

GENERAL AWARENESS – TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN INDIA

Chapter: Transport Systems in India

Subject:	General Awareness – Transport & Infrastructure
Total Questions:	70 MCQs
Question Type:	Multiple Choice (Single Correct Answer)
Exam Relevance:	UPSC, SSC CGL/CHSL, IBPS, RRB NTPC, State PSC, NDA, CDS, Defence Exams
Topics Covered:	Indian Railways, Road Transport, Aviation, Ports & Waterways, Metro Rail, Pipeline, Transport Policies
Based On:	Static GK + Latest Current Affairs 2022–2026 (Vande Bharat, Bullet Train, RRTS, Atal Setu, UDAN)

★ ■ INDIAN RAILWAYS ★

Q1. Indian Railways is the world's largest railway network under a single management. It is the _____ largest railway network in the world by route length.

- A) 2nd
- B) 3rd
- C) 4th
- D) 5th

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 4th**

■ *Explanation: Indian Railways is the 4th largest railway network in the world by route length (approximately 68,000+ km), after the USA, China, and Russia. It is the world's largest railway network under a single government management. Indian Railways employs over 12 lakh (1.2 million) people, making it one of the world's largest employers.*

Q2. The first railway in India ran between Mumbai (Bori Bunder) and Thane in which year?

- A) 1848
- B) 1853
- C) 1856
- D) 1869

✓ **Correct Answer: B) 1853**

■ *Explanation: India's first railway ran on 16 April 1853 between Bombay (Bori Bunder, now CSMT) and Thane, covering 34 km. The train was hauled by three steam locomotives: Sahib, Sindh, and Sultan. This was the first passenger railway in Asia. The second railway opened in South India (Royapuram to Arcot in Madras) in 1856.*

Q3. India's fastest train, Vande Bharat Express, is a self-propelled semi-high-speed train. What is its maximum operational speed?

- A) 130 km/h
- B) 160 km/h
- C) 180 km/h
- D) 200 km/h

✓ **Correct Answer: B) 160 km/h**

■ *Explanation: Vande Bharat Express (Train 18) is India's fastest train with a maximum operational speed of 160 km/h (though tested at 180 km/h). It is a fully indigenously built semi-high-speed Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) train, manufactured at ICF Chennai. Over 100 Vande Bharat trains are operational (2025). The faster Vande Bharat Sleeper is being rolled out.*

Q4. India's first bullet train (High Speed Rail) project — Mumbai-Ahmedabad HSR — is being built with technical and financial assistance from which country?

- A) France
- B) China
- C) Japan
- D) Germany

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Japan**

■ *Explanation: The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (HSR) project — India's first bullet train project — is being built with Japan's assistance (Japan International Cooperation Agency/JICA providing ₹88,000 crore soft loan at 0.1% interest). It will use Japan's Shinkansen E5 technology with trains operating at 320 km/h, covering 508 km.*

Q5. The Railway Budget was merged with the Union Budget in which year, ending 92 years of separate presentation?

- A) 2014
- B) 2015
- C) 2016
- D) 2017

✓ **Correct Answer: D) 2017**

■ *Explanation: The Railway Budget was merged with the Union Budget in 2017 (presented on 1 February 2017), ending the 92-year-old tradition of presenting separate railway and Union budgets. The Bibek Debroy Committee recommended this merger. The Railway Budget had been presented separately since 1924.*

Q6. What is the gauge of the broad gauge track used by most of Indian Railways?

- A) 1,000 mm (Metre Gauge)
- B) 1,435 mm (Standard Gauge)
- C) 1,676 mm (Broad Gauge)
- D) 762 mm (Narrow Gauge)

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 1,676 mm (Broad Gauge)**

■ *Explanation: Indian Railways primarily uses Broad Gauge (1,676 mm / 5 ft 6 in) — the widest gauge used by any major railway system. Other gauges in India: Metre Gauge (1,000 mm), Narrow Gauge (762 mm and 610 mm). Under 'Project Unigauge', most metre gauge and narrow gauge lines are being converted to broad gauge for uniformity.*

Q7. The Indian Railways network is divided into how many zones (as of 2025)?

- A) 16 zones
- B) 17 zones
- C) 18 zones
- D) 19 zones

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 18 zones**

■ *Explanation: Indian Railways is divided into 18 zones, each headed by a General Manager. The zones are: CR, ER, NR, NER, NFR, SR, SCR, SER, WR, WCR, NCR, NWR, SECR, SWR, ECR, ECoR, KR (Konkan Railway), and METRO Railway Kolkata. The 18th zone — South Coast Railway (SCoR) — was created in 2019 with HQ at Visakhapatnam.*

Q8. Project RRTS (Regional Rapid Transit System), being built in the Delhi-Meerut corridor, is operated by which agency and will run trains at what speed?

