

Lesson -5

India-Population, Transport, communication & Trade

I. Answer the following Questions:

1. What is migration? State its type.

Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

Types: Internal migration: Within the country

External migration: Between the countries

2. Write any four advantages of railways.

1. It promotes national integration by bringing the people together.
2. It promotes trade, tourism, education etc.
3. It helps in transporting raw materials and finished goods.
4. It helps in quick movement of perishable goods.

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

Δ Pipelines connects oil and natural gas fields, refineries to the markets.

Δ It can be laid through difficult terrain and under water.

Δ The initial cost of laying pipeline is high but maintenance is very low.

4. State the major Inland waterways of India.

National Waterway-1: Ganga- Bhagirathi - Hooghly

National Waterway-2: Bharhmaputra- Dhubri – Sadiya

National Waterway-3: Kollam - Kottapuram

5. What is communication? What are its types?

Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas.

Types: Personal Communication - Telephone, Fax

Mass Communication - T.V , News paper

6. Define. "International Trade"

Trade carried on between two or more countries is called international trade.

It is also called as external trade or foreign trade.

7. State the merits of Roadways.

→ Roadways are universal, cost efficient and used by all sections of the people.

→ It provide door-to-door transport service.

→ It is easy and cheap to construct and maintains roads.

→ It plays an important role in carrying goods and passengers.

II. Distinguish between:

1. Density of Population and Growth of population

S.No	Density of Population	Growth of population
1	It is expressed as number of persons per unit area.	It refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country.
2	It is influenced by natural factors.	It is influenced by birthrate, death rate and migration.

2. Personal communication and Mass communication:

S.No	Personal communication	Mass communication
1	Exchange of information between two individuals	Information to a large number of people
2	Personal Communication system enables the user to establish direct contact.	It can provide the information to people through indirect contact.
3	Ex. Telephone, Mobile	Ex. Radio, T.V

3. Print Media and Electronic Media:

S.No	Print Media	Electronic Media
1	Viewed through print resources	Viewed through electronic resources
2	Content available on hard copy	Content available on soft copy
3	Ex. News paper, Journals	Ex. Radio, T.V

4. Road ways and Railways:

S.No	Roadways	Railways
1	Suitable for short distance	Suitable for long distance
2	India has the second largest road network in the world	Indian railway is the largest in Asia and second largest in the world.
3	Types: Village road, District road, State highways and International highways	Types: Meter Gauge, Narrow Gauge, Light Gauge and Broad Gauge

5. Waterways and Airways:

S.No	Waterways	Airways
1	Oldest and cheapest means of transport	Costliest, quickest, most modern and comfortable means of transport
2	Carrying heavy and bulky material from one country to another.	Carrying passenger, freight and mail from one country to another.
3	Types: Inland waterways and ocean transport	Types: Domestic airways and International airways

6. Internal trade and International trade:

S.No	Internal Trade	International trade
1	Carried within the country	Carried between two or more countries
2	It also called as domestic or local trade	It also called as external or foreign trade
3	Local currencies is used	Foreign currency is used

III. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. What is urbanization? Explain its impacts.

The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as Urbanization.

Impact of Urbanization:

→ Urbanization is increasing in the developing countries.

→ Due to Urbanization most of the Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi have more population than that can accommodate.

Major problems of Urbanization:

- It creates urban sprawl.
- It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- It leads to the formation of slums.
- It increases traffic congestion in cities.
- It creates water scarcity in cities.
- It creates drainage problem.
- It poses the problem of solid waste management.
- It increases the rate of crime.

16. Explain the importance of satellite communication in India.

1. The use of Satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made this communication system very vital for the country.
2. Satellite images are used for weather forecasting, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas etc.
3. The communication through satellites emerged as a new era in communication in our country after the establishment of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 1969.
4. The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone.
5. It is also useful in weather detection, internet and military applications.
6. The INSAT series, GSAT series, KALPANA-1, HAMSAT, EDUSAT are the major communication satellite used for communication purpose.

3. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

The roads are classified into the following types.

1. National Highways: (NH)
2. State Highways:
3. District Roads:
4. Rural Roads (Village Roads)
5. Border Roads:
6. Golden Quadrilateral :
7. North- South and East- West corridors:
8. Express Ways:

► National Highways: (NH)

- Ministry of road transport and highways in India is responsible for the development and maintenance of national highways of India.
- The longest national highway is NH-7
- The shortest national highway is NH 47-A

► State Highways:

- State highways are usually road that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with national highways.
- These roads are administered and financed by state government.

► District Roads:

- District road provide connectivity between district and taluk headquarters.
- District roads are constructed and maintained by the PWD of the state.

► Rural Roads (Village Roads)

- It links the different village with their neighboring towns
- They are maintained by village panchayats

► Border Roads:

- These are the roads of strategic importance in border area
- They are constructed and maintained by Border Road Organization.

► Golden Quadrilateral :

- Road of 4/6 lanes connecting, India's four metropolitan cities.
- Delhi -Kolkata- Chennai- Mumbai- Delhi. This project was launched in 1999.

► North- South and East- West corridors:

- North- South corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
- The East-West corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat.

► Express Ways:

- These are multi-lane good quality highways for high-speed traffic.
- Some of the important expressways are : Mumbai – Pune Road.
- Kolkatta- Dumdum Airport road, Durgapur- Kolkatta road, Yamuna express way – Delhi and Agra

► International Highways:

- These are the roads that link India with neighboring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them.
- Road density is the highest in Kerala and lowest in Jammu and Kashmir.

