



[ebookncert.com](http://ebookncert.com)

## **NCERT Geography Class 10th Chapter 7:**

### Lifelines of National Economy

#### **Introduction to Lifelines of National Economy**

##### **1. Purpose of Transport:**

- The movement of goods and services from supply to demand locales requires transport.
- Transport ensures that products reach consumers through traders.

##### **2. Role in Development:**

- The pace of a country's development depends on the production and movement of goods and services over space.
- Efficient transport systems are prerequisites for rapid development.

##### **3. Domains of Transport:**

- The movement of goods and services occurs across three domains:
  - a.** Land: Roads, railways, pipelines.
  - b.** Water: Rivers, seas, oceans.
  - c.** Air: Domestic and international flights.

##### **4. Classification:**

- Transport can be classified into three types based on the domain of movement:
  - a.** Land transport.

b. Water transport.

c. Air transport.

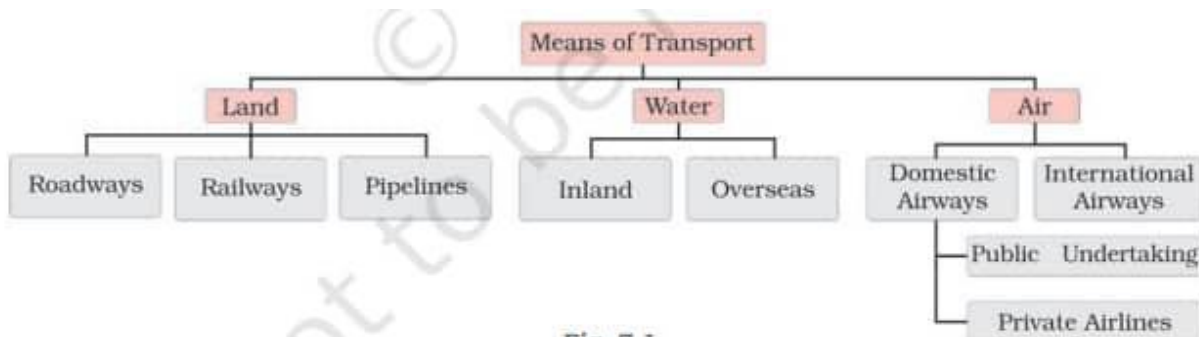


Fig. 7.1

### 5. Historical Restrictions:

- In earlier times, trade and transport were limited to small spaces.

### 6. Impact of Science and Technology:

- Advances in science and technology expanded the influence of trade and transport.
- The world is now interconnected, resembling a "large village," due to efficient transport systems.

### 7. Interconnection of Transport, Communication, and Trade:

- Transport, communication, and trade complement global connectivity and economic integration.

### 8. Global Connectivity:

- Despite its vast size, linguistic diversity, and socio-cultural plurality, India is well-connected globally.

### 9. Contributors to Socio-Economic Progress:

- Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema, and the internet have facilitated socio-economic growth.

### 10. Benefits of Trade:

- Trade at local, national, and international levels boosts economic vitality.
- It enriches lives by enhancing amenities and comforts.

### **11. Modern Economy:**

- Transport and communication act as lifelines of the nation's modern economy.

### **12. Requirement for Trade:**

- A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is essential for local, national, and global trade.

## **MCQ Questions on NCERT Geography Class 10 Chapter 7 | Lifelines of National Economy**

**Question 1.** What is the primary reason for the movement of goods and services?

- a) Availability of labour
- b) Demand-supply linkage
- c) Development of industries
- d) Government policies

**Answer: b)** Demand-supply linkage

**Question 2.** Who facilitates the movement of goods and services to consumers?

- a) Producers
- b) Traders
- c) Consumers
- d) Industrialists

**Answer: b)** Traders

**Question 3.** What does the pace of development in a country primarily depend on?

- a) Natural resources
- b) Efficient governance
- c) Production and movement of goods and services
- d) Industrial output only

**Answer: c)** Production and movement of goods and services

**Question 4. Efficient transport systems are a prerequisite for:**

- a) Economic stagnation
- b) Regional imbalances
- c) Fast development
- d) Limited trade

