India’s International Trade

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. India’s share in the total volume of world trade is about:
   (a) 5% **(b)** 25% **(c)** 10% **(d)** 1%

2. Which describes New Mangalore port?
   (a) exports iron ore and iron concentrates
   (b) 105 km downstream of Kolkata, relieving it
   (c) a new port 25 km north of Chennai
   (d) the largest container port, relieving Mumbai

3. What is the main hinterland of Visakhapatnam port?
   (a) western and north-western India
   (b) Karnataka
   (c) Kerala, southern Karnataka and south-western Tamil Nadu
   (d) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

4. From the chapter’s table, India’s exports were ₹375,340 crore in 2004–05 and ₹1,852,340 crore in 2016–17. What was the change?
   (a) 1,577,000 crore rupees **(b)** 2,227,680 crore rupees
   (c) 1,487,000 crore rupees **(d)** 1,477,000 crore rupees

5. In 2021–22 India imported ₹105,796 crore of fertilisers and ₹231,279 crore of pearls and precious stones. What is the difference?
   (a) 125,483 crore rupees **(b)** 126,483 crore rupees
   (c) 337,075 crore rupees **(d)** 135,483 crore rupees

6. What is meant by “major port”?
   (a) a port built to relieve a crowded main port
   (b) the amount by which imports exceed exports
   (c) a harbour reached from the sea by a narrow channel
   (d) a port whose policy is set by the central government

7. The share of agriculture and allied products in India’s exports was 12.3% in 2016–17 and 14.3% in 2020–21. By how much did it change?
   (a) 2.5 percentage points **(b)** 3 percentage points
   (c) 2 percentage points **(d)** 26.6 percentage points

8. Which of these ports is on India’s west coast?
   (a) Tuticorin **(b)** Visakhapatnam **(c)** Nhava Sheva **(d)** Chennai

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Mention two features of India’s foreign trade.

10. Is each port on the east or the west coast? (a) Nhava Sheva (b) Chennai

11. Name the hinterland of each port: (a) Visakhapatnam (b) Mumbai

12. From the chapter’s table (₹ crore): exports 1,852,340 and imports 2,577,422 in 2016–17; exports 3,147,021 and imports 4,572,775 in 2021–22. Find the trade deficit in each year. Did it widen or narrow?

13. In 2021–22 India imported ₹94,053 crore of iron and steel and ₹141,532 crore of edible oils. What was their combined value, and which was larger?

14. Explain each term: (a) minor port (b) satellite port

15. In 2021–22 India exported ₹63,754 crore of ores and minerals and ₹375,742 crore of agriculture and allied products. How much more was exported of agriculture and allied products?

16. Give one feature of each port: (a) Chennai (b) Kandla

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the composition of India’s exports.

18. Match each with its feature: (a) Nhava Sheva (b) New Mangalore (c) Mormugao. Choose from: at the entrance of the Zuari estuary, exporting iron ore; exports iron ore and iron concentrates; the largest container port, relieving Mumbai.

19. From the chapter's table (₹ crore), exports and imports were 1,905,011 and 2,715,434 in 2013–14, and 1,852,340 and 2,577,422 in 2016–17. (a) Find the trade deficit each year. (b) How did imports change between the two years? (c) Give two reasons why India's imports exceed its exports.

20. Compare Chennai and Paradwip ports: give one feature, the coast and the hinterland of each.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) 1%**	—
2	**(a) exports iron ore and iron concentrates**	—
3	**(d) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**	—
4	**(d) 1,477,000 crore rupees**	1,852,340 − 375,340
5	**(a) 125,483 crore rupees**	231,279 − 105,796
6	**(d) a port whose policy is set by the central government**	—
7	**(c) 2 percentage points**	14.3 − 12.3
8	**(c) Nhava Sheva**	—
9	**Its volume and value have risen sharply, and imports have stayed higher than exports.**	—
10	**(a) west (b) east**	—
11	**(a) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (b) Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat, UP and parts of Rajasthan**	—
12	**2016–17: ₹725,082 crore; 2021–22: ₹1,425,754 crore; it widened**	imports − exports
13	**₹235,585 crore; edible oils**	94,053 + 141,532
14	**(a) a port regulated by a state government (b) a port built to relieve a crowded main port**	—
15	**₹311,988 crore**	375,742 − 63,754
16	**(a) an artificial harbour built in 1859 (b) at the head of the Gulf of Kachchh, built for petroleum and fertiliser**	—
17	**Manufactured goods dominate (67.8% in 2021–22), with petroleum products rising, agriculture about 12% and ores about 2%; engineering goods and gems and jewellery are important.**	—
18	**(a) the largest container port, relieving Mumbai (b) exports iron ore and iron concentrates (c) at the entrance of the Zuari estuary, exporting iron ore**	—
19	**(a) ₹810,423 crore and ₹725,082 crore (b) fell by ₹138,012 crore (c) large imports of petroleum, and of metals,**	imports − exports; later − earlier

Q	Answer	Working
	chemicals, gems and edible oils for growing industry and consumption	
20	**Chennai: an artificial harbour built in 1859; east coast; serves Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Paradwip: the deepest harbour, in the Mahanadi delta; east coast; serves Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.**	—

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