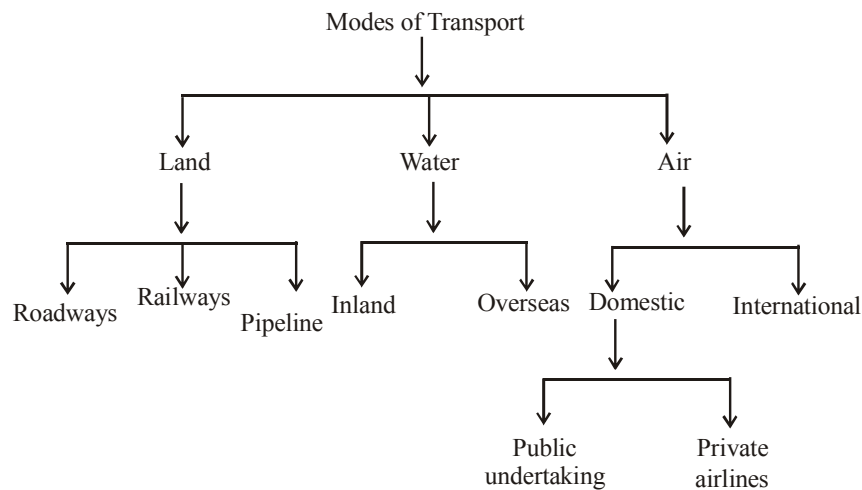


## Chapter 8

# Life Lines of National Economy

- Efficient means of transport are prerequisite for fast development of the country.
- The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand place requires good transport.
- Land, water and air are three important domains of our earth.
- Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of country's economy.
- Modes of transport are divided into three parts :
  1. Land
  2. Water
  3. Air



### • Advantages of Transport :

1. Men and material are quickly transported from one place to another.
  2. It helps in supplying the raw material to the industries.
  3. Immediate relief can be provided in times of war, natural calamity, etc.
  4. It has made travelling convenient.
  5. The developed means of transport have brought the people of the world closer to one another.
  7. The world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving means of transport.
- Land transport →  
Roadways :
    - India has one of the largest road networks in the world aggregating to about 2.3 million km. at present.
    - Road transport is more important than railways because
      - (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than railways.
      - (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected.
      - (c) It is affordable for many people.
      - (d) It provides door to door service.
      - (e) It is used as a feeder to other mode of transport.
  - Indian roads are classified in the following six classes –
    1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways -
      - It links Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai – Mumbai and Delhi by six lane Super Highways.
      - The North-South corridor links Srinagar and Kanyakumari.
      - The East - West corridor connects Silchar to Porbandar.
      - These projects are being implemented by National Highway Authority of India.
    2. National Highways –
      - National highways are primary road systems and are maintained by CPWD in state and union territories.
      - The historical Shershah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1 between Delhi and Amritsar.

National Highway 2 → Delhi – Kolkata

NH3 → Agra – Mumbai

NH4 → Varanasi – Kanyakumari.

NH 8 → Delhi – Mumbai.

3. State Highways –

(i) Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as state highways.

(ii) It is maintained by PWD.

4. District roads –

- It connects the district headquarters with other place of district.
- It is maintained by Zilla parishad.

5. Other roads –

- Rural roads – It links rural areas and villages with towns.
- Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojna is a scheme which has provision to link every village in the country with major town.

6. Border roads –

- It is a Government of India undertaking which constructs and maintains road in the border areas of the country.
- It is established in 1960 for northern and north-eastern border areas.
- Roads can be classified on the basis of the type of materials used to construct it like –

(a) Metalled road                      (b) Unmetalled road

- Road density –
- The length of 100 sq. km. of area is known as road density.
- Our road network is inadequate in respect of the volume of traffic.