**Answer: c)** Fast development

**Question 5. Transport can be classified into how many types based on domains of the earth?**

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

**Answer: b)** Three

**Question 6. Which of the following is NOT a domain of transportation?**

- a) Land
- b) Water
- c) Air
- d) Space

**Answer: d)** Space

**Question 7. What type of transport is primarily used for overseas trade?**

- a) Land transport
- b) Air transport
- c) Water transport
- d) Railways

**Answer: c)** Water transport

**Question 8. What expanded the area of influence of trade and transport?**

- a) Political policies
- b) Development in science and technology
- c) Increased population
- d) Cultural exchanges

**Answer: b)** Development in science and technology

**Question 9. The concept of the world as a large village is primarily due to:**

- a) Population growth
- b) Efficient transport systems
- c) Urbanization
- d) Rural development

**Answer: b)** Efficient transport systems

**Question 10. Transport has achieved global connectivity with the help of:**

- a) Advanced Machinery
- b) Developed communication systems
- c) Increased workforce
- d) Natural resources

**Answer: b)** Developed communication systems

**Question 11. What is the relationship between transport, communication, and trade?**

- a) They are mutually exclusive
- b) Transport supports communication, but not trade
- c) They are complementary to each other
- d) Trade replaces the need for communication

**Answer: c)** They are complementary to each other

**Question 12. What has contributed significantly to India's socio-economic progress?**

- a) Efficient governance
- b) Transport and communication systems
- c) Increased population
- d) Expansion of agriculture

**Answer: b)** Transport and communication systems

**Question 13. Which medium is NOT a form of communication mentioned in the text?**

- a) Internet
- b) Railways
- c) Cinema
- d) Newspapers

**Answer: b)** Railways

**Question 14. Despite its diversity, what connects India with the rest of the world?**

- a) Its rich cultural heritage
- b) Efficient transport and communication systems
- c) Large population
- d) Military strength

**Answer: b)** Efficient transport and communication systems

**Question 15. What has added vitality to the Indian economy?**

- a) Railways
- b) Trades from local to international levels
- c) Tourism
- d) Agriculture

**Answer: b)** Trades from local to international levels

**Question 16. What does a dense and efficient network of transport and communication ensure?**

- a) Local trade only
- b) National and global trade
- c) Reduced economic growth
- d) Limited socio-economic progress

**Answer: b)** National and global trade

**Question 17. Modern means of transport and communication act as:**

- a) Barriers to development
- b) Lifelines of the economy
- c) Regional trade systems
- d) Traditional trade routes

**Answer: b)** Lifelines of the economy

**Question 18. What is essential for the comforts of modern life?**

- a) A diverse population
- b) Growing amenities and facilities
- c) Agricultural development
- d) Traditional communication methods

**Answer: b)** Growing amenities and facilities

**Question 19. What has substantially enriched our lives?**

- a) Rapid urbanization
- b) Expansion of transport and communication systems
- c) Decrease in population
- d) Limiting trade to local levels

**Answer: b)** Expansion of transport and communication systems

## Roadways



*Fig. 7.2: Ahmedabad- Vadodara Expressway*

### General Overview of Roadways in India

#### 1. Road Network:

- India has the second-largest road network in the world, totalling 62.16 lakh km (2020–21).

#### 2. Historical Significance:

- Roadways preceded railways in India.
- Roads are easier to construct and maintain compared to railways.

### Advantages of Roadways Over Railways



### **1. Lower Construction Costs:**

- The cost of constructing roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

### **2. Versatility in Terrain:**

- Roads can traverse dissected and undulating topography.
- They can negotiate higher gradients, such as in the Himalayan mountains.

### **3. Short-Distance Transport:**

- It is economical to transport a small number of people or goods over short distances.

### **4. Door-to-Door Service:**

- Provides direct access, reducing loading and unloading costs.

### **5. Feeder to Other Transport Modes:**

- Roads link railway stations, and air, and seaports, enhancing connectivity.

## **Classification of Roads in India**

### **1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:**

- Links major cities: Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai via six-lane highways.
- Includes North-South Corridor (Srinagar to Kanniyakumari) and East-West Corridor (Silchar to Porbandar).
- Objective: Reduce time and distance between major cities.
- Implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

### **2. National Highways:**

- Primary road systems link extreme parts of the country.
- Run in North-South and East-West directions.

### **3. State Highways:**

- Connect state capitals with district headquarters.

#### **4. District Roads:**

- Link district headquarters with other places in the district.

#### **5. Other Roads:**

- Rural roads connecting villages and towns.
- Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana ensures all-season motorable roads link villages to towns.

