

Unit 5

India - Population, Transport, Communication
& Trade.

I] Choose the correct answer

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called ____.

- a) Cartography b) Demography c) Anthropology
d) Epigraphy.

Ans →

b) Demography

2. _____ transport provides door to door services.

- a) Railways b) Roadways c) Airways d) Waterways.

Ans →

b) Roadways

3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is ____.

- a) 5846 km b) 5942 km c) 5630 km d) 5800 km.

Ans →

a) 5846 km

4. The National Remote Sensing System Centre [NRSC] is located at ____.

- a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi d) Hyderabad.

Ans →

d) Hyderabad.

5. The transport inaccessible ~~in~~ areas is ____.

- a) Roadways b) Railways c) Airways d) Waterways.

Ans →

c) Airways

6. Which of the following is associated with Helicopter service?

- a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot d) Pawan Hans.

Ans →

d) Pawan Hans

7. The major import item of India is
 a) cement b) Jewels c) Tea d) petroleum.

Ans → d) petroleum.

II] match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Border Road Organisation | a) Satellite Communication |
| 2. INSAT | b) Impact of Urbanization |
| 3. Mazgaon Dock | c) 1990 |
| 4. Urban Sprawl | d) Mumbai |
| 5. Kankarai Railway | e) 1960 |
| | f) Hyderabad |

Ans → 1 → f ; 2 → a ; 3 → d ; 4 → b ; 5 → c

III] Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is migration? State its types.

→ Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

Migration is of 2 types

- ↳ Internal migration
- ↳ International migration

2. Write any 4 advantages of Railway.

-
- Railways promote national integration by bringing people together.
 - Also promote trade, tourism, education etc.
 - Its role in transporting raw materials to industries and finished goods is invaluable.
 - Cater to needs of large scale movement of traffic, both for freight & passenger, thereby contributing to economic growth.

3. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India.

- Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural products and natural gas from oil fields to the refineries, factories and big thermal power plants.
- In the past these were used to transport water to cities and industries, now solids are also transported through pipeline when converted to slurry.
 - Pipelines are more reliable and considerably safer mode of transportation.
 - It ensures ^{steady} supply of goods and reduces the transportation losses and delays.

4. State the major inland waterways of India.

- Major Inland waterways of India are:
1. Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly river system between Haldia & Allahabad.
 2. Stretch of Brahmaputra river between Dhubri & Sadiya National waterway.
 3. The waterway between Kollam & Kottapuram - the 1st National waterway.

5. What is communication? What are its types?

- Communication refers to exchange of ideas, messages, emotions, either written or oral, from one place to another.
- Types of communication
- personal communication
 - man communication

6. Define 'International trade'

- Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International trade.
- Also called as external trade or foreign trade.
- Two components of international trade
 - Imports
 - Exports.

7. State the merits of Roadways.

- Highly suitable for short distance services.
- Comparatively easy and cheap to construct and maintain roads.
- Cost of construction of roads is much lower.
- Provides door to door services than cost of loading & unloading is much lower.
- Used as a feeder to other modes of transport to reach any destination - railway station, sea port or airport, one needs to through roads.

IV] Distinguish between

1. Density of population and Growth of population.

Density of population	Growth of population
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Population density provides a clear picture of uneven distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Growth of population refers to change in number of inhabitants of a country territ territory during a specified period eg last 10 years

2. Personal communication and mass communication.

Personal communication	Mass communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The exchange of information between the individuals is called Personal communication.• Includes - post and telegraph services, telephone, mobile phone, short message service, fax, internet, e-mail etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mass communication enables millions of people to get information at the same time.• Includes radio, television, internet, newspapers, magazines, books & films.

3. Print media and Electronic media.

Print media	Electronic media
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Print media refers to anything available as hard copy.• normally referred to as old media.• Eg. Newspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electronic media refers to that which is available as soft copy.• modern form of media.• Eg. Radio, Television.