Railways :

- Trains are the most important means of transport.
- It accounts nearly three-fourth of the passenger traffic and four – fifth of the foreign traffic in India.
- First train was started between Bombay and Thane of a distance of 34 km in 1953.
- The Indian railway have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63, 221 km.
- The Indian railways is divided into 16 zones and headquarters.
- It operates in 4 different gauges –
- Broad gauge – 1,676 in meters
- Meter gauge – 1000 meters.
- Narrow gauge – 0.762 & 0.610 meters
- Light gauge
- It is the important source of income to enhance national economy than other means of transport.

**Pipelines :**

- Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map.
- Earlier it was used as a transporter of water to cities and industries.
- Now-a-days, it is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from natural gas fields to refineries.
- Barauni, Mathura, Panipat are famous for pipelines.

- Three important network of pipeline transportation are –

- (a) From oilfield in the upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.
- (b) From Salaya (Gujrat) to Jalandhar (Panjab) via Kishan Garh, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat.
- (c) From Hazira in Gujrat to Jagdishpur in U.P. via Vijaypur (M.P).

**Waterways :**

- India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length.
- It is the cheapest mode of transport.
- These are considered as the National waterways by the Government.
  - (i) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) – N.W. – 1
  - (ii) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhurbi (891 km) – N.W. – 2
  - (iii) The west coast canal in Kerala (Kottapuram – Kollam Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals – 205 km.) – NW. 3.
  - (iv) 95% of trade is done by sea.

**Major Sea Parts**

- With a coastline of 7, 51, 6.6 km., India has 12 major and 181 medium and minor ports.
- It handles 95% of foreign trade.
- Kandla in Kutch was the first port.
- Mumbai is the biggest port with a well-sheltered harbour.
- Mormugao port (Goa) is the iron one exporting port of the country.
- Kochi is the extreme south-western port.
- Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu) is south eastern port.
- Kolkata is an inland riverine port.

**Airways**

- It is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.
- The air transport was nationalised in 1953.
- Domestic and international are two types of airways.
- Air India provides international air services.
- Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to ONGC to the inaccessible and difficult terrains or north-eastern states.
- It is a costly means of transport.

**Communication**

- Essential to development, communication services in India comprise of the post, telephone, television, press etc.
- The Indian postal network is the largest in the world.
- The first class mail includes cards and envelopes and the second class mails include book packets, periodicals etc.
- Six mail channels have been introduced recently – Rajdhani Channel, Metro, Business, Green, Bulk and Periodical channel.
- Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness.
- India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages.

- Intranational trade :
- The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is called trade.
- Trade between two countries is called international trade through sea, air and land routes.
- It is considered as the economic barometer of the country.
- Exports and imports are the components of trade.
- Ores and minerals, agriculture and allied products, gems and jewellery, engineering goods are some export commodities.
- Petroleum, precious stones, coke, inorganic materials are imported items.

#### Tourism as a Trade :

- Tourism in India contributed ₹21,828 crore of foreign exchange in 2004.
- Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.

- More than 15 million people are engaged in the tourism industry.
- Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important tourist places.

#### Important Keywords :-

1. Harbour – The place where there is a provision of loading and unloading the ships.
2. Hinterland – It is the area which is served by a port by exporting and importing goods and commodities.
3. Locomotives – All types of railway engine.
4. Gauge – Width between the two rails of the railway lines.
5. Expressway National Highways – Roads with 4 to 6 lanes for fast traffic requirements.

