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CUET · GEOGRAPHY · CLASS XII · CODE 313

Transport and Communication

CUET unit: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Unit IV)

By **UniDrill** · NCERT-grounded study material

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📌 Snapshot

- **Transport** (land, water, air, pipelines) and **communication** (personal and mass) are the lifelines that move goods, people, ideas and messages across India.
- India's network spans about **62.16 lakh km of roads, 17 railway zones, 67,956 km of rail network, 14,500 km of navigable inland waterways, 7,517 km of coastline, 12 major + 200 minor ports, and 111 declared National Waterways**.
- Flagship infrastructure includes **National Highways, NHAI, Golden Quadrilateral, North-South & East-West Corridors, Bharatmala Pariyojana, Konkan Railway, Atal Tunnel, NW-1 to NW-5, UDAN, HVJ pipeline, INSAT/IRS satellites**.
- CUET regularly draws factual MCQs from tables (Table 7.1 road categories, Table 7.2 railway zones & HQs, Table 7.3 National Waterways) and "Do You Know" boxes.

📖 Detailed Notes

2.1 Core concepts

- The use of transport and communication depends on the human need to **move things, people, ideas and messages** from the place of availability to the place of use (NCERT §Introduction, p. 75).
- **Means of transport** classified into: **Land** (Road, Railway, Pipeline), **Water** (Inland; Seaways and Oceanic), **Air** (National, International) — NCERT Fig. p. 75.
- **Land transport** — pathways and unmetalled roads have been used since ancient times; with economic and technological development metalled roads and railways were developed for large-volume movement; **ropeways, cableways and pipelines** carry specific goods under special circumstances (NCERT §Land Transport, p. 75).

Road Transport

- India has one of the **second-largest road networks in the world** with a total length of about **62.16 lakh km** (Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Annual Report 2020–21). About **85% of passenger and 70% of freight traffic** is carried

by roads every year; road transport is relatively suitable for shorter-distance travel (NCERT §Road Transport, p. 76).

- "Do You Know" — **Sher Shah Suri** built the **Shahi (Royal) road** to consolidate his empire from the Indus Valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal; this road was renamed the **Grand Trunk (GT) Road** during the British period, connecting Calcutta and Peshawar. At present it extends from **Amritsar to Kolkata** (NCERT box, p. 76).
- Road transport in the modern sense was very limited in India before WWII. The first serious attempt was the **Nagpur Plan (1943)**, which could not be implemented due to lack of coordination among princely states and British India. After Independence, the **Twenty-Year Road Plan (1961)** was introduced; but roads continued to concentrate in and around urban centres, with rural and remote areas having the least connectivity (NCERT p. 76).
- For purposes of construction and maintenance, roads are classified as **National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads, and Rural Roads** (NCERT p. 76).
- **National Highways** — main roads built and maintained by the **Central Government**; meant for inter-state transport and movement of defence men and material in strategic areas. They connect state capitals, major cities, important ports and railway junctions. NH length grew from **19,700 km (1951) to 1,36,440 km (2020)**. NHs constitute only about **2% of total road length** but carry **40% of road traffic** (NCERT §National Highways, p. 76).
- The **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)** was operationalised in **1995** as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport, responsible for **development, maintenance and operation of NHs** and improvement of road quality (NCERT p. 76).
- **National Highways Development Projects (box, p. 77)**:
- **Golden Quadrilateral** — 5,846-km long 4/6-lane high-density traffic corridor connecting India's four big metro cities **Delhi–Mumbai–Chennai–Kolkata**; reduces time, distance and cost of movement among the mega cities.
- **North-South Corridor** — connects **Srinagar (J&K) with Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu)** including the **Cochin–Salem Spur**; 4,076 km long.
- **East-West Corridor** — connects **Silchar (Assam) with the port town of Porbandar (Gujarat)**; 3,640 km long.
- **Table 7.1 India Road Network (2020)**: NH **1,36,440 km**; SH **1,76,818 km**; Other Roads **59,02,539 km**; **Total 62,15,797 km** (NCERT p. 77).
- **State Highways** — constructed and maintained by state governments; join state capitals with district HQs and other important towns; connected to NHs. **District Roads** — link district HQs with other nodes in the district. **Rural Roads** form about **80% of total road length** in India; density varies with terrain (low in hilly, plateau and forested areas) (NCERT p. 77).