#### **6. Border Roads:**

- Constructed and maintained by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO), established in 1960.
- Focus: Strategic importance and economic development in northern and northeastern border areas.
- Improved accessibility in difficult terrains.

### **Special Highlight: Atal Tunnel**

#### **1. World's Longest Highway Tunnel:**

- Atal Tunnel (9.02 km), built by BRO, connects Manali to the Lahaul-Spiti valley.
- Located in the Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas at 3000 metres altitude.
- Open year-round, overcoming heavy snowfall restrictions.

### **Types of Roads Based on Material**

#### **1. Metalled Roads:**

- Made of cement, concrete, or bitumen of coal.
- Suitable for all weather conditions.

#### **2. Unmetalled Roads:**

- Not durable and is less suitable for all-weather usage.

## Significance of Roads

### 1. Strategic and Economic Importance:

- Roads in border areas improve accessibility and promote development.
- Essential for enhancing connectivity and regional growth.

### 2. Fast Development:

- In recent years, road networks across India have seen rapid expansion.

## Railways

### Significance of Railways in India

#### 1. Principal Mode of Transport:

- Railways are the primary means for transporting freight and passengers in India.

#### 2. Facilitation of Activities:

- Railways enable business, sightseeing, pilgrimage, and transportation of goods over long distances.

#### 3. Integration and Economic Role:

- Railways have been a unifying force in India for over 150 years.
- They bind the economic life of the nation and accelerate industrial and agricultural development.

#### 4. Public Sector Undertaking:

- Indian Railways is the largest public sector enterprise in the country.

## Historical Development

### 1. First Railway Line:

- The first train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853, covering 34 km.

## **2. Reorganisation:**

- Indian Railways is divided into 16 zones for administrative efficiency.

## **Factors Influencing the Railway Network**

### **1. Northern Plains:**

- Favourable conditions: Vast level land, high population density, and agricultural richness.
- Challenges: Construction of bridges across wide river beds.

### **2. Peninsular and Hilly Regions:**

- Railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps, or tunnels.
- Himalayan regions face obstacles like high relief, sparse population, and limited economic opportunities.

### **3. Unfavourable Terrains:**

- **Difficulties in:**
  - a. Sandy plains of western Rajasthan.
  - b. Swamps of Gujarat.
  - c. Forested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Jharkhand.

### **4. Western Ghats and Sahyadri:**

- Railway lines cross the Sahyadri only through gaps or passes (Ghats).

## **Konkan Railway**

### **1. Development:**

- Facilitated passenger and goods movement along the west coast.
- Crucial for this economically significant region of India.

### **2. Challenges:**

- Issues like track sinking and landslides have occurred in some stretches.

## **Role in the National Economy**

### **1. Dominance:**

- Railways are more critical to the national economy than any other transport mode.

### **2. Problems Faced:**

- **Common issues include:**
  - a. Travel without tickets.
  - b. Theft and vandalism of railway property.
  - c. Unnecessary chain pulling causes delays and damage.

### **3. Suggestions for Improvement:**

- Public cooperation to reduce misuse of facilities and ensure timely operation.

## **Pipelines**

### **Overview of Pipeline Transport**

#### **1. Introduction:**

- Pipeline transport is a relatively new addition to India's transport infrastructure.
- Initially used to transport water, it is now used for crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas.

#### **2. Uses:**

- Transportation of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas to refineries, fertilizer factories, and thermal power plants.
- Solids such as slurry can also be transported through pipelines.

#### **3. Significance:**

- Inland refineries like Barauni, Mathura, and Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants became possible due to pipeline transport.
- Pipelines eliminate trans-shipment losses and delays.

#### **4. Cost Efficiency:**

- The high initial cost for laying pipelines, but minimal running costs afterwards.

## **Major Pipeline Networks in India**

### **1. Oil Field in Upper Assam to Kanpur:**

- **Route:** Upper Assam → Guwahati → Barauni → Allahabad → Kanpur.
- **Branches:**
  - a. Barauni to Haldia (via Rajbandh).
  - b. Rajbandh to Maurigram.
  - c. Guwahati to Siliguri.

### **2. Salaya (Gujarat) to Jalandhar (Punjab):**

- **Route:** Salaya → Viramgam → Mathura → Delhi → Sonipat → Jalandhar.
- **Branches:**
  - a. Connects Koyali (Vadodara) and Chakshu.