## Exercise

# 1

**DIRECTIONS :** This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct option.

1. What means of transport accounts for the largest proportion of passenger traffic in India ?  
(1) Railways (2) Roads  
(3) Airways (4) Waterways
2. Which zone of the Indian Railways accounts for the maximum route length ?  
(1) Western railway (2) Southern railway  
(3) Northern railway (4) North-eastern railway
3. Where are the headquarters of the North-eastern railway?  
(1) Calcutta (2) Gorakhpur  
(3) New Jalpaiguri (4) Guwahati
4. The headquarters of the South Central Railways are at  
(1) Nagpur (2) Chennai  
(3) Secunderabad (4) Hyderabad
5. Which state has the maximum length of roads ?  
(1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Uttar Pradesh  
(3) Karnataka (4) Punjab
6. Which national highway connects Agra and Mumbai ?  
(1) NH1 (2) NH7  
(3) NH3 (4) NH5
7. How many public sector shipping companies are there in India ?  
(1) 5 (2) 4  
(3) 6 (4) 1
8. When was the first postal department set up in India ?  
(1) 1837 (2) 1854  
(3) 1911 (4) 1921
9. Which places are connected by NH1 ?  
(1) Delhi and Amritsar via Ambala.  
(2) Delhi and Amritsar via Fazika.  
(3) Delhi and Calcutta via Mathura.  
(4) Delhi and Bombay via Jaipur.
10. Which is the total length of roads in India ?  
(1) About 2 lakh km (2) 2.3 million km  
(3) 4 lakh km (4) 5 lakh km
11. Where is the Meenamboo airport located ?  
(1) Bangalore (2) Chennai  
(3) Hyderabad (4) Bhubaneswar
12. Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi ?  
(1) NH4 (2) NH2  
(3) NH10 (4) NH6
13. How many ports are there in India ?  
(1) 11 (2) 9  
(3) 12 (4) 10
14. Which of these is not a major port on the east coast ?  
(1) Paradeep (2) Kolkata  
(3) Cochin (4) Visakhapatnam
15. Where is the Civil Aviation Training Centre located ?  
(1) Kolkata (2) Delhi  
(3) Chennai (4) Allahabad
16. What is "blue revolution" concerned with?  
(1) Agriculture (2) Irrigation  
(3) Fishing (4) Iron and Steel Industry
17. Where is the Indira Gandhi Airport located?  
(1) Delhi (2) Ahmedabad  
(3) Allahabad (4) Mumbai

