



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI - 110034

CLASS: X

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 7: LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

SUB-TOPIC – WATERWAYS

- AIRWAYS
- COMMUNICATION
- TRADE AND TOURISM

WEEK – 02 NOVEMBER TO 06 NOVEMBER, 2020

NUMBER OF BLOCKS PER WEEK – 1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Each student will be able to:

- a. identify the importance of waterways, airways, communication and trade for the country
- b. understand the distribution of waterways and airways in the country
- c. analyse the problems faced by waterways and airways

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: Various pictures

ACTIVITY – CASE STUDY AND DISCUSSION BASED

Read the E lesson and the unit: LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY from the textbook (Students may refer to the link given below). Thereafter, follow the instructions and do the given assignment in the notebook. Please mention the date, index and topic. Text book link: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm>

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

PRE KNOWLEDGE TESTING

- Importance of transport and communication for the country.
- Classification of means of transportation.

WATERWAYS

India has always been one of the seafaring countries. Sea men sailed far and near; carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture.

Waterways are the **cheapest means of transport**. Therefore, they are the most suitable for carrying **heavy and bulky goods over long distance**.

It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

95% of India's trade volume is moved by sea through various sea ports.

Important Ports in India

The list of important ports in India is given below:

Zone	State	Port	Features
Eastern Coast	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Artificial Port Second busiest port
Western Coast	Kerala	Kochi	Exports of spices and salts
Eastern Coast	West Bengal	Kolkata	India's only major Riverine port Situated on Hugli river
Western Coast	Gujarat	Kandla	Known as Tidal Port First port developed after the independence of India Largest port by volume of cargo handled.
Western Coast	Karnataka	Mangalore	Deals with the iron ore exports
Western Coast	Goa	Marmagao	Situated on the estuary of the river Zuari
Western Coast	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	Largest Natural Port and harbour In India The busiest port in India
Western Coast	Maharashtra	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)	Largest Artificial Port It is the Largest Container Port in India.

		also known as Nhava Sheva, Navi Mumbai	
Eastern Coast	Odisha	Paradip	Natural Harbor deals with the export of iron and aluminium
Eastern Coast	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	A major port in south India deals with the fertilizers and petrochemical products
Eastern Coast	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Deepest port of India deals with the export of iron ore to Japan. Amenities for building and fixing of ships are available

Inland waterways

Three National Waterways of India are:

- The river Ganga between Allahabad and Haldia – NATIONAL WATERWAY 1
- The river Brahmaputra between Sadiya and Dhubri – NATIONAL WATERWAY 2
- The West coast Canal in Kerala – NATIONAL WATERWAY 3

AIRWAYS

Air travel is the **quickest and one of the most comfortable** means of transport. The main advantage of using airways is that it can easily **cross all kinds of terrain** - from mountains, deserts, rainforests and wetlands to oceans. Also, it is highly helpful during the times of natural disasters in providing help to the affected areas.

Indian Airlines and its fully owned subsidiary Alliance Air operate domestic flights in India. Indian Airlines operates international flights to some countries in south-east Asia, south Asia and the Middle East. A lot of private airlines operate domestic flights in India.

Helicopter is another means of air travel that does not require long runways to take off or land, unlike airplanes. This form of air transport is especially useful in the north-eastern parts of India where densely forested mountains crisscrossed by rivers make it difficult to construct roads and railways. Pawan Hans Helicopter Company Limited provides helicopter services to government enterprises like ONGC and passenger

services in mountainous area that are difficult to access.

Air travel is still **very expensive** in India and out of the reach of a large part of the population.

Air transport is especially useful in the north-eastern parts of India where special arrangements have been made to make air travel services available to the common people because of floods, forest covers, broad river, and undulating topography.

COMMUNICATION

From the earliest times, human beings have felt the need to communicate with each other. The latest advances in communication are about enabling communication over long distances without the need for change in location of the sender or receiver.

Communication is of two types **personal communication and mass communication**. Personal communication is where just two or a small group of people communicate with each other. Personal letters, e-mails and phone calls are examples of inter-personal communication.

Mass communication is communication referred to an indefinite number of people spread over a large geographical area. Radio, television, cinema, newspapers and magazines, and Internet, are examples of mass communication.

TRADE

International trade is referred to as the **exchange or trade of goods and services between different nations**. This kind of trade contributes and increases the world economy. The most commonly traded commodities are television sets, clothes, machinery, capital goods, food, and raw material, etc.

International trade has increased exceptionally that includes services such as foreign transportation, travel and tourism, banking, warehousing, communication, advertising, and distribution and advertising. Other equally important developments are the increase in foreign investments and production of foreign goods and services in an international country. This foreign investments and production will help companies to come closer to their international customers and therefore serve them with goods and services at a very low rate.

Import and export are the two components of trade.

Favourable Trade = Export > Import

Unfavourable Trade = Import > Export

TOURISM

- (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.
- (ii) Foreign tourist's arrival has witnessed an increase, thus contributing to foreign exchange.
- (iii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- (iv) It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- (v) Tourism also promotes national integration.
- (vi) It helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- (vii) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical and business tourism.

ASSIGNMENT

- Q.1. Why are inland waterways not much developed in India in spite of so many rivers? (3 points)
- Q.2. Write a brief note on the trade of India.
- Q.3. Why are airways considered as a major means of transport in North east India? (3 points)

BBPS