- **Other Roads** include **Border Roads and International Highways**. The **Border Roads Organisation (BRO)** was established in **May 1960** to accelerate economic development and strengthen defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary. BRO has constructed roads in **high-altitude mountainous terrain** joining **Chandigarh with Manali (HP) and Leh (Ladakh)** running at an average altitude of **4,270 m above MSL**; it also undertakes **snow clearance** in high-altitude areas. **International highways** promote harmonious relations with neighbouring countries — e.g., the **Delhi–Lahore Bus** and **Aman Setu between Baramula and Muzaffarabad** (NCERT pp. 77–78; Figs. 7.4, 7.5).
- **Atal Tunnel (9.02 km)** — the world's longest highway tunnel, built by BRO; connects **Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley** throughout the year (earlier the valley was cut off for about 6 months annually due to heavy snowfall). It is built with ultra-modern specifications in the **Pir Panjal range** of the Himalayas at an altitude of **3,000 m from MSL** (NCERT "Do You Know" box, p. 78).
- **Bharatmala Pariyojana** — envisages development of about **26,000 km of Economic Corridors** which, along with GQ and NS-EW Corridors, are expected to carry the majority of freight traffic. Also focuses on **ring roads, bypasses and elevated corridors** to decongest traffic and enhance logistics efficiency (NCERT box, p. 79).

Rail Transport

- Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking; **introduced in 1853** when a line was constructed from **Bombay to Thane (34 km)**. The network was **67,956 km (Railway Yearbook 2019–20)** and the system is divided into **17 zones** (NCERT §Rail Transport, p. 79).
- Three gauges (NCERT "Do You Know" box, p. 79):
- **Broad gauge** — distance between rails = **1.676 m**; total length **63,950 km (2019–20)**.
- **Metre gauge** — distance = **1 m**; total length **2,402 km (2019–20)**.
- **Narrow gauge** — distance = **0.762 m or 0.610 m**; total length **1,604 km (2019–20)**; generally confined to hilly areas.
- Indian Railways has launched an extensive programme to convert metre and narrow gauges to **broad gauge**; **steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines**, increasing speed and haulage capacity and improving station environment (NCERT pp. 79–80).
- **Metro rail** has revolutionised urban transport; replacement of diesel buses by **CNG-run vehicles** along with metro introduction has helped control urban air pollution (NCERT p. 80).
- **Konkan Railway (1998)** — a **760-km** rail route connecting **Roha (Maharashtra) to Mangalore (Karnataka)**. Engineering marvel that crosses **146 rivers/streams,**

nearly 2,000 bridges and 91 tunnels; **Asia's largest tunnel (~6.5 km)** lies on this route. Partner states: **Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka** (NCERT box, p. 80).

- Railway network is **relatively less dense in hill states, north-eastern states, central India and Rajasthan** (NCERT p. 80).
- **Table 7.2 Indian Railways: Railway Zones and Headquarters (p. 79) — 17 zones**: Central (Mumbai CST), Eastern (Kolkata), East Central (Hajipur), East Coast (Bhubaneswar), Northern (New Delhi), North Central (Prayagraj), North Eastern (Gorakhpur), North East Frontier (Maligaon — Guwahati), North Western (Jaipur), Southern (Chennai), South Central (Secunderabad), South Eastern (Kolkata), South East Central (Bilaspur), South Western (Hubli), Western (Mumbai Church Gate), West Central (Jabalpur), **Metro Railway (Kolkata)**.

