# Transport and Communication in India

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 first train ran in 1853 from Bombay to:
   **(a)** Surat **(b)** Nashik **(c)** Pune **(d)** Thane

2. Which stretch is NW 2?
   **(a)** the Brahmani and Mahanadi delta channels with the East Coast Canal
   **(b)** stretches of the Godavari and Krishna with the Kakinada–Puducherry canals
   **(c)** the Brahmaputra from Sadiya to Dhubri, 891 km
   **(d)** the West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam, 205 km

3. Where is the headquarters of the South Central Railway zone?
   **(a)** Jabalpur **(b)** Prayagraj **(c)** Hajipur **(d)** Secunderabad

4. Which describes the Atal Tunnel?
   **(a)** a 9.02 km highway tunnel linking Manali to Lahaul-Spiti
   **(b)** GAIL's first 1,700 km gas pipeline from Hazira
   **(c)** a 760 km line from Roha to Mangaluru
   **(d)** the old royal road, now from Amritsar to Kolkata

5. Doordarshan got a separate identity in 1976; the Konkan Railway was completed in 1998. How many years apart were these?
   **(a)** 23 years **(b)** 22 years **(c)** 32 years **(d)** 19 years

6. About 95% of India's foreign trade by volume moves by sea. Suppose India traded 1,060 million tonnes of goods in a year. How much would go by sea?
   **(a)** 965 million tonnes **(b)** 742 million tonnes
   **(c)** 53 million tonnes **(d)** 1,007 million tonnes

7. National Highways carry about 40% of road traffic. Suppose road traffic were 830 billion vehicle-km. How much would be on National Highways?
   **(a)** 790 billion vehicle-km **(b)** 498 billion vehicle-km
   **(c)** 332 billion vehicle-km **(d)** 333 billion vehicle-km

8. Suppose a truck covers 560 km of National Highway at an average of 40 km/h. How many hours does it take?
   **(a)** 14 hours **(b)** 28 hours **(c)** 16 hours **(d)** 40 hours

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

**9.** Name the four categories of roads in India.

**10.** Name the headquarters of each Railway zone: (a) Northeast Frontier (b) East Central

**11.** Which stretch does each National Waterway cover? (a) NW 4 (b) NW 5

**12.** Which came first, and by how many years? (a) airmail began between Prayagraj and Naini (1911) (b) INSAT was set up (1983)

**13.** National Highways are about 2% of India’s road length but carry about 40% of road traffic. Suppose a state has 62,000 km of roads. About how many km are National Highways, and how many times their length share is their traffic share?

**14.** Explain each term: (a) IRS (b) INSAT

**15.** Suppose a railway network of 31,800 km is 90% broad gauge, 5% metre gauge and the rest narrow gauge. How many km of each? (India 2019–20: 63,950 km broad, 2,402 km metre, 1,604 km narrow.)

**16.** The Konkan Railway runs 760 km from Roha to Mangaluru, crossing about 146 rivers and streams. Suppose a train averages 95 km/h and leaves Roha at 5:00. How long does the run take, and at what time does it reach Mangaluru?

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

**17.** Describe the main means of transport in India and factors affecting them.

**18.** Match each with its description: (a) Naharkatiya–Barauni pipeline (b) East–West Corridor (c) Grand Trunk road. Choose from: the old royal road, now from Amritsar to Kolkata; Asia's first cross-country oil pipeline, 1,157 km; a 3,640 km road from Silchar to Porbandar.

**19.** (a) Put these in order, earliest first: the Inland Waterways Authority was set up (1986); the Nagpur Plan for roads was drawn up (1943); airmail began between Prayagraj and Naini (1911). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Explain how one of these changed transport or communication in India.

**20.** About 95% of India's foreign trade by volume and 70% by value moves by sea. Suppose a year's trade were 2,000 million tonnes worth ₹7,800 thousand crore. (a) How many million tonnes go by sea? (b) What value goes by sea? (c) Why are ports so important for India?

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# Answer key

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| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **(d) Thane** | — |
| 2 | **(c) the Brahmaputra from Sadiya to Dhubri, 891 km** | — |
| 3 | **(d) Secunderabad** | — |
| 4 | **(a) a 9.02 km highway tunnel linking Manali to Lahaul-Spiti** | — |
| 5 | **(b) 22 years** | 1998 − 1976 = 22 |
| 6 | **(d) 1,007 million tonnes** | 95% of 1,060 |
| 7 | **(c) 332 billion vehicle-km** | 40% of 830 |
| 8 | **(a) 14 hours** | 560 ÷ 40 |
| 9 | **National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Rural (and other) Roads.** | — |
| 10 | **(a) Maligaon (Guwahati) (b) Hajipur** | — |
| 11 | **(a) stretches of the Godavari and Krishna with the Kakinada–Puducherry canals (b) the Brahmani and Mahanadi delta channels with the East Coast Canal** | — |
| 12 | **Airmail began between Prayagraj and Naini, by 72 years** | 1983 − 1911 |
| 13 | **1,240 km; 20 times (40 ÷ 2)** | 2% of 62,000; 40 ÷ 2 |
| 14 | **(a) a remote-sensing satellite system (b) a satellite system for telecommunication and weather** | — |
| 15 | **broad 28,620, metre 1,590, narrow 1,590 km** | 90%, 5% and 5% of 31,800 |
| 16 | **8 hours; at 13:00** | 760 ÷ 95; 5 + 8 |
| 17 | **Roads (85% of passengers, 70% of freight), railways, waterways, airways and pipelines; terrain, climate, population, demand and cost decide their spread.** | — |
| 18 | **(a) Asia's first cross-country oil pipeline, 1,157 km (b) a 3,640 km road from Silchar to Porbandar (c) the old royal road, now from Amritsar to Kolkata** | — |

| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | **(a) airmail began between Prayagraj and Naini; the Nagpur Plan for roads was drawn up; the Inland Waterways Authority was set up (b) 75 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.** | — |
| 20 | **(a) 1,900 million tonnes (b) ₹5,460 thousand crore (c) sea transport is cheapest for bulky goods, and India has a long coastline with 12 major and about 200 minor ports** | 95% of 2,000; 70% of 7,800 |