4. Roadways and Railways

Roadways	Railways
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cost-efficient & most popular dominant mode of transport.• link different part of our country.• used by all sections of people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principal mode of transport for freight & passengers.• brings people from farthest corner of our country.• promote trade, tourism, education & national integration.

- Construction - very expensive
- Roads are classified into village roads, district roads, state highways, national highways, golden quadrilateral, super highways, expressways, broad roads and international highways.

- Construction - highly expensive.
- Railway lines are classified into 3 categories namely broad gauge, meter gauge and narrow gauge.

5. Waterways and Airways.

Waterways

- Cheapest means of transport
- Not suitable for carrying heavy & bulky goods at low cost
- Link regional & international port.
- There are 13 major & 200 minor or intermediate ports in India.
- Both inland waterways & oceanic routes

Airways

- Quickest, costliest, most modern and comfortable means of transport
- Carry passengers, freight & mail.
- Link local, regional, national & international cities.
- There are 129 airports in India.
- Airways provide both domestic & international services.

6. Internal trade and International trade.

Internal trade

- also known as local trade.
- carried on within the domestic territory of a country.

International trade

- also known as external trade.
- It is a trade carried on between two or more countries.

- Land transport plays a major role in movement of goods.

- This trade is mostly fixed on nation's currency.

- Helps to promote balanced regional growth in the country.

- Ocean transport plays a major role in movement of goods.

- This trade is carried on foreign currency.

- Leads to rapid economic progress of a country.

✓] Answer the following in paragraph.

1. **What is urbanization? Explain its problem.**

→ • The process of society's transformation from ~~rural~~ rural to urban is known as urbanization.

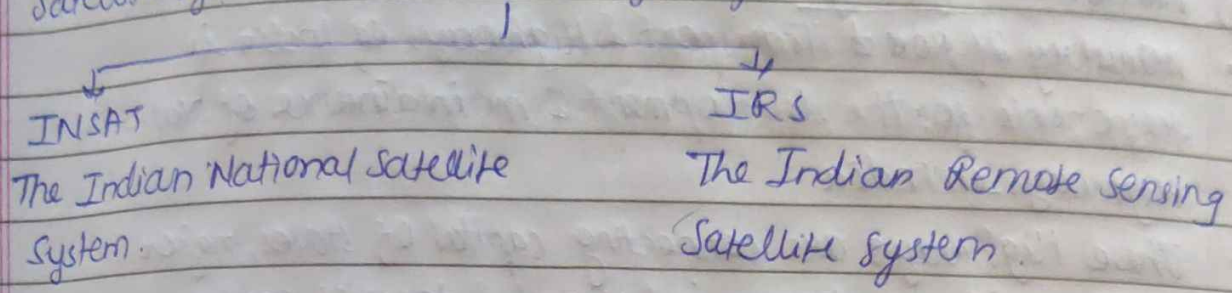
• Major problems of urbanization in India are -:

- a) It creates urban sprawl.
- b) It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- c) Leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- d) Leads to formation of slums.
- e) increases traffic congestion in cities.
- f) creates water scarcity in cities.
- g) creates drainage problem.
- h) poses the problem of solid waste management.
- i) increases the rate of crime.

2. **Explain the importance of satellite communication in India.**

→ • Satellite images are used for weather forecasting, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas etc.

