

**Chapter-7 | Lifelines of National Economy****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **The highway projects are being implemented by:**  
(a) State Public Works Department (b) National Highway Authority of India  
(c) Central Public Works Department  
(d) Central Public Works Department and National Highway Authority of India
2. **Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the East-West Corridor?**  
(a) Nagpur and Siligudi (b) Mumbai and Nagpur  
(c) Mumbai and Kolkata (d) Silcher and Porbandar
3. **Which of the following ports is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port on the east coast of India?**  
(a) Tuticorin (b) Chennai  
(c) Paradip (d) Vishakhapatnam
4. **When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called:**  
(a) favourable balance of trade (b) unfavorable balance of payment  
(c) unfavourable balance of trade (d) free trade
5. **Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?**  
(a) Roadways (b) Railways  
(c) Pipeline (d) Waterways
6. **Six Lane Highways are called**  
(a) International Highway (b) National Highway  
(c) Golden quadrilateral super highways (d) State Highway
7. \_\_\_\_\_ **is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port.**  
(a) Mumbai (b) Chennai  
(c) Cochin (d) Vishakhapatnam
8. **The air transport was nationalised in \_\_\_\_\_ .**  
(a) 1985 (b) 1954  
(c) 2000 (d) 1953

9. Which port caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines?

- (a) Haldia
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) New Mangalore

10. What locations are connected by the longest National Highway-7?

- (a) Varanasi and Kanyakumari
- (b) Delhi and Mumbai
- (c) Jabalpur and Madurai
- (d) Delhi and Kanyakumari

### Fill in the blanks :

11. STD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

### True / False

13. The Golden Quadrilateral connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.

14. Airways are the cheapest mode of transport for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. Elaborate any three advantages of railways in India.

16. Explain the importance of National Highways in India.

### Short Type Questions

17. 'India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia'. Explain

18. Describe any three factors that accord prominence to airways as a mode of transportation.

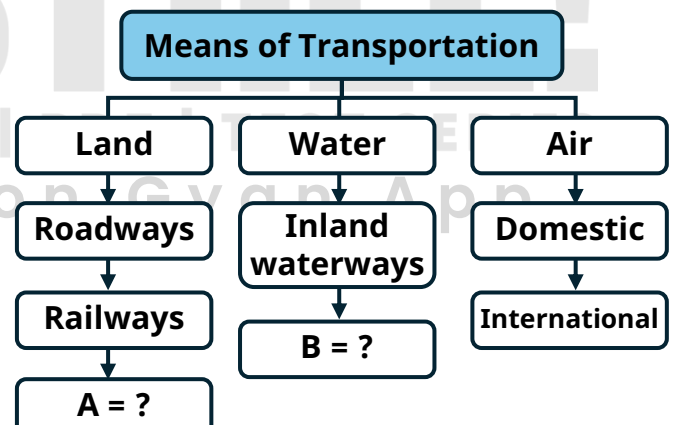
### Essay Type Questions

19. Highlight any five features of Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline.

20. Efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today. Explain.

### HOTS

21. Complete the following table with appropriate terms in places of A and B.





## Chapter-7 | Lifelines of National Economy

Worksheet-1  
Answer & Solution

1. (b) The highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
2. (d) Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are linked by six-lane Super Highways. It is a part of Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways project.
3. (d) Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.
4. (a) When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed an unfavourable balance of trade.
5. (c) In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
6. (c) Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways connecting India's four top metropolitan cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata, thereby, forming a quadrilateral. The largest highway project in India, the Golden Quadrilateral project was launched in 2001 as part of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)
7. (d) Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports. Visakhapatnam Port is one of 13 major ports in India and the only major port of Andhra Pradesh. It is India's second largest port by volume of cargo handled.
8. (d) The air transport was nationalized in 1953. The airline was set up under the Air Corporations Act, 1953 with an initial capital of 32 million and started operations on 1 August 1953. It was established after legislation came into force to nationalise the entire airline industry in India.
9. (d) New Mangalore port, located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines. The other commodities exported through the port are manganese, granite stones, coffee, cashew, and containerized cargo.
10. (a) National Highway-7 is the longest and traverses 2,369 km between Varanasi and Kanyakumari via Jabalpur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Madurai.

**11. Fill in the blank :** Subscriber Trunk

Dialling

**12. Fill in the blank :** Haldia

**13. True and False :** True

**14. True and False :** False

**15.** Three advantages of railways in India are as follows:

- i. It is both convenient and safer to travel long distances by railways.
- ii. They give employment to a large number of people.
- iii. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.

**16.** National Highways are the primary road systems as they link extreme parts of the country. A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions.

**17.** India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility. By the end of 2004-2005, India was the tenth largest telecom network in the world measured in terms of number of phones. Our government has made the special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.

In India more than 45 million cellular subscribers and cellular customer care bases are growing at very fast rate.

**18.** Following are the factors that accord airways prominence as a mode of transportation:

- i. They are the fastest mode of transportation.
- ii. They are the best means of transport for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.
- iii. Airways play a vital role in the event of natural and human-made calamities like floods, famines, earthquakes, epidemics and war by virtue of their swiftness.

**19.** The HVJ i.e the Hazira-Vaijapur- Jagdishpur pipeline is the gas pipeline started by Gas Authority of India Limited in 1986, to provide gas to fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh. Following are some of the features of this pipeline:

- i. This pipeline is about 1700 km long. Hazira-Jaipur-Jagdishpur cross-country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassien with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
- ii. This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production.
- iii. The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
- iv. The use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.
- v. The purpose was to supply gas to the fertilizer plants located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

**20.** We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locals to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These people are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation.

Thus, the place of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Transport promotes internal as well as international trade. It helps to maintain the defence of a country, transport and communication contributes to the promotion of tourism and it also brings foreign exchange. Therefore, efficient means of transport is a pre-requisite for or local, national and global trade as well as for rapid development.

**21. Means of Transportation:**

A — Pipelines

B — Overseas waterways or International waterways

**100% FREE!**  
Video COURSES | QUIZ | PDF | TEST SERIES  
Download Mission Gyan App