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The pace of development of the country depends on the production of goods and services, as well as on their movement through space. Today, the world has become a big village with efficient and fast-moving transport. Today, India is closely linked to the rest of the world. In CBSE Notes Class 10 Geography Chapter 7 - Lifelines of National Economy you will see how modern vehicles and communications serve as lifesaving circles of our country and its modern economy. Download CBSE Notes Class 10 Geography Chapter 7 - National Economy Lines PDF Transportation of goods and services can be more than three important areas of our land, i.e. land, water and air. On this basis, transport can also be classified as land, water and air transport. Let's discuss them in detail: Roads India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating about 54.7 lakh km. Below mentions the growing importance of road transport in relation to rail transport: the cost of building roads is much lower than the cost of rail lines. Roads may cover more geographically more complex places that cannot be made by the railways. Roads can negotiate higher gradient slopes and can be easily built into traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. Road transport is economical. It also provides communication between railway stations, air and sea ports. In India, roads are classified in the next six classes, depending on their bandwidth. The Golden Four-Way Super Highways Golden Four-party is a network of motorways connecting The four best cities in India, namely Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai. These motorway projects are being carried out by the National Highway Administration of India (NHAI). National Highways National Highways are a network of highways that are laid and maintained by the Central Department of Public Works (CPWD). The historic Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway 1, between Delhi and Amritsar. The public highways linking the state capital to various district headquarters are known as state highways. These roads are being built and maintained by the State Department of Public Works (GIUs). District roads These roads connect the district headquarters with other parts of the district. These roads are supported by zila Parishad. Other rural roads that link rural areas and villages to cities are classified as such. These roads received a special boost under the leadership of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. The organization of border roads builds and maintains roads in the border areas of the country. The organization was established in 1960 to develop strategic roads in the northern and north-eastern border Roads can also be classified based on the type of material used to build them How: Metal roads can be made of cement, concrete or even coal bitumen. These are all-time roads. Non-metallic roads are out of use during the rainy season. The main modes of transport for huge cargo and large cargoes over long and short distances in India are railways. Railroads have become more important in India's economy. However, rail transport also suffers from some of the problems outlined below: to lie down on the railway lines it is necessary to build bridges over wide riverbeds. In the hilly terrain of the peninsula railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous areas are also unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to the highest elevation points on the surface, the small population and the lack of economic opportunities. It is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains. The pipeline network uses pipes, usually underground, to transport and distribute liquids. They are used to transport water, crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas, fertilizer plants and large thermal power plants. Solid bodies can also be transported through the pipeline when converted into suspensions. There are 3 important pipeline networks in the country. From the oil field in Upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is an economical and environmentally friendly mode of transport. National Waterways in India: N.W. No. 1 - Ganga River between Allahabad and Khajuraho (1620 km). N.W. No.2 - Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km). N.W. No.3 - West Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Shampakkar Canals-205 km). N.W. No.4 - These areas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers together with the Kakinada Puducherry canal site (1078 km). N.W. No.5 - These parts of the Brahmani River, together with the Matai River, the Mahanadi and Brahmani river delta channels and the East Coast (588 km). Inland waterways in India are Mandawari, Kuari and Cumberjua, Sanderbans, Barak and the backwaters of Kerala, through which transport is carried out. Major seaports of India trade with foreign countries carried out from ports. India has two large and 200 unsaltoned (minor/intermediate) ports. Here is a list of major ports in India: Kandla in Kachch was the first port to be developed after independence. It is also known as Deendayal Port. Mumbai is the largest port with a spacious natural and well-protected harbour. The port of Mormugao (Goa) is the Prime Minister of India's iron ore exporting port. Port located in Karnataka, it serves the export of iron ore. Kochi is an extreme port located at the entrance to the lagoon. The port of Tuticorin is located in the far southeast. Chennai is one of India's oldest artificial ports. Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port of Paradwip, located in Odisha, specializing in iron ore exports. Kolkata is an inland river port. The port of Chhatrapati Sambhaji was designed as an auxiliary port to relieve the growing pressure on the port of Calcutta. Airways Airways is the fastest, most convenient and prestigious mode of transport. Air travel has facilitated access to areas such as high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceans. Air transport was nationalized in 1953. Air India provides domestic and international air travel. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to the Oil and Gas Corporation in its offshore operations, in hard-to-reach areas and hard-to-reach areas. But air travel is not within the reach of ordinary people. Communication The main means of communication in India are television, radio, press, movies, etc. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written messages. First class mail is transported by air between stations covering both ground and air transport. Second class mail includes packages of books, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are transported by ground mail covering land and water transport. India has one of the largest telecommunications networks in Asia. Subscriber recruitment services (STDs) across India have been made possible by integrating the development of space technology with communication technologies. Mass communication provides entertainment and raises people's awareness of various national programs and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and movies. Indian radio station (Akashvani) broadcasts various programmes in national, regional and local languages. Doordarshan, the national TV 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 in the exchange of goods between people, states and countries is called trade. Trade between the two countries is called international trade. It is considered an economic barometer for the country. Exports and imports are components of trade. A country's trade balance is the difference between its exports and imports. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favorable trade balance. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is considered an unfavorable trade balance. Products exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related agricultural and allied products, etc. gems and jewelry, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic products, machinery, agriculture and allied products. Tourism as a trade More than 15 million people are directly involved in the tourism industry. Tourism in India: Promoting national integration supports local crafts and cultural activities helping to develop an international understanding of Indian culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. We hope these CBSE Class 10 Social Science notes have helped you in your studies. Keep learning and stay tuned to CBSE and NCERT. Download BYJU'S App and subscribe to the YouTube channel to access interactive math and science videos. Transport and communications are called the lifelines of the national economy. Chapter 7 Class 10 Geography is mainly focused on transportation. In this chapter, students will learn most about roads, railways, pipelines, waterways, seaports and airways. After all, the chapter also talks about communication. After finishing the chapter, students will find exercise questions. To assist them in their research, we have provided NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography Social Sciences Chapter 7 on the lifelines of the national economy. It contains answers to all the questions of the exercise. Students can download NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography PDF below. NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography (Modern India II) Chapter 7 - National Economy Lines NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography Chapter 7 - Lines of National Economy Solutions for Chapter 7 - National Economy Lines are below. Students should also check NCERT solutions for grade 10 in other subjects. Page No - 92 Exercises 1. Multiple choice questions. A. Which two of the following extreme places are connected by the east-west corridor? Mumbai and Nagpur Silcher and Purbandar Mumbai and Kolkata Nagpur and Siligudi Solution: b) Silcher and Purbandar B. What mode of transport reduces losses and delays in the transport of goods? Railroad Decision: (c) Pipeline S C. Which of the following states is not related to the H.V.J. pipeline? Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Gujarat Uttar Pradesh Solution: b) Maharashtra D. Which of the following ports is the deepest land and well-protected port along the east coast? Chennai Paradip Tuticorin Vishakhapatnam Solution: (d) Vishakhapatnam E. Which of the following is the most important mode of transport in India? Pipeline Railroads Roadways Airways Solution: (b) Railroads F. Which of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries? Domestic Trade International Trade Foreign Trade Local Trade Solution: b) International the following questions in about 30 words. a. State any three virtues of the road. Solution: Three Road Advantages: The cost of building roads is much lower than that of railway lines Road transport is economical in transporting several people and relatively less cargo for short distances Roads can pass a relatively more dissected and undulating topography. B. Where and why is rail the most convenient means of transportation? Solution: Rail transport is the most convenient means of transportation in the northern plains, as there are equal tracts of land with high population density and rich agricultural resources. C. What is the significance of the border roads? Solution: Border roads are of strategic importance, and these roads in the country's border areas have improved accessibility in difficult areas and helped in the economic development of these areas. What does trade mean? What is the difference between international and local trade? Solution: The

exchange of goods between people, states and countries is called trade. Trade between countries is called international trade. Local trade is carried out in the country's towns, towns and villages. Answer the following questions in about 120 words. Why are the means of transportation and communications called the lifelines of the nation and its economy? Solution: Transport and communications are called the rescue circles of the nation and its economy, as they are a prerequisite for rapid development. Today, India is closely linked to the rest of the world, despite its enormous size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural pluralism. In many ways, the social and economic progress is contributed by railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, film, television and the Internet, etc. b. Write a note on the changing nature of international trade over the past fifteen years. Solution: Trade between countries is known as international trade. International trade has undergone significant changes over the past fifteen years. The exchange of commodities and commodities was an exchange of information and knowledge. For example, India has become an international software giant and earns large foreign currency through the export of information technology. International trade also depends on the relationship between countries and other external factors, such as duties and tariffs. Over the past fifteen years, various trading blocs have emerged that have changed the way international trade has been conducted in the past. National Economy Lines Summary Students Will Receive About: 1. Railroads Pipelines Waterways Airways 2. Major seaports 3. Communication 4. International trade 5. Tourism as a trade Students can also visit NCERT Solutions Class 10 Social Sciences to get answers in the chapter of other subjects such as history, geography, political science and economics. Economy. class 10 lifelines of national economy notes. class 10 lifelines of national economy pdf. class 10 lifelines of national economy solutions. class 10 lifelines of national economy mcq. class 10 lifelines of national economy important questions. class 10 lifelines of national economy ppt. class 10 lifelines of national economy map. cbse class 10 lifelines of national economy important questions

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