

Lifelines of National Economy

Question 1.

Narrow Gauge has a width of:

- (a) 0.662 and 0.610
- (b) 0.552 and 0.510
- (c) 0.762 and 0.610
- (d) 0.452 and 0.510

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 0.762 and 0.610
It is from 0.762 and 0.610.

Question 2.

The Indian Railway is now reorganised into:

- (a) 14 zones
- (b) 15 zones
- (c) 16 zones
- (d) 17 zones

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 16 zones
The Indian Railways is now reorganised into 16 zones.

Question 3.

Which of the following is a factor in influencing the distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country.

- (a) Physiography
- (b) Economic
- (c) Administrative
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above
It has been influenced by all the above factors.

Question 4.

Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into:

- (a) Liquid
- (b) Gas
- (c) Slurry
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Administrative
In slurry form solids can also be transported through a pipeline.

Question 5.

The Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in:

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Orissa

- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Madhya Pradesh
Via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

Question 6.

India has inland navigation waterways of km in length.

- (a) 14,500
- (b) 15,500
- (c) 16,500
- (d) 17,500

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 14,500
It has 14,500 km in length navigable waterways.

Question 7.

95 percent of the country's trade volume is moved by:

- (a) Air
- (b) Planes
- (c) Ships
- (d) Sea

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Sea
It is moved by sea.

Question 8.

The first port developed to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- (b) Haldia port
- (c) Mumbai port
- (d) Kandla

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Kandla
It was Kandla port.

Question 9.

New Mangalore port in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from which of following mines:

- (a) Balaghat
- (b) Kudremukh
- (c) Kolapur
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Kudremukh
From Kudremukh mines.

Question 10.

Chennai is one of the oldest ports of the country.

- (a) Natural
- (b) Artificial
- (c) Smallest
- (d) Biggest

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Artificial

Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country.

Question 11.

Paradwip port located in Orissa, specialises in the export of:

- (a) Copper
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Iron ore
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Iron ore

It specialises in the export of iron ore.

Question 12.

Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port, to relieve growing pressure on which of the following ports:

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Kandla
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Tuticorin

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Kolkata

On the Kolkata port.

Question 13.

In which of the given years was air transport nationalised:

- (a) 1943
- (b) 1953
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1973

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 1953

Air Transport was nationalised in 1953.

Question 14.

The total number of telephone exchanges in India are:

- (a) 37,565
- (b) 36,565
- (c) 35,565
- (d) 34,565

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 37,565

There are 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country.

Question 15.

When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as:

- (a) Favourable balance of trade
- (b) Unfavourable balance of trade
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Unfavourable balance of trade

It is termed as unfavourable balance of trade because imports are more than the exports.

Question 16.

The number of foreign tourists visiting India every year are:

- (a) 2.2 million
- (b) 2.4 million
- (c) 2.6 million
- (d) 2.8 million

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 2.6 million

About 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.

Question 17.

Traders:

- (a) Are efficient at industry making
- (b) Are efficient in manufacturing goods
- (c) Facilitate movement and availability of products to the consumers
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Facilitate movement and availability of products to the consumers

Traders are those people who facilitate movement and availability of products to the consumers.

Question 18.

Today, the world has been converted into a:

- (a) Village with the help of efficient and fast transport
- (b) City with the help of efficient trading
- (c) Country with the help of efficient transport
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Village with the help of efficient and fast transport

Today the world has been converted into a village with the help of efficient and fast transport.

Question 19.

Trades from local to international levels have added to:

- (a) Foreign currency
- (b) Export trade

- (c) Vitality of the economy
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Vitality of the economy

The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of the economy.

Question 20.

India at present has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about:

- (a) 2.4 million km
- (b) 2.3 million km
- (c) 2.2 million km
- (d) 2.1 million km

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 2.3 million km

It is at present 2.3 million km.

Question 21.

What is the historical Sher Shah Suri Marg called:

- (a) National Highway No. 1
- (b) National Highway No. 2
- (c) National Highway No. 2
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) National Highway No. 1

It is called National Highway No. 1.

Question 22.

Which is the longest National Highway:

- (a) National Highway No. 1
- (b) National Highway No. 5
- (c) National Highway No. 6
- (d) National Highway No. 7

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) National Highway No. 7

National Highway 7 is the longest. It traverses 2,369 km between Varanasi and Kanyakumari.

Question 23.

What are roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters known as:

- (a) National Highway
- (b) City Highway
- (c) State Highway
- (d) District Highway

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) State Highway

These are known as State Highways.

Question 24.