### **3. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) Pipeline:**

- India's first 1,700 km cross-country gas pipeline.
- Links:
  - a. Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with fertilizer, power, and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
- India's gas pipeline network expanded from 1,700 km to 18,500 km.

## **Key Exam Takeaways**

### **1. Advantages of Pipelines:**

- Minimal running costs after installation.
- No trans-shipment losses or delays.

- Supports inland industrialization (e.g., fertilizer plants).

## **2. Historical Context:**

- Initially used for transporting water; now expanded for oil, gas, and slurry.

## **3. Economic and Industrial Impact:**

- Facilitates energy supply for industries, fertilizers, and power plants.
- Critical for connecting oil and gas fields to refineries and consumption centres.

# Waterways



## **Historical Significance**

### **1. Seafaring Tradition:**

- India has been a seafaring nation since ancient times.
- Indian seamen carried and spread commerce and culture far and near.

## **Advantages of Waterways**

### **1. Cost and Efficiency:**

- The cheapest mode of transport, suitable for heavy and bulky goods.
- Fuel-efficient and environment-friendly.

## **Inland Navigation in India**

### **1. Length and Mechanised Navigation:**

- Total inland waterways: 14,500 km.
- Navigable by mechanised vessels: 5,685 km.

### **2. National Waterways (NW):**

- Declared by the Government of India for efficient inland transport.
- NW No. 1: Ganga River (Allahabad to Haldia) – 1,620 km.
- NW No. 2: Brahmaputra River (Sadiya to Dhubri) – 891 km.
- NW No. 3: West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapuram-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals) – 205 km.
- NW No. 4: Specified stretches of the Godavari and Krishna Rivers and Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals – 1,078 km.
- NW No. 5: Specified stretches of Brahmani and Mahanadi Rivers, along with Matai River and East Coast Canal – 588 km.

### **3. Other Inland Waterways:**

- Key rivers and regions:
  - a. Mandavi, Zuari, and Cumberjua.
  - b. Sunderbans, Barak River.
  - c. Backwaters of Kerala.

## **Coastal Trade and Ports**

### **1. Foreign Trade:**

- India's trade with foreign countries depends on ports along its coast.
- 95% of trade volume (68% in terms of value) is conducted through sea routes.

## **Key Exam Takeaways**

### **1. Economic Importance of Waterways:**

- Significant for bulk and heavy cargo transportation.
- Contributes to India's foreign and domestic trade efficiency.



## 2. Environmental and Fuel Efficiency:

- Waterways are a sustainable alternative to road and rail transport.

## Major Sea Ports



*Fig. 7.7: Tanker discharging crude oil at New Mangalore port*

## General Overview

### 1. Coastline and Ports:

- India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km.
- 12 major ports and 200 notified minor/intermediate ports.
- Major ports handle 95% of India's foreign trade.

## Ports on the Western Coast

### 1. Kandla Port (Deendayal Port):

- The first port developed post-independence.
- Built to reduce the burden on Mumbai port after the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan.
- Tidal port catering to exports/imports from Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Gujarat.

### 2. Mumbai Port:

- Largest port in India.
- Features a natural and well-sheltered harbour.

### **3. Jawaharlal Nehru Port:**

- Built to decongest Mumbai port.
- Functions as a hub port for the region.

### **4. Marmagao Port (Goa):**

- Premier port for iron ore exports.
- Accounts for 50% of India's iron ore exports.

### **5. New Mangalore Port (Karnataka):**

- Handles the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.

### **6. Kochchi Port (Kerala):**

- Located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.
- The southernmost port on the western coast.

## **Ports on the Eastern Coast**

### **1. Tuticorin Port (Tamil Nadu):**

- The natural harbour with a rich hinterland.
- Handles diverse cargo and facilitates trade with Sri Lanka, Maldives, and coastal regions of India.

### **2. Chennai Port:**

- One of the oldest artificial ports in India.
- Second largest in terms of trade volume after Mumbai.

### **3. Vishakhapatnam Port:**

- Deepest landlocked and well-protected port.
- Initially developed as an outlet for iron ore exports.

### **4. Paradwip Port (Odisha):**

- Specialises in iron ore exports.

#### **5. Kolkata Port:**

- Inland riverine port on the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.
- Requires constant dredging of the Hooghly River as it is a tidal port.

#### **6. Haldia Port:**

- Subsidiary to Kolkata port to reduce pressure on it.

### **Key Features of Indian Ports**

#### **1. Western Coast Highlights:**

- Focused on iron ore and general trade.
- Natural harbours like Mumbai and Kochchi.

#### **2. Eastern Coast Highlights:**

- Rich hinterlands and trade with neighbouring countries.
- Iron ore export hubs like Vishakhapatnam and Paradwip.

### **Exam Takeaways**

#### **1. Importance of Ports:**

- Vital for handling India's foreign trade volume.
- Play a significant role in connecting hinterlands to global markets.

#### **2. Strategic Developments:**

- Development of ports like Jawaharlal Nehru and Haldia to reduce congestion.
- Contribution to regional and international trade.

## **Airways**

### **General Characteristics of Airways**

### **1. Fastest Mode of Transport:**

- Air travel is the quickest and most prestigious mode of transport.
- It is also the most comfortable form of travel.

### **2. Accessibility to Challenging Terrains:**

- Can cover high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests, and long oceanic stretches with ease.
- Particularly significant for the north-eastern region, which has:
  - a. Big rivers.
  - b. Dissected relief.
  - c. Dense forests.
  - d. Frequent floods.
  - e. International frontiers.

### **3. Facilitates Access to Remote Areas:**

- Air travel has greatly improved access to regions previously difficult to reach.

## **Role of Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.**

### **1. Helicopter Services:**

- Provides helicopter services for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's offshore operations.
- **Serves inaccessible areas and difficult terrains such as:**
  - a. North-eastern states.
  - b. Interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.

## **Challenges of Air Travel**

### **1. Not Affordable for Common People:**

- Air travel is generally beyond the financial reach of the average citizen.
- Exceptions were made in the northeastern states to extend services to common people.

## Significance of Airways

### 1. Strategic Importance:

- Crucial for connecting remote and geographically challenging areas.
- Supports industries like oil exploration in offshore locations.

### 2. National Connectivity:

- Plays a pivotal role in uniting different regions of the country, especially those separated by natural barriers.

## Exam Takeaways

### 1. Unique Features:

- Fastest and most versatile mode of transportation.
- Essential for difficult terrains and emergency services.

### 2. Economic and Social Impact:

- Enhances access but remains a costly option for most.
- Focused efforts in northeastern states to promote inclusivity.

## Communication

### General Overview of Communication

#### 1. Evolution of Communication:

- Human communication has evolved significantly, with rapid advancements in modern times.
- Long-distance communication today does not require the physical movement of either the sender or receiver.

#### 2. Types of Communication:

- Personal Communication: Focuses on one-to-one communication.

- Mass Communication: Includes television, radio, press, and films, catering to a broader audience.

## **Indian Postal Network**

### **1. Largest Postal Network in the World:**

- Handles parcels and personal written communication.

### **2. Types of Mail:**

- First-Class Mail: Cards and envelopes; airlifted using both land and air transport.
- Second-Class Mail: Includes book packets, registered newspapers, and periodicals; transported by surface mail (land and water).

### **3. Mail Channels:**

- Six channels introduced for faster delivery in urban areas:
  - a. Rajdhani Channel
  - b. Metro Channel
  - c. Green Channel
  - d. Business Channel
  - e. Bulk Mail Channel
  - f. Periodical Channel

## **Digital India Programme**

### **1. Vision:**

- Prepares India for a knowledge-based transformation.
- Slogan: IT (Indian Talent) + IT (Information Technology) = IT (India Tomorrow).

### **2. Goal:**

- Focuses on integrating technology for transformative change.

## **Telecommunication in India**

### **1. Largest Telecom Network in Asia:**

- Covers more than two-thirds of Indian villages with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) facilities.

### **2. 24-Hour STD Facility:**

- Uniform rate across India.
- Enabled by integrating space technology with communication technology.

### **3. Purpose:**

- Strengthens the flow of information from grassroots to higher levels.

## **Mass Communication**

### **1. Role of Mass Communication:**

- Provides entertainment.
- Creates awareness about national programmes and policies.

### **2. Forms of Mass Communication:**

- Radio:
  - a.** All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts programmes in national, regional, and local languages.
  - b.** Caters to diverse groups across the country.
- Television:
  - a.** Doordarshan is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world.
  - b.** Offers programmes on entertainment, education, sports, and more.