- A) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) – 80 km/h
- B) National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) – 180 km/h
- C) Indian Railways – 160 km/h
- D) NHAI – 120 km/h

✓ **Correct Answer: B) National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) – 180 km/h**

■ *Explanation: RRTS (Regional Rapid Transit System), India's first high-speed rail-based mass transit system, is built and operated by NCRTC. The Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS (82 km) runs Rapidx trains at 180 km/h (max) and 100 km/h (average), reducing Delhi-Meerut travel to under an hour. The first section (Sahibabad-Duhai) was opened in October 2023.*

Q9. Kavach (Automatic Train Protection System) is India's indigenously developed train collision-avoidance technology. It automatically applies brakes when:

- A) Train speed exceeds 160 km/h
- B) The driver falls asleep for more than 5 minutes
- C) Two trains are on a collision course on the same track
- D) Signal turns red 500m ahead

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Two trains are on a collision course on the same track**

■ *Explanation: Kavach is RDSO's Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system that prevents train collisions by automatically applying emergency brakes when two trains are on the same track and a collision is imminent. It also prevents trains from passing red signals. Kavach activation after the Odisha Balasore triple train accident (June 2023, killing 291) has been expedited across the network.*

Q10. The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) — Eastern DFC and Western DFC — when complete, will free up capacity on existing lines. Who operates the DFCs?

- A) Indian Railways directly
- B) Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL)
- C) National Highway Logistics Management Ltd
- D) Private operators under PPP

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL)**

■ *Explanation: The Dedicated Freight Corridors are built and operated by DFCCIL (Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd). The Eastern DFC (Ludhiana–Dankuni, ~1,839 km) and Western DFC (JNPT Mumbai–Dadri, ~1,504 km) are high-speed, high-axle load freight lines. The Western DFC received Japanese ODA; Eastern DFC received World Bank funding.*

★ ■■ ROAD TRANSPORT ★

Q11. India has the world's second-largest road network. The total length of India's road network is approximately:

- A) 2 lakh km
- B) 36 lakh km
- C) 63 lakh km
- D) 1 crore km

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 63 lakh km**

■ *Explanation: India has approximately 63 lakh km (6.3 million km) of road network — the second largest in the world after the USA (~6.6 million km). This includes National Highways (~1.45 lakh km), State Highways (~1.76 lakh km), Major District Roads (~5.7 lakh km), and Other Roads (~53 lakh km including rural/village roads).*

Q12. The National Highways Authority of India (NHA) was constituted under which Act?

- A) National Highways Act 1956
- B) NHA Act 1988
- C) Road Transport Act 1950
- D) Motor Vehicles Act 1988

✓ **Correct Answer: B) NHA Act 1988**

■ *Explanation: NHA (National Highways Authority of India) was constituted under the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988, and operationalised in 1995. NHA is responsible for developing, maintaining, and managing the National Highways network. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) oversees NHA.*

Q13. The Bharatmala Pariyojana is India's flagship highway construction programme. Phase-I targets building how many km of National Highways?

- A) 34,800 km
- B) 45,000 km
- C) 34,800 km + 10,000 km (residual NHDP) = 44,800 km total
- D) 83,677 km

✓ **Correct Answer: A) 34,800 km**

■ *Explanation: Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I targets construction of 34,800 km of new National Highways (including economic corridors, inter-corridors, ring roads, coastal/port connectivity, and border roads) at an estimated cost of ₹5.35 lakh crore. It also includes completing the balance works of NHDP (National Highway Development Programme) of ~10,000 km.*

Q14. The Golden Quadrilateral highway project connects India's four largest cities. Which is the longest side of the Golden Quadrilateral?

- A) Delhi–Mumbai
- B) Mumbai–Chennai
- C) Chennai–Kolkata
- D) Kolkata–Delhi

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Chennai–Kolkata**

■ *Explanation: The Golden Quadrilateral (5,846 km total) connects Delhi–Mumbai–Chennai–Kolkata. The longest side is Chennai–Kolkata (~1,684 km). The GQ was completed in 2012 under the NHDP. It carries about 40% of India's road traffic and passes through India's major economic and industrial centres.*

Q15. FASTag, India's mandatory electronic toll collection system, uses which technology?

- A) Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
- B) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
- C) NFC (Near Field Communication)
- D) GPS-based tolling

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)**

■ *Explanation: FASTag uses RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology — a passive RFID tag affixed to a vehicle's windshield is scanned at toll plazas, deducting toll amount from the linked prepaid account. FASTag became mandatory for all vehicles in India from 15 February 2021. It handles 99%+ of toll transactions. NETC (National Electronic Toll Collection) is the programme under NPCI.*

Q16. India's longest road tunnel, the Sela Tunnel in Arunachal Pradesh, has what strategic significance?