Who among the following maintain the district roads:

- (a) Zila Parishad
- (b) MCD
- (c) Village Panchayat
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Zila Parishad

The Zila Parishad maintains the district roads.

Question 25.

On which of the following base are roads classified:

- (a) Broad and narrow
- (b) Long and short
- (c) Type of material used for their construction
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Type of material used for their construction

Roads are classified on the basis of the type of material used for their construction.

Question 26.

Metalled roads may be made of:

- (a) Only cement
- (b) Only metals
- (c) Of cement or concrete
- (d) Of cement or concrete or even bitumen of coal

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Of cement or concrete or even bitumen of coal

Metalled roads may be made of cement or concrete or even bitumen of coal.

Question 27.

What is length of road per sq. km of area known as:

- (a) Volume of roads
- (b) Area of roads
- (c) Density of roads
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Density of roads

It is known as density of roads.

Question 28.

Density of all roads varies from 10 km in Jammu and Kashmir to km in Kerala.

- (a) 365
- (b) 375
- (c) 385
- (d) 395

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 375
It varies from 10 km in J&K to 375 km in Kerala.

Question 29.

In India railways are the principal mode of transportation for:

- (a) Passengers
- (b) Freight
- (c) Freight and passengers
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Freight and passengers
For both freight and passengers in India.

Question 30.

The Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than:

- (a) 100 years
- (b) 150 years
- (c) 200 years
- (d) 250 years

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 150 years
For more than 150 years.

Question 31.

The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covered a distance of km:

- (a) 30
- (b) 32
- (c) 34
- (d) 36

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 34
The first train covered a distance of 34 km.

Question 32.

Broad Gauge has a width of:

- (a) 1.676 m
- (b) 1.576 m
- (c) 1.476 m
- (d) 1.376 m

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 1.676 m
It is 1.676 m.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 3.3 million km at present.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. All the highway projects are being implemented by the NHAI.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. National Highways link extreme parts of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. A number of major National Highways run in North-South and West- directions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 2. between Delhi and Amritsar.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. Rural roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Border roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of the areas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Unmetalled roads do not go out of use in the rainy season.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. Distribution of road is uniform in the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. The roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. The Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. The Indian railways is the largest private sector undertaking in the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. Today the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. Solids cannot be transported through a pipeline.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Waterways are most suitable for carrying light goods.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) – N.W No. 2

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. With a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 181 medium and minor ports.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. Mumbai is the second largest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

21. Marmagao port is the premier bauxite ore exporting port of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. Kochchi is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Air transport can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dense forests etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. Air transport, now-a-days, is within the reach of the common people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

25. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

26. India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals weekly.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

27. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

29. Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

30. More than 20 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Pipelines rules out trans	(a) tidal	A. or delays
2. India was one of the	(b) access	B. countries
3. Kandla is a	(c) artificial	C. easier
4. Chennai is an	(d) shipment losses	D. port
5. Air travel has made	(e) seafaring	E. port

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Pipelines rules out trans	(d) shipment losses	A. or delays
2. India was one of the	(e) seafaring	B. countries
3. Kandla is a	(a) tidal	E. port
4. Chennai is an	(c) artificial	D. port
5. Air travel has made	(b) access	C. easier

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Broad Gauge	(a) 0.762 and 0.610
2. Metre Gauge	(b) 7817
3. Narrow Gauge	(c) 5321
4. Locomotives	(d) 1.676 m
5. Passenger service vehicles	(e) 1.000 m

▼ Answer

Answer:

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Column-A	Column-B
1. Broad Gauge	(d) 1.676 m
2. Metre Gauge	(e) 1.000 m
3. Narrow Gauge	(a) 0.762 and 0.610
4. Locomotives	(b) 7817
5. Passenger service vehicles	(c) 5321

Fill in the blanks

1. also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight-seeing, etc.

▼ Answer

Answer: Railways

2. Today, the railways have become more important in our national than all other means of transport put together.

▼ Answer

Answer: economy

3. Initial cost of laying is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.

▼ Answer

Answer: pipelines

4. is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

▼ Answer

Answer: water ways

5. India has a long coastline of km.

▼ Answer

Answer: 7516.6

6. The port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port.

▼ Answer

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

7. Kochchi in the extreme south western port, located at the entrance of a with a natural harbour.

▼ Answer

Answer: Lagoon

8. port has a natural harbour and rich hinterland.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tuticorin

9. Kolkata is an inland port.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: riverine

10. The transport was nationalised in 1953.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: air

11. communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: mass

12. India publishes a large number of newspapers and annually.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: periodicals

13. The largest number of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Urdu

14. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a balance of trade.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: favourable

15. in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tourism