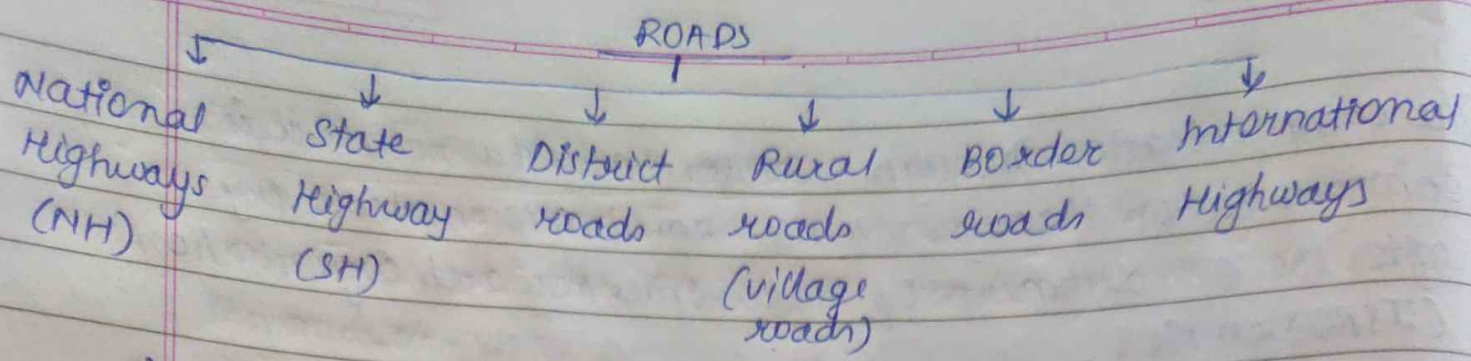
- The communication through satellites emerged as new era in communication through satellites era in our country after the establishment of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in 1969.
- Satellite system in India can be grouped into 2



- These satellites collect data in several spectral band and transmit there to ground stations for various uses.
- The NRSA - National Remote Sensing Agency at Hyderabad provides facilities for acquisition of data & its processing.
- The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone. It is also useful in weather detection, internet.
- The INSAT series GSAT series, GSAT series → ~~Kalp~~ KALPANA-1, HAMSAT, EDUSAT are major communication satellite used for communication purpose.
- GSAT-7A is recent launch for communication programs.
- INSAT-7B launched on 30 August, 1983 is 1st communication satellite in INSAT series.

3. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

- Road Roadways play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, medium and long distances.
- It is highly suitable for short distances services.
- for the purpose of construction and maintainance roadways in India are classified into :



a) National Highways.

- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways of India is responsible for the development & maintenance of National Highways in India.
- These Highways are connecting capital of states, major ports, rail junctions, industrial & tourist centres.
- Total length of National Highways in India - 1,01,011 km which accents for 1.8% of total road network length in 2016
- longest National Highway NH-7 runs from Varanasi (UP) to Kanyakumari (TN) to a dist. of 2369 km.
- shortest National Highway NH47A runs from Emakulam to Kochi port (Willington Island) covering a dist. of 6 km.

b) state Highways

- These roads are administered & financed by state govt.
- these highways link important cities, towns & district headquarters within the state & connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states.

c) District Roads

- They are constructed & maintained maintained by the Public Works Department of the states.
- District roads provide connectivity between the districts and taluk headquarters with the state highways & national highways.

d) Rural Roads (Village roads):

- They are maintained by village panchayats.
- Link different villages with neighbouring towns.
- They are a key component of rural development.
- Rural roads consists of Panchayat roads (Zilla Parishad, Panchayat samiti, Gram Panchayat), roads of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and those constructed by PWDs.

e) Border Roads

- They are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organization.
- They are of strategic importance in border areas.

* Golden Quadrilateral: connects India's 4 metropolitan cities - Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.

* North-South & East-West corridors: these 2 corridors intersect at Jhansi.

* North-south corridor: connects Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.

* East-west corridor: connects Sikkim in Assam with port town of Porbandar in Gujarat.

f) Expressways

- These are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic. Some of important expressways are:

i) Mumbai-Pune road.

ii) Kolkata-Dumdum Airport road.

iii) Durgam Cheru-Kolkata road.

iv) Yamuna expressway between Delhi & Agra.

g) International Highways:

- These roads link India with her neighbouring countries - Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- These highways are constructed with an aid from world bank under an agreement with Economic & Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP).