regions' economic growth.
2. Border Roads are an essential road connection along our country's borders.
3. These highways are crucial in terms of strategy and External security threats.
4. These roads have increased accessibility in mountain ranges areas, particularly along the northern and northeastern borders.

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

A simple definition of Trade is the purchasing and selling of products. Manufacturers sell their products to traders, who then purchase them and resell them to consumers. A trader essentially acts as a middleman between consumers and producers.

### **Difference between international and local trade**

#### **International Trade**

International Trade. when two countries engage in trade.

International trade is mainly composed of imports and export.

It could occur via land, sea, or air routes.

Foreign currency is earned through international trade.

#### **Local Trade**

Local trade, which has no bearing on the value of the national currency, occurs when goods are exchanged between states, cities, or villages.

Local trade includes both sale and purchasing.

Railroads and roadways are the primary modes of local trade.

Although it does not generate foreign exchange, it aids in meeting peoples' necessities.

### **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?**

Ans: The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy because

(a) an effective and well-developed transportation system is necessary for the utilization of natural resources.

(b) A well-developed transportation infrastructure maintains the circulation of people and goods from one section of the country to another region, just like the arteries give blood to various organs of the body.

(c) They serve as the country's economic and industrial foundations.

(d) Communication tools make it possible to send and receive messages and are crucial for raising awareness among citizens on a national scale. These aid in preserving a nation's independence and cohesiveness as a whole.

Example ----

1. In India, trains are the main mode of freight and passenger transportation. Along with facilitating the movement of commodities over greater distances, railways also enable a variety of activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage.
2. Waterways are the most affordable form of transportation. They are best suited for transporting large and heavy items. It is an environmentally beneficial and fuel-efficient means of transportation.
3. Airlines can easily fly over very challenging terrains like tall mountains, gloomy deserts, deep forests, and lengthy oceanic stretches.

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

The term "international trade" refers to trading between nations. In the past fifteen years, there has been a significant change in international trade. Over the past 15 years, there have been significant developments in international commerce. The interchange of information and knowledge has surpassed and supplemented the exchange of goods and commodities. India has become a global software powerhouse and generates significant foreign exchange revenue from the export of information technology goods. The exchange of information and knowledge has supplanted the exchange of products and commodities. To facilitate trade between the two nations, bilateral agreements were created.

However, efforts have been made to connect national economies with the global economy through the process of globalization. Producers from other nations can now offer their products and services in other nations. The movement of labor and wealth between nations is a component of globalization.

Multilateral agreements are being sought after by the organization for international trade. Both international trades in commodities and services are governed by the WTO. As part of international trade Exports of items related to engineering, petroleum products, ores, minerals, gems, jewelry, chemicals, and allied products have all increased.