Water Transport

- Water transport is the **cheapest, fuel-efficient and eco-friendly** mode and is most suitable for **heavy and bulky material**. Two types: **inland waterways** and **oceanic waterways** (NCERT §Water Transport, p. 80).
- **Inland Waterways** were the chief mode of transport before the advent of railways; faced tough competition from road and rail; diversion for irrigation made parts non-navigable. India has **14,500 km of navigable waterways**, contributing about **1% to the country's transportation**; comprises rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks etc. (NCERT p. 80).
- The **Inland Waterways Authority** was set up in **1986** to create a wide waterways network as an economical, environment-friendly supplementary mode of transport to rail and road. **111 inland waterways (including the 5 earlier National Waterways) have been declared National Waterways** under the **National Waterways Act, 2016** (NCERT p. 81).
- **Table 7.3 National Waterways of India (p. 81)**:
- **NW-1** — **Prayagraj–Haldia (1,620 km)** on the **Ganga**; one of India's most important waterways, navigable by mechanical boats up to **Patna** and by ordinary boats up to **Haridwar**; divided into three parts — Haldia–Farakka (560 km), Farakka–Patna (460 km), Patna–Prayagraj (600 km).
- **NW-2** — **Sadiya–Dhubri (891 km)** on the **Brahmaputra**, navigable by steamers up to **Dibrugarh (1,384 km)** which is shared by India and Bangladesh.
- **NW-3** — **Kottapuram–Kollam (205 km)** including **168 km of West Coast Canal**, along with **Champakara Canal (14 km)** and **Udyogmandal Canal (23 km)**.
- **NW-4** — Specified stretches of the **Godavari and Krishna** rivers along with the **Kakinada–Puducherry** stretch of canals (**1,078 km**).
- **NW-5** — Specified stretches of **river Brahmani** along with the **Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani**, and **East Coast canals** (**588 km**).
- The Inland Waterways Authority has also identified **10 other inland waterways** that could be upgraded. The **backwaters (Kayal) of Kerala** have special

significance; the famous **Nehru Trophy Boat Race (Vallamkali)** is held in the backwaters (NCERT p. 82).

- **Oceanic Routes** — India has a vast coastline of approximately **7,517 km, including islands**; **12 major** and about **200 minor ports** provide infrastructural support. Oceanic routes carry approximately **95% of India's foreign trade by volume and 70% by value**; they also link the islands with the mainland (NCERT §Oceanic Routes, p. 82).

Air Transportation

- Air transport is the fastest means of movement; essential for a vast country like India with diverse terrain and climate. Air transport began in India in **1911** when **airmail operation commenced over a distance of 10 km between Prayagraj and Naini**. Real development took place in the post-Independence period. **Airport Authority of India (AAI)** provides safe, efficient air-traffic and aeronautical communication services in Indian air space (NCERT §Air Transportation, p. 82).
- **UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik)** — Regional Connectivity Scheme by the **Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA)**; first-of-its-kind scheme globally, designed to jump-start the regional aviation market and make flying affordable for the common citizen by enabling airlines to operate on regional/remote routes through policies and incentives (NCERT "Do You Know" box, p. 82).
- **Pawan Hans Limited** provides helicopter services in **hilly and north-eastern areas** and to the **petroleum sector and tourism** (NCERT p. 82).

Oil and Gas Pipelines

- Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode for transporting liquids and gases over long distances; even solids can be transported as slurry. **Oil India Limited (OIL)**, under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, is engaged in exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas; incorporated in **1959**. **Asia's first cross-country pipeline** covering **1,157 km** was constructed by OIL from the **Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to the Barauni refinery in Bihar**; extended to **Kanpur in 1966** (NCERT §Oil and Gas Pipelines, pp. 82–83).
- **GAIL (India) Ltd.** was set up in **1984**; constructed the first **1,700-km Hazira–Vijaipur–Jagdishpur (HVJ)** cross-country gas pipeline, linking **Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields** with fertiliser/power/industrial complexes in western and northern India. India's gas infrastructure has expanded **ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km** and is expected to reach over **34,000 km as Gas Grid**, linking sources and consuming markets including the North-East (NCERT p. 83).

Communication Networks

- Modes of communication divided into **Personal** (letters, telephone, telegram, fax, e-mail, internet) and **Mass** (radio, television, cinema, satellite, newspaper, magazine & books, public meetings, seminars and conferences) (NCERT §Communication Networks, p. 83).

- **Personal communication — internet** is the most effective and advanced personal-communication system; widely used in urban areas; enables e-mail, e-commerce, money transactions and access to a huge central warehouse of data (NCERT p. 83).
- **Mass communication — Radio**: broadcasting started in India in **1923** by the **Radio Club of Bombay**. Government brought it under control in **1930** under the **Indian Broadcasting System**; changed to **All India Radio in 1936** and to **Akashwani in 1957**. AIR broadcasts a variety of programmes related to information, education and entertainment, with special news bulletins at occasions like sessions of parliament and state legislatures (NCERT §Radio, p. 83).
- **Television (TV)** — most effective audio-visual medium. T.V. services started in the **National Capital in 1959**; several other centres became operational after **1972**. In **1976** TV was delinked from AIR and got a separate identity as **Doordarshan (DD)**. After **INSAT-1A (National Television-DD1)** became operational, **Common National Programmes (CNP)** were started for the entire network and services were extended to backward and remote rural areas (NCERT pp. 83–84).
- **Satellite Communication** — satellites are both a mode of communication and a regulator of other modes. Used for **weather forecasts, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas**. Satellite system in India is grouped into two:
- **INSAT (Indian National Satellite System)** — established in **1983**; multi-purpose satellite system for **telecommunication, meteorological observation and various other data programmes**.
- **IRS (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System)** — operational from **March 1988** with the launching of **IRS-1A from Vaikanour in Russia**. India has developed her own launching vehicle, **PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle)**. IRS satellites collect data in several spectral bands and transmit them to ground stations. **NRSC (National Remote Sensing Centre) at Hyderabad** provides facilities for acquisition and processing of data — useful in **management of natural resources** (NCERT §Satellite Communication, p. 84).

2.2 Definitions to memorise

Term	Definition	Page
National Highway (NH)	Main roads built and maintained by the Central Government; connect state capitals, ports and railway junctions	76
NHAI	National Highways Authority of India, operationalised 1995, autonomous body under Ministry of Surface Transport	76
Golden Quadrilateral	5,846-km, 4/6-lane high-density corridor connecting Delhi–Mumbai–Chennai–Kolkata	77
North-South Corridor	4,076-km road connecting Srinagar (J&K) with Kanniyakumari (TN) including Cochin–Salem Spur	77

Term	Definition	Page
East-West Corridor	3,640-km road connecting Silchar (Assam) to Porbandar (Gujarat)	77
State Highway	Road constructed/maintained by state governments connecting state capital with district HQs	77
Rural Roads	About 80% of total road length; vital rural connectivity (PMGSY)	77
BRO	Border Roads Organisation, established May 1960, builds strategic roads on northern & north-eastern borders	77
Atal Tunnel	World's longest highway tunnel (9.02 km) in Pir Panjal range at 3,000 m MSL connecting Manali to Lahaul-Spiti	78
Bharatmala Pariyojana	Programme to develop ~26,000 km of Economic Corridors plus ring roads, bypasses, elevated corridors	79
Broad gauge	Railway track with 1.676 m between rails; total 63,950 km (2019–20)	79
Metre gauge	Railway track with 1 m between rails; 2,402 km	79
Narrow gauge	0.762 m or 0.610 m between rails; 1,604 km; mostly hilly areas	79
Konkan Railway	760-km rail route Roha (Maharashtra) to Mangalore (Karnataka), commissioned 1998	80
Inland Waterways Authority	Set up 1986 for development, maintenance and regulation of national waterways	81
National Waterway	Inland waterway declared as such under the National Waterways Act, 2016; 111 NWs declared	81
UDAN	Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik — Regional Connectivity Scheme by MoCA for affordable flights	82
Pawan Hans	Helicopter service operating in hilly and north-eastern areas and for petroleum/tourism	82
HVJ pipeline	1,700-km Hazira–Vijaipur–Jagdishpur cross-country gas pipeline built by GAIL	83
GAIL	Gas Authority of India Limited, set up 1984 to transport, process and market natural gas	83
INSAT	Indian National Satellite System, established 1983; multi-purpose	84
IRS	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System, operational from March 1988 with IRS-1A from Vaikanour (Russia)	84
PSLV	Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, India's own launching vehicle	84
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre at Hyderabad — acquires and processes IRS data	84
Doordarshan (DD)	National TV service that got separate identity after being delinked from AIR in 1976	84