18. Which of these is not a major port on the west coast ?  
 (1) Tuticorin (2) Haldia  
 (3) New Mangalore (4) Mumbai
19. Where is the deepest land locked port located ?  
 (1) Kolkata (2) Delhi  
 (3) Chennai (4) Visakhapatnam.
20. When was the STD service started in India ?  
 (1) 1960 (2) 1958  
 (3) 1974 (4) 1952
21. Which cities were first connected by the STD services ?  
 (1) Delhi and Mumbai (2) Delhi and Kolkata  
 (3) Kanpur and Delhi (4) Kanpur and Lucknow
22. When was the own your telephone (OYT) scheme introduced ?  
 (1) 1964 (2) 1949  
 (3) 1960 (4) 1956
23. When was "on demands trunk service" started by the telephones department ?  
 (1) 1949 (2) 1971  
 (3) 1960 (4) 1964
24. Which artificial harbour is located on the east coast ?  
 (1) Cochin (2) Kolkata  
 (3) Kandla (4) Chennai
25. What is the most important item of Indian imports in terms of total value ?  
 (1) Petroleum (2) Foodgrains  
 (3) Fertilizers (4) Non-electric machinery
26. When was the first telephone exchange with automatic lines established ?  
 (1) 1940 (2) 1935  
 (3) 1913 (4) 1918
27. How many zones are there of the Indian railway ?  
 (1) 16 (2) 17  
 (3) 18 (4) 15
28. Which two locations are connected by the east - west corridor ?  
 (1) Mumbai and Nagpur  
 (2) Mumbai and Kolkata  
 (3) Silchar and Porbandar  
 (4) Nagpur and Siligudi
29. Which mode of transportation reduces trans – shipment losses and delays ?  
 (1) Railways (2) Pipelines  
 (3) Roadways (4) Waterways
30. Trade between two or more countries is called  
 (1) Internal trade (2) International trade  
 (3) External trade (4) Local trade
31. Which of these is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline ?  
 (1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Gujarat  
 (3) Maharashtra (4) Uttar Pradesh
32. Which highway is also called Shershah Suri Marg ?  
 (1) NH 1 (2) NH 2  
 (3) NH 3 (4) NH 4
33. Which of these is the largest public sector undertaking in the country ?  
 (1) Waterways (2) Railways  
 (3) Airways (4) Roadways
34. When was the first train flagged off ?  
 (1) 1852 (2) 1851  
 (3) 1853 (4) 1854
35. In which location was the first railway service started ?  
 (1) Mumbai to Thane  
 (2) Mumbai to Pune  
 (3) Mumbai to Goa  
 (4) Mumbai to Mahabaleshwar
36. Which of these is the costliest means of transport ?  
 (1) Railways (2) Waterways  
 (3) Roadways (4) Airways
37. In which state is the Dum Dum airport situated ?  
 (1) Punjab (2) West Bengal  
 (3) Maharashtra (4) Orissa
38. Which of these is not a means of communication ?  
 (1) Railways (2) Radio  
 (3) Press (4) Film
39. Which of these is the oldest port of the eastern coast of India ?  
 (1) Tuticorin (2) Chennai  
 (3) Kolkata (4) Visakhapatnam
40. In which city is the Jawaharlal Nehru Airport situated ?  
 (1) Kolkata (2) Mumbai  
 (3) Chennai (4) Delhi
41. Which of these is the cheapest mode of transport ?  
 (1) Roadways (2) Airport  
 (3) Waterways (4) Railways
42. How many medium and minor ports are there in India ?  
 (1) 181 (2) 182  
 (3) 180 (4) 179
43. What is the length of inland navigation waterways in India ?  
 (1) 14,500 km (2) 12,000 km  
 (3) 13,000 km (4) 15,000 km
44. N. W. 1 connects the Ganga river between  
 (1) Allahabad and Haldia  
 (2) Allahabad and Sadiya  
 (3) Allahabad and Kerala  
 (4) Allahabad and Orissa
45. The west coast canal (Champakara canals) are  
 (1) N. W.3 (2) N.W. 2  
 (3) N. W. 1 (4) N. W. 4
46. What is the length of the coastline in India ?  
 (1) 7528 km (2) 7500 km  
 (3) 7518.2 km (4) 7,516.6 km
47. Mormugao port is \_\_\_\_\_exporting port of the country.  
 (1) Petroleum products (2) Spices  
 (3) Iron ore (4) Bauxite
48. Which of these is the extreme south-western port ?  
 (1) Chennai (2) Visakhapatnam  
 (3) Kochi (4) Mangalore
49. When was air transport the nationalised ?  
 (1) 1953 (2) 1952  
 (3) 1957 (4) 1954

50. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to –  
 (1) BHEL (2) ONGC  
 (3) TISCO (4) NHAI
51. NH – 15 passes from –  
 (1) Gujarat (2) Orissa  
 (3) Rajasthan (4) Maharashtra
52. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways links Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi by –  
 (1) Six lanes Super Highways.  
 (2) Four lanes Super Highways.  
 (3) Five lanes Super Highways.  
 (4) Eight lanes Super Highways.
53. Road density means the length of road per \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. Km. of area.  
 (1) 150 (2) 100  
 (3) 125 (4) 200
54. The Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri is called  
 (1) N. W. No. 2 (2) N. W. No. 1  
 (3) N. W. No. 3 (4) N. W. No. 4
55. District roads are maintained by  
 (1) NHAI (2) PWD  
 (3) CPWD (4) Zilla parishad
56. How many people are employed in the tourism industry ?  
 (1) 2 crore (2) 2 lakh  
 (3) 1 crore (4) 1.5 crore
57. In what percentage are the manufactured goods being exported ?  
 (1) 80 % (2) 90 %  
 (3) 78 % (4) 72 %
58. Major ports handle \_\_\_\_\_ of India's foreign trade.  
 (1) 100 % (2) 95 %  
 (3) 90 % (4) 98 %
59. National Highway 7 is between –  
 (1) Varanasi and Delhi (2) Varanasi and Mumbai  
 (3) Varanasi and Kolkata (4) Varanasi and Kanyakumari
60. PWD constructs and maintains  
 (1) National highways (2) State highways  
 (3) District roads (4) Border roads

## Exercise

## 2

### Matching Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS(Qs.1 to 7) :** Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1. 

