1. **Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. Justify**

**OR**

**International trade is considered the economic barometer for a country. Why?**

 **OR**

**No countries can survive without international trade. Explain**

No countries in the world are self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced by one nation are required in the other nation and vice versa. The difference in needs, resources requirements and development among nations create conditions for international trade. International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade.

International trade helps India to import advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production process. It contributes to India’s economic growth and raised the income level of people. It also increases the foreign exchange reserve.

1. **Explain India’s position on international trade**

The advancement of international trade in a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported by India include agriculture and allied products ( ………..% ), ores and minerals ( ………..% ), gems and jewellery ( ………..% ), petroleum products ( ………..% ). The commodities imported to India include petroleum and petroleum products ( ………..% ), pearls and precious stones ( ………..% ), chemicals ( ………..% ), coal, coke and briquettes ( ………..% ), machinery ( ………..% ) as on **2010-11**.

International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

1. **Explain the major seaports of India situated on the Western coastline.**
	* 1. **Kandla Port** (Kuchchh, Gujarat): Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition. Kandla is a tidal port.
		2. **Mumbai Port** (Mumbai, Maharashtra): Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.
		3. **Jawaharlal Nehru Port (**Navy Mumbai, Maharshtra): Jawaharlal Nehru port located in Navy Mumbai was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region.
		4. **Marmagao Port** (Goa): It is the premier iron exporting port of the country. This port account for about fifty percent of India’s iron ore export.
		5. **New Mangalore Port** (Mangalore, Karnataka): New Mangalore port located in Karnataka caters to the export iron ore concentrates from kudermukh mines.
		6. **Kochi Port** (Kochi, Kerala): Kochi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour
2. **Name any two navigational Rivers of India? In which part of India are Inland Water ways are widely used? Write two Merits and Demerits of Inland water Transport.**

 Ganga and Brahmaputra are two navigational Rivers of India.

 Inland waterways are widely used in the North-Eastern States of India.

 **Merits**: 1. It is cheapest mean of transport. 2. It is very beneficial for our internal trade and carrying of passengers is concerned.

 **Demerits**: 1. Such a mean of transport is very limited in scope. 2. Very few rivers and too for short distance are navigable

1. **Explain the major seaports of India situated on the** eastern coast**.**
2. **Tuticorin**: Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, located in the south-eastern extremely of the country has a natural harbour and a rich hinterland and handles cargoes to Sri Lanka and Maldives.
3. **Chennai**: Chennai is one of the oldest ports of Tamil Nadu and has an artificial harbour. It ranks next to Mumbai, in terms of volume of trade and cargo.
4. **Vishakhapatnam**: Vishakhapatnam is the deepest; landlocked and protected port on the east coast. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.
5. **Paradwip**: This port located in Odisha, specialises in the export of iron ore.
6. **Kolkata**: Kolkata, a major riverine port and a tidal port. It has a vast and rich hinter land of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hoogly.
7. **Haldia**: This is a port developed as a subsidiary of Kolkata port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port
8. **Explain the major seaports of India**

India has a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, along the western and eastern parts of the country. It has 12 major and 187, nonmajors (minor/intermediate) ports. These major ports handle 95 per cent of India’s foreign trade……..[[[Repeat the answers of 16 & 17]]

1. **Explain the different reasons for the growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport.**

1. Construction of roads is much lower than that of railway lines. 2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. 3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. 4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. 5. It also provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower. 6. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes transport such as they provide a link between railway station, air and sea ports.

1. **Write a note on Inland Water Ways in India**

India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government

1. **National Waterways No.1**: The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)
2. **National Waterways No.2**: The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)
3. **National Waterways No.3**: The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km)
4. **National Waterways No.4**: Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km)
5. **National Waterways No.5**: Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast Canal (588 km)

There are some other inland water ways on which substantial transportation takes place. These are Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak, backwaters of Kerala and tidal stretches of some other rivers

**Merits**: 1. It is cheapest mean of transport. 2. It is very beneficial for our internal trade and carrying of passengers is concerned.

**Demerits**: 1. Such a mean of transport is very limited in scope. 2. Very few rivers and too for short distances are navigable

1. Explain the features of any five western ports of India.
2. Tuticorin Port: Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, located in the south-eastern extremely of the country has a natural harbour and a rich hinterland and handles cargoes to Sri Lanka and Maldives.
3. Chennai Port: Chennai is one of the oldest ports of Tamil Nadu and has an artificial harbour. It ranks next to Mumbai, in terms of volume of trade and cargo.
4. Vishakhapatnam Port: Vishakhapatnam is the deepest; land locked and protected port on the east coast.
5. Paradip Port: Pradip Port in Odisha, in mainly developed for export of iron Ore.
6. Kolkata Port: Kolkata, a major riverine port and a tidal port. It has a vast and rich hunter land of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin
7. Explain why air transport is proffered in north-eastern states of India.

Because of the following reasons air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern states of India; 1. These states are mostly lie in hilly areas and difficult terrains are there. 2. Dense forests are found in this region 3. Big rives and dissected relief is found in this area. 4. Heavy rainfall and frequent floods.

Due to the above reasons, it is very difficult to construct roads and lay railway lines. That’s why air transport is preferred in the northeastern states of India.

1. **List the advantages of airways**

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease.

1. **Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network**
2. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.
3. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
4. It is suitable for far inland locations of refineries. E.g. Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants
5. Initial cost of lying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
6. Pipelines can be laid anywhere in mountainous region, deserts, under sea and hilly area also.
7. It rules out trans-shipment losses and delay.
8. It is environment friendly mode of transportation
9. **Name the three important networks of pipeline transportation in India**
	1. From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri
	2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
	3. From Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.