- A) It provides all-weather connectivity to the Tawang sector near the China border
- B) It connects India to Myanmar through an underground road
- C) It is the world's longest high-altitude tunnel at 4,700m
- D) It bypasses the Brahmaputra flood zone

✓ **Correct Answer: A) It provides all-weather connectivity to the Tawang sector near the China border**

■ *Explanation: The Sela Tunnel in Arunachal Pradesh, inaugurated by PM Modi in March 2024, provides all-weather road connectivity to Tawang near the China (LAC) border — strategic for military mobility. At 4,170m altitude, it is the world's longest bi-lane tunnel at high altitude (13,700 ft). It was built by BRO (Border Roads Organisation) under the Ministry of Defence.*

Q17. India's longest expressway (as of 2025) is the Purvanchal Expressway in Uttar Pradesh. What is its length?

- A) 296 km
- B) 341 km
- C) 594 km
- D) 413 km

✓ **Correct Answer: B) 341 km**

■ *Explanation: The Purvanchal Expressway (341 km) is India's longest expressway, connecting Lucknow to Ghazipur in eastern Uttar Pradesh. It was inaugurated in November 2021. The Ganga Expressway (594 km), once complete, will become India's longest expressway. The Yamuna Expressway (165 km) connects Greater Noida to Agra.*

Q18. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) manages how many airports across India?

- A) 75 airports
- B) 100 airports
- C) 137 airports
- D) 175 airports

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 137 airports**

■ *Explanation: The Airports Authority of India (AAI) manages 137 airports (including 24 international, 10 customs, 82 domestic, and 21 civil enclaves at defence airfields). India had only 74 operational airports in 2014; this has grown to 137+ under the UDAN scheme and airport infrastructure expansion. India targets 220 airports by 2030.*

Q19. The UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) scheme was launched to make air travel affordable. What does UDAN stand for?

- A) Urban Development and Aviation Network
- B) Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik
- C) Universal Development of Aviation Nodes
- D) United Domestic Air Navigation

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik**

■ *Explanation: UDAN stands for 'Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik' (Let the common citizen fly) — India's regional connectivity scheme launched in 2016 under the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP). UDAN subsidises airfares on underserved/unserved routes to make air travel affordable (tickets ₹2,500 for 500 km). Over 500 routes and 70+ airports have been connected under UDAN.*

Q20. India's busiest airport in terms of passenger traffic is:

- A) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport, Mumbai
- B) Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi
- C) Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru
- D) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi**

■ *Explanation: Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi (operated by DIAL – Delhi International Airport Limited), is India's busiest airport, handling over 72 million passengers annually. It is also among the top 10 busiest airports in the world. Terminal T3 (Indira Gandhi Terminal) is India's largest airport terminal. It is one of the few airports to have 3 operational runways.*

Q21. Navi Mumbai International Airport (Chhatrapati Sambhajiraje International Airport) is being developed as India's largest airport. It is being built by which company?

- A) GMR Group
- B) GVK Group
- C) Adani Airport Holdings
- D) Navi Mumbai Airport Pvt Ltd (CIDCO + Adani)

✓ **Correct Answer: D) Navi Mumbai Airport Pvt Ltd (CIDCO + Adani)**

■ *Explanation: Navi Mumbai International Airport (named Chhatrapati Sambhajiraje International Airport) is being developed by Navi Mumbai International Airport Pvt Ltd (NMIAL) — a joint venture between CIDCO (City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra) and Adani Airport Holdings. When complete, it will handle 60 million passengers/year, relieving pressure on Mumbai's CSIA airport.*

Q22. Air India was privatised and acquired by which conglomerate in January 2022?

- A) Adani Group
- B) Reliance Industries
- C) Tata Group (Tata Group)
- D) GMR Group

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Tata Group (Tata Group)**

■ *Explanation: Air India was acquired by Tata Sons (through Tata Group) from the Government of India in January 2022 for ₹18,000 crore. This marked Tata Group's return to aviation (Air India was founded by JRD Tata in 1932 as Tata Airlines). Tata Group now operates Air India, Air India Express, and Vistara (merged with Air India in 2024).*

★ ■ MARITIME & WATERWAYS ★

Q23. India has 12 major ports. Which is India's largest and busiest major port by cargo handled?

- A) Mumbai Port
- B) Chennai Port
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT/Nhava Sheva)
- D) Deendayal Port (Kandla)

✓ **Correct Answer: D) Deendayal Port (Kandla)**

■ *Explanation: Deendayal Port (Kandla Port), renamed in 2017, in Gujarat is India's largest major port by total cargo handled (over 140 MT annually). JNPT (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) near Mumbai handles the most container traffic (55% of India's containers). Mumbai Port handles the highest value of goods. India has 12 Major Ports under the central government and 200