Column-I	Column-II
A. Tuticorin	(p) Artificial port
B. Chennai	(q) Inland riverine port
C. Kolkata	(r) Subsidiary port
D. Haldia	(s) Natural harbour

  
 (1) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (r), C – (s), D – (p)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (r), C – (q), D – (p)
2. 

Column-I	Column-II
A. 37,565	(p) Inland navigation waterways
B. 14,500 km	(q) Coastline
C. 7,516.60 km	(r) Locomotives
D. 7817	(s) Telephone exchanges

  
 (1) A – (s), B – (r), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (2) A – (q), B – (r), C – (p), D – (s)  
 (3) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)

3. 

Column-I	Column-II
A. Kandla	(p) Goa
B. Karachi	(q) Karnataka
C. Marmugao	(r) Pakistan
D. Mangalore	(s) Kutch

  
 (1) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (2) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (3) A – (r), B – (p), C – (q), D – (s)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)
4. 

Column-I	Column-II
A. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways	(p) PWD
B. National Highways	(q) Zilla Parishad
C. State Highways	(r) CPWD
D. District Highways	(s) NHAI

  
 (1) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (q), C – (s), D – (p)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)
5. 

Column-I	Column-II
A. NH - 2	(p) Delhi - Mumbai
B. NH - 3	(q) Varanasi - Kanayakumari
C. NH - 7	(r) Agra - Mumbai
D. NH - 8	(s) Delhi - Kolkata

  
 (1) A – (r), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (q), B – (s), C – (r), D – (p)  
 (3) A – (s), B – (r), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)

6. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Nationalisation of air transport | (p) 1960 |
| B. Border Roads Organisation        | (q) 1853 |
| C. First telephone exchange         | (r) 1953 |
| D. First train services started     | (s) 1913 |
- (1) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (3) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (p), B – (s), C – (q), D – (r)
7. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. Airways   | (p) Broad gauge  |
| B. Pipeline  | (q) Riverine     |
| C. Waterways | (r) Pawan Hans   |
| D. Railways  | (s) Oil refinery |
- (1) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (2) A – (s), B – (p), C – (r), D – (q)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (r), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q)

### Statement Based MCQ

8. With reference to the tourism aspect of India, consider the following statements:
- (a) Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.  
 (b) Tourism promotes national integration and supports local handicrafts also.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
9. Consider the following statements :
- (a) Long distance communication is easier without the physical movement of the communicator.  
 (b) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.  
 (c) Newspapers are published in less than 50 languages.  
 (d) The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b), (d) (2) (b), (c) and (d)  
 (3) (a) and (d) (4) (b) and (c)
10. With reference to trade, consider the following statements:
- (a) If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is called unfavourable balance of trade.  
 (b) India exports petroleum and petroleum products.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
11. Consider the following statements :
- (a) India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km.  
 (b) Major ports handle 70% of India's foreign trade.

- (c) Mangalore port was the first port developed after independence.  
 (d) In order to reduce pressure on Kolkata port, Haldia port was developed.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a) and (b)  
 (3) (b) and (c) (4) (b), (c) and (d)
12. Consider the following statements :
- (a) Kolkata is an inland riverine port.  
 (b) Kolkata port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga - Brahmaputra basin.  
 (c) It is a tidal port.  
 (d) Paradeep port is developed as its subsidiary port.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b) and (d)  
 (3) (a), (b) and (d) (4) (a) and (c)
13. With reference to border roads, consider the following statements :
- (a) Border Roads Organisation is a private organisation to construct and maintain roads in border.  
 (b) Border Roads become a big failure to improve accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
14. Consider the following statements :
- (a) The railways are very important in our national economy than all other means of transport.  
 (b) Railways have been a great integrating force more than 150 years.  
 (c) It influences multifarious activities like sightseeing, pilgrimage etc.  
 (d) Rail transport is least convenient and costly means of transport.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (d) (2) (b) and (c)  
 (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) All are correct
15. With reference to types of mails, consider the following statements :-
- (a) Six mail channels have been introduced for quick delivery of mails.  
 (b) Second class mails introduce cards and envelopes.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