### **3. Print Media:**

- India publishes newspapers and periodicals in about 100 languages and dialects.
- The largest number of newspapers are published in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

## Indian Film Industry

### 1. World's Largest Film Producer:

- Produces feature films, short films, and video films.
- Central Board of Film Certification certifies Indian and foreign films.

## Key Takeaways

### 1. Economic and Social Significance:

- Communication integrates rural and urban areas.
- Plays a crucial role in education, information dissemination, and national unity.

## International Trade

### Definition and Types of Trade

#### 1. Definition of Trade:

- Exchange of goods among people, states, and countries.

#### 2. Types of Trade:

- Local Trade: Conducted within cities, towns, and villages.
- State-Level Trade: Conducted between two or more states.
- International Trade: Exchange of goods between two countries via sea, air, or land routes.

#### 3. Market as a Trade Hub:

- Trade occurs in markets where buyers and sellers interact for exchange.

## Importance of Trade

### 1. Index of Economic Prosperity:



- Advancement in international trade is a measure of a country's economic development.
- Considered the economic barometer of a country.

## **2. Dependence on International Trade:**

- No country can sustain itself without international trade due to resource limitations (space-bound resources).

## **Components of Trade**

### **1. Export and Import:**

- Export: Selling goods to other countries.
- Import: Buying goods from other countries.

### **2. Balance of Trade:**

- The difference between a country's export and import values.
- Favourable Balance of Trade: Export value > Import value.
- Unfavourable Balance of Trade: Import value > Export value.

## **India's Trade Relations**

### **1. Global Trade Partnerships:**

- India has trade relations with major trading blocs and regions worldwide.

### **2. Export Commodities:**

- Major exports from India:
  - a. Gems and jewellery.
  - b. Chemicals and related products.
  - c. Agriculture and allied products.

### **3. Import Commodities:**

- Major imports to India:
  - a. Petroleum crude and products.
  - b. Gems and jewellery.
  - c. Chemicals and related products.
  - d. Base metals, electronic items, and machinery.
  - e. Agriculture and allied products.

## **India's Role in Information Technology**

### **1. Software Giant:**

- India is a leading exporter of software products globally.
- Foreign Exchange Earnings:
  - a. A significant portion comes from the export of information technology services.

## **Tourism as a Trade**

### **Growth and Employment in Tourism**

#### **1. Tourism Growth:**

- Tourism in India has seen substantial growth over the last three decades.

#### **2. Employment in Tourism:**

- Over 15 million people are directly employed in the tourism industry.

### **Benefits of Tourism**

#### **1. National Integration:**

- Tourism promotes unity and national integration.

#### **2. Support for Handicrafts and Culture:**

- Boosts local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

### 3. International Understanding:

- Encourages global awareness of India's culture and heritage.

## Types of Tourism in India

### 1. Diverse Tourism Opportunities:

- **Heritage Tourism:** Focuses on India's historical sites and monuments.
- **Eco-Tourism:** Promotes sustainable interaction with natural environments.
- **Adventure Tourism:** Includes trekking, mountaineering, and other adventure activities.
- **Cultural Tourism:** Highlights festivals, traditions, and arts of India.
- **Medical Tourism:** Offers advanced and affordable healthcare services.
- **Business Tourism:** Caters to international and domestic business travellers.

## Potential and Promotion of Tourism

### 1. Vast Potential:

- There is immense scope for tourism development across all regions of the country.

### 2. Promotional Efforts:

- Ongoing initiatives are being taken to enhance various types of tourism to strengthen the industry.

## MCQ Questions on NCERT Geography Class 10

### Chapter 7 | Transport

**Question 1.** Which country has the second-largest road network in the world?

- a) USA
- b) China

- c) India
- d) Russia

**Answer: c)** India

**Question 2. What is the total length of India's road network as of 2020–21?**

- a) 62.16 lakh km
- b) 72.16 lakh km
- c) 52.16 lakh km
- d) 60.16 lakh km

**Answer: a)** 62.16 lakh km

**Question 3. Which mode of transport preceded railways in India?**

- a) Airways
- b) Roadways
- c) Pipelines
- d) Waterways

**Answer: b)** Roadways

**Question 4. Why are roads easier to construct than railways?**

- a) Higher cost
- b) Less terrain adaptability
- c) Lower construction costs
- d) Complex infrastructure

**Answer: c)** Lower construction costs

**Question 5. What type of transport is most economical for short distances?**

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

**Answer: b)** Roadways

**Question 6. Which type of service is provided by roadways that reduce loading and unloading costs?**

- a) Feeder service
- b) Door-to-door service
- c) Long-distance transport
- d) Bulk transport service

**Answer: b)** Door-to-door service

**Question 7. What is the purpose of the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?**

- a) To connect rural villages
- b) To reduce the time and distance between major cities
- c) To promote tourism
- d) To enhance agricultural connectivity

**Answer: b)** To reduce the time and distance between major cities

**Question 8. Who implements the Golden Quadrilateral project?**

- a) Indian Railways
- b) Border Roads Organisation
- c) National Highway Authority of India (NHA)
- d) Ministry of Rural Development

**Answer: c)** National Highway Authority of India (NHA)

**Question 9. Which roads link state capitals with district headquarters?**

- a) State Highways
- b) National Highways
- c) District Roads
- d) Border Roads

**Answer: a)** State Highways

**Question 10. What is the altitude of the Atal Tunnel?**

- a) 2000 metres
- b) 2500 metres
- c) 3000 metres
- d) 3500 metres

**Answer: c)** 3000 metres

**Question 11. In which mountain range is the Atal Tunnel located?**

- a) Aravalli Range
- b) Pir Panjal Range
- c) Eastern Ghats
- d) Western Ghats

**Answer: b)** Pir Panjal Range

**Question 12. What is the principal mode of transport in India for long distances?**

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

**Answer: a)** Railways

**Question 13. When did the first train in India run?**

- a) 1843
- b) 1853
- c) 1863
- d) 1873

**Answer: b)** 1853

**Question 14. How many zones are Indian Railways divided into?**

- a) 12
- b) 14
- c) 16
- d) 18

**Answer: c)** 16

**Question 15. Which region of India is most favourable for railway development?**

- a) Peninsular regions
- b) Himalayan regions
- c) Northern Plains
- d) Western Ghats

**Answer: c)** Northern Plains

**Question 16. What is a major challenge in the construction of railways in the northern plains?**

- a) Sparse population
- b) High relief
- c) Wide river beds
- d) Lack of economic opportunities

**Answer: c)** Wide river beds

**Question 17. What was the initial use of pipelines in India?**

- a) Transporting crude oil
- b) Transporting water
- c) Transporting natural gas
- d) Transporting slurry

**Answer: b)** Transporting water

**Question 18. Which is India's first cross-country gas pipeline?**

- a) Salaya-Jalandhar Pipeline
- b) Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) Pipeline
- c) Assam-Kanpur Pipeline
- d) Mumbai-Pune Pipeline

**Answer: b)** Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) Pipeline

**Question 19. Which river is covered under National Waterway 1?**

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Godavari
- c) Ganga
- d) Krishna

**Answer: c)** Ganga

**Question 20. What percentage of India's trade by volume is carried through sea routes?**

- a) 50%
- b) 75%
- c) 95%
- d) 68%

**Answer: c)** 95%

**Question 21. Which is the largest port in India?**

- a) Kandla Port
- b) Mumbai Port
- c) Chennai Port
- d) Vishakhapatnam Port

**Answer: b)** Mumbai Port

**Question 22. Which port was developed to decongest Mumbai Port?**



- a) Paradwip Port
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- c) Haldia Port
- d) Marmagao Port

**Answer: b)** Jawaharlal Nehru Port

**Question 23. What is the key feature of airways compared to other modes of transport?**

- a) Cheapest mode of transport
- b) Most fuel-efficient
- c) Fastest and most prestigious mode of transport
- d) Most suitable for heavy goods

**Answer: c)** Fastest and most prestigious mode of transport

**Question 24. Which organisation provides helicopter services for offshore operations in India?**

- a) Air India
- b) Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.
- c) Indian Airlines
- d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation

**Answer: b)** Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.

**Question 25. What is the vision of the Digital India Programme?**

- a) Rapid urbanisation
- b) Knowledge-based transformation
- c) Improved road connectivity
- d) Enhancing tourism

**Answer: b)** Knowledge-based transformation

**Question 26. Which channel is used for faster mail delivery in urban areas?**

- a) Green Channel
- b) Rajdhani Channel
- c) Business Channel
- d) Metro Channel

**Answer: b)** Rajdhani Channel