2.3 Diagrams / processes to remember

- **Means of transport flowchart (p. 75)** — Land (Road, Railway, Pipeline) / Water (Inland, Seaways & Oceanic) / Air (National, International).
- **Fig. 7.1 (p. 76)** — Rain-soaked nomads on Srinagar-Jammu/Srinagar-Leh NH during snowfall vs Delhi traffic flow.
- **Table 7.1 India Road Network 2020 (p. 77)** — NH 1,36,440 km; SH 1,76,818 km; Other Roads 59,02,539 km; Total 62,15,797 km.
- **Fig. 7.2 (p. 77)** — Road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY).
- **Fig. 7.3 (p. 78)** — Khardung La Pass in Ladakh (BRO-built high-altitude road).
- **Figs. 7.4 & 7.5 (p. 78)** — Delhi–Lahore Bus at Wagah; Aman Setu between Baramula and Muzaffarabad.
- **Table 7.2 (p. 79)** — Indian Railways: 17 Railway Zones and HQs.
- **Fig. 7.6 (p. 80)** — River navigation in the north-east.
- **Fig. 7.7 (p. 81)** — National Waterway No. 3 (Kottapuram–Kollam) showing West Coast Canal, Champakara Canal (14 km), Udyogmandal Canal (23 km); total 205 km.
- **Table 7.3 (p. 81)** — National Waterways of India NW-1 to NW-5 with stretches and specifications.
- **Means of Communication flowchart (p. 83)** — Personal (letters, telephone, telegram, fax, e-mail, internet) vs Mass (radio, TV, cinema, satellite, newspaper, magazine & books, public meetings, seminars and conferences).
- **Process — Pipeline evolution**: OIL (1959) → Naharkatiya–Barauni (1,157 km) → extended to Kanpur (1966) → GAIL (1984) → HVJ pipeline (1,700 km) → 18,500 km network → 34,000-km Gas Grid target.
- **Process — Mass media evolution**: Radio Club of Bombay (1923) → Indian Broadcasting System (1930) → All India Radio (1936) → Akashwani (1957) → TV in National Capital (1959) → expansion (1972) → Doordarshan delinked (1976) → INSAT-1A enables CNP.

2.5 Key data table (NCERT figures from this chapter)

#	Item	NCERT figure	Page
1	India's road network	About 62.16 lakh km (2020–21)	76
2	Road share of passenger / freight traffic	85% passenger; 70% freight	76
3	NH length 1951 → 2020	19,700 km → 1,36,440 km	76
4	NH share of road length / traffic	~2% of length; ~40% of traffic	76
5	NHAI operationalised	1995	76

#	Item	NCERT figure	Page
6	Golden Quadrilateral length	5,846 km	77
7	North-South Corridor length	4,076 km	77
8	East-West Corridor length	3,640 km	77
9	Rural roads share of total	About 80%	77
10	BRO established	May 1960	77
11	Chandigarh-Manali-Leh average altitude	4,270 m	78
12	Atal Tunnel — length / range / altitude	9.02 km; Pir Panjal; 3,000 m MSL	78
13	Bharatmala Economic Corridors	~26,000 km	79
14	Indian Railways — start	1853 (Bombay–Thane, 34 km)	79
15	Indian Railways — network & zones	67,956 km; 17 zones	79
16	Broad / Metre / Narrow gauge lengths	63,950 / 2,402 / 1,604 km	79
17	Konkan Railway	760 km; 146 rivers; 2,000 bridges; 91 tunnels; Asia's largest tunnel (~6.5 km)	80
18	Inland navigable waterways	14,500 km (~1% of transport)	80
19	National Waterways declared	111 (under NW Act 2016)	81
20	NW-1 / NW-2 / NW-3 / NW-4 / NW-5 lengths	1,620 / 891 / 205 / 1,078 / 588 km	81
21	Coastline length	~7,517 km incl. islands	82
22	Major / minor ports	12 / ~200	82
23	Foreign trade via ocean	~95% by volume; 70% by value	82
24	Air transport begins	1911 (Prayagraj–Naini, 10 km)	82
25	OIL pipeline (Asia's first cross-country)	Naharkatiya–Barauni 1,157 km (1959), extended to Kanpur 1966	82
26	GAIL set up / HVJ length	1984 / 1,700 km	83
27	Gas Grid target	~34,000 km	83
28	Radio Club of Bombay	1923	83
29	IBS / AIR / Akashwani	1930 / 1936 / 1957	83
30	TV in National Capital / DD delinked	1959 / 1976	83–84
31		1983 / March 1988 (Vaikanour, Russia)	84

#	Item	NCERT figure	Page
	INSAT established / IRS-1A launched		

2.4 Common confusions / NTA trap points

- "First passenger railway in India" — **1853, Bombay to Thane (34 km)**, NOT 1851 or Calcutta–Howrah.
- "First radio broadcast" — **1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay**; renamed All India Radio in **1936** and Akashwani in **1957**. Students confuse these dates with each other.
- **NW-1 = Ganga (Prayagraj–Haldia)**; **NW-2 = Brahmaputra (Sadiya–Dhubri)**; **NW-3 = West Coast Canal (Kottapuram–Kollam)** — sequence frequently swapped in distractors.
- NHs are only **~2% of road length** but carry **~40% of road traffic** (not 80% or 70% — those refer to road share of freight/passenger).
- **Atal Tunnel** is in the **Pir Panjal range at 3,000 m MSL** (not Greater Himalaya, Karakoram, or Zanskar); it is the **world's longest highway tunnel (9.02 km)**.
- Indian Railways is divided into **17 zones** (Metro Railway-Kolkata is the 17th). Older books say 16.
- **Konkan Railway partner states: Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka** — NOT Kerala (a frequent distractor).
- The **first airmail (1911)** was between **Prayagraj and Naini, 10 km** — not Mumbai or Calcutta.
- **HVJ pipeline (1,700 km)** is built by **GAIL (1984)**, not OIL. OIL's first pipeline is **Naharkatiya–Barauni (1,157 km, 1959)**.
- **INSAT** is established in **1983**; **IRS-1A** was launched in **March 1988** from **Vaikanour (Russia)** — not Sriharikota.
- The **Nagpur Plan** was drawn in **1943**, not 1944; the **Twenty-Year Road Plan** was launched in **1961**.
- "Asia's first cross-country pipeline" is **Naharkatiya–Barauni**, not HVJ.
- **Bharatmala** focuses on **~26,000 km of Economic Corridors** — not 36,000 km, not just NHs.
- Pawan Hans is a **helicopter** service for hilly/NE areas and petroleum/tourism — not a fixed-wing operator.

🎯 Practice MCQs

📊 PYQ Alignment

Transport and Communication is one of the **highest-yield chapters** of CUET Geography (India: People and Economy), historically contributing **6–9 MCQs per year**. Past papers favour direct factual recall from tables (Table 7.1 road categories, Table 7.2 the **17 railway zones & HQs**, Table 7.3 National Waterways), corridor lengths (GQ/NS-EW), foundational dates (Railways 1853, Radio 1923, IBS 1930, AIR 1936, BRO 1960, NHAI 1995, Konkan Railway 1998), and statement-based questions on NH share of traffic and oceanic trade figures. For drill sets and previous-year analyses see /pyq/geography.

CUET 2025 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.16 (CUET 2025) The roads laid along international boundaries are called:

- A) International Roads B) International Highways C) District Roads D) Border Roads Tests: Border Roads (BRO) — definition Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.17 (CUET 2025) Which transportation mode is most suited for large volumes of bulky materials over long distances within a country?

- A) Air transport B) Road transport C) Rail transport D) Pipelines Tests: Comparative advantages of transport modes (rail for bulk freight) Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.34 (CUET 2025) Which one of the following is incorrect about Pawan Hans Limited?

- A) Helicopter service in hilly areas B) Helicopter service to petroleum sector C) Helicopter service in tourism sector D) Mainly used for transport of goods in cities Tests: Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited — roles Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.35 (CUET 2025) Match the following seaports with states: (A) Kandla — (i) Goa; (B) Haldia — (ii) Odisha; (C) Marmagao — (iii) West Bengal; (D) Paradip — (iv) Gujarat.

- A) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii B) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i C) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii D) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i Tests: Major ports of India and their states Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.36 (CUET 2025) Identify the correct statements about the Konkan Railway: (A) It was constructed in 1998. (B) It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka. (C) It is considered an engineering marvel. (D) Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka are partners in it.

- A) (A), (B) and (C) only B) (B), (C) and (D) only C) (A), (B) and (D) only D) (A), (C) and (D) only Tests: Konkan Railway — facts (1998, Roha–Mangalore, partner states) Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.37 (CUET 2025) Which of the following is NOT an example of mass communication?

- A) Cinema B) Radio C) Letters D) Newspaper Tests: Mass communication vs personal communication Answer: Not in extracted key

CUET 2024 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.1 (CUET 2024) Which of the following is a land-locked harbour?

- A) Paradwip port B) Tuticorin port C) Haldia port D) Visakhapatnam port Tests: Port classification — land-locked harbours Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.2 (CUET 2024) Which of the following ports is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation?

- A) Mumbai port B) New Mangalore port C) Kolkata port D) Paradwip port Tests: Kolkata port — siltation issue Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.7 (CUET 2024) The first radio programme was broadcast in India in _____.

- A) 1910 B) 1913 C) 1923 D) 1932 Tests: History of radio broadcasting in India Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.24 (CUET 2024) Identify correct statements about transport in India. (A) Atal Tunnel passes through Pir Panjal Range (B) 80% railway track is metre gauge (C) Inland Waterways Authority set up in 1986 (D) Konkan Railway connects Roha (Karnataka) to Mangalore (Kerala)

- A) A, B, C only B) A, C only C) A, B only D) B, C, D only Tests: Atal Tunnel, IWAI, Konkan Railway facts Answer: Not in extracted key

CUET 2023 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.9 (CUET 2023) The spacing between two rails of broad gauge is:

- A) More than 1.5 metre B) Less than 1.5 metre C) More than 1.0 metre D) Less than 1.44 metre Tests: Indian Railways — gauge dimensions Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.10 (CUET 2023) Aryabhatta satellite was launched in the year:

- A) 1975 B) 1979 C) 1980 D) 1981 Tests: Indian satellite chronology (Aryabhatt, 1975) Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.28 (CUET 2023) The National Highways Authority of India was operationalised in:

- A) 1995 B) 1993 C) 1992 D) 1990 Tests: NHAI — year of operationalisation Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.29 (CUET 2023) The roads laid along international boundaries are known as:

- A) National roads B) Border roads C) Military roads D) Undulating roads Tests: Border Roads Organisation — definition Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.30 (CUET 2023) The Indian Railways is divided into how many zones?

- A) 9 B) 12 C) 16 D) 21 Tests: Railway zones of India (Table 7.2) Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.34 (CUET 2023) Arrange the historical developments in radio broadcasting in India in chronological order: A. Akashvani; B. All India Radio; C. Radio broadcasting brought under Indian broadcasting system; D. Radio broadcasting started.

- A) D, B, C, A B) D, C, B, A C) D, A, B, C D) D, A, C, B **Tests:** History of Indian radio broadcasting **Answer:** Not in extracted key