### Passage Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16 to 25) :** Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

#### PASSAGE - 1

Tourism in India is the largest service industry. It contributes 6.23 % to the national GDP. According to the 2010 survey 8.78 % of total employment is from tourism industry. FTA in India was 5.78 million and India generated 200 million US dollars in 2008 from it. According to World Travel and Tourism Council, India will be a tourism centre from 2009-2018. India's rich history made it international tourism. Rajasthan, South India, J and K, Gujarat are main tourist places in India. Madhya Pradesh is called 'Heart of India' because of its location in the centre.

16. Which of these is considered as the largest service sector of India ?  
(1) Tourism (2) Agriculture  
(3) Railways (4) manufacturing industry
17. What is the share of tourism in GDP ?  
(1) 7 % (2) 11 %  
(3) 2 % (4) 6.23 %
18. What do you mean by FTA ?  
(1) Fake tourist authority.  
(2) Fundamental tourism association  
(3) Foreign tourist arrival  
(4) Foreign traveller association
19. Which one will be the tourist centre during 2009-2018.  
(1) Europe (2) India  
(3) U.S.A (4) France
20. Which city is called 'Heart of India' ?  
(1) Himachal Pradesh (2) Rajasthan  
(3) Madhya Pradesh (4) Uttar Pradesh
21. What made India famous as a tourist place ?  
(1) Population (2) Production  
(3) Scenic beauty (4) rich heritage

#### PASSAGE - 2

Indian railways are the prime mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India. It is the largest public sector undertaking in the country. In recent times, the Konkan railway has simplified the movement of the passengers in the country. The Indian railways has a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 Km. The first train started from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km. It has 16 zones, all over the country. The length of Broad gauge is 1.675 metre.

22. Which is the primary and the most convenient mode of transport ?  
(1) Roadways (2) Railways  
(3) Waterways (4) Airways
23. How many stations are there in railway network ?  
(1) 7000 (2) 7011  
(3) 7012 (4) 7031

24. When did first train steam off ?  
(1) 1853 (2) 1854  
(3) 1851 (4) 1852
25. How many zones are there of Indian railways ?  
(1) 20 (2) 16  
(3) 17 (4) 18

### Assertion Reason Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26 to 32) :** Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

**Code :**

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A:  
(2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(3) A is true but R is false  
(4) If both A and R are false
26. **Assertion :** Roads are economical for transportation of a large number of people.  
**Reason :** Roadways are easy to be built.
27. **Assertion :** Exports and imports are the two main components of the international trade.  
**Reason :** International trade takes place through sea, air or land routes.
28. **Assertion :** National highways are built and maintained by the central government.  
**Reason :** National highway 15 passes Rajasthan.
29. **Assertion :** Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in U.P. via Vijaypur in M.P.  
**Reason :** Pipeline transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries.
30. **Assertion :** East - west corridors link Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).  
**Reason :** Public Works Department constructs and maintains Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.
31. **Assertion :** Radio, television, newspaper, magazines are source of communication.  
**Reason :** Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people.
32. **Assertion :** Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.  
**Reason :** India exports petroleum products, pearls and precious stones and inorganic chemicals.
- Correct Definition Based MCQ**
33. Which of the following is the correct definition of locomotives ?  
(1) Locomotives are all types of railway engine.  
(2) Locomotives are national highways.  
(3) Locomotives are width between the two rails of railway lines.  
(4) Locomotives are all types of airlines.

34. Which is the correct definition of Golden Quadrilateral?
- Golden Quadrilateral means trade between more than two countries.
  - Golden Quadrilateral means national highway connecting major cities by six lane super highways.
  - Golden Quadrilateral is four lane district roads.
  - Golden Quadrilateral is a national highway which is maintained by CPWD.
35. What is the correct definition of Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojna ?
- It is a scheme to link every village to a major town.
  - It is a scheme to connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.
  - It is a scheme to connect the village roads to national highways.
  - It is a scheme to maintain national highways.
36. What is the correct definition of international trade ?
- It means exchange of views with other countries.
  - It means visiting other country.
  - It means trading between two countries.
  - It means importing western items.
- Feature Based MCQ**
37. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct options –
- It is the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
  - It has a network of 7,031 stations.
  - It has been an integrating force for more than 150 years.
  - It has 16 zones all over India.
- Roadways
  - Airways
  - Railways
  - Waterways
38. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct options –
- Distribution of road is not uniform in the country.
  - It varies from one place to another.
  - It is affected by the quality of roads.
  - The length of road per 100 sq. km. of area is also a deciding factor.
- Road transport
  - Road width
  - Road traffic
  - Road density
39. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct options –
- It is a new arrival on the transportation map of India.
  - These are used for transporting crude to refineries.
  - Initial cost of laying is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
  - Barauni, Mathura, Panipat are important locations.
- Waterways
  - Airways
  - Roadways
  - Pipelines
40. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct options –
- It is 12 major and 181 medium and minor in all over India.
  - Kandla of Kutch was the first to develop it.
  - Tuticorin has natural harbour of it.
  - It has a developing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to our neighbouring countries.
- Port
  - Gauge
  - Harbour
  - Dock

# Hints & SOLUTIONS

## Exercise 1

- (1)
- (3) The Indian railways has a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63, 221 km.
- (2)
- (3)
- (3)
- (3)
- (4)
- (2)
- (1)
- (2)
- (2)
- (3)
- (3)
- (4)
- (3)
- (1)
- (2)
- (4)
- (1)
- (4)
- (1)
- (4)
- (3)
- (4)
- (2)
- (4) The extreme south-eastern port of Tuticorin is in Tamil Nadu.
- (1) 41. 87 % petroleum and petroleum products are imported.
- (3)
- (1) The Indian railways is the largest public sector undertaking in the country.
- (3) It is categorised under Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.
- (2)
- (2) It is a main source of earning foreign exchange.
- (3)
- (1)
- (4) Airways is not affordable means of transport for everybody.
- (2)
- (1)
- (2)
- (2)
- (3)
- (1)
- (3)
- (1)
- (1)
- (3)
- (2)
- (1)
- (3)
- (3)
- (2)
- (1)
- (2)
- (1)
- (4)
- (2) It provides service to ONGC is its off- shore operations to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of J and K.
- (3)
- (1)
- (2)
- (1)
- (4) These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of district.
- (4)
- (2)
- (2)
- (4)
- (2) PWD refers to Public Works Department which maintains state highways.



## Exercise 2

1. (1)      2. (4)      3. (2)
4. (4) Roads are classified in the six classes according to their capacity.
5. (3)      6. (1)      7. (1)
8. (3) In 2004, tourism industry contributes. ₹ 21, 828 crore of foreign exchange. More than 15 million people are involved in it.
9. (1)
10. (1) India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world.
11. (2)      12. (1)
13. (4) Border roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrains and developed the economy of that area.
14. (3)
15. (2) It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.
16. (1)
17. (4)
18. (3)
19. (2)
20. (3)
21. (4)
22. (2)
23. (4)
24. (1)
25. (2)
26. (2)
27. (1)
28. (2)
29. (1)
30. (3)
31. (1)
32. (3)
33. (1)
34. (2) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways projects are implemented by NHAI.
35. (1)      36. (3)
37. (3) The distribution patterns of the railway network has been influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.
38. (4)
39. (4) Important network of pipeline transportation are from oilfield in Assam to Kanpur, from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar, from Hazira to Jagdishpur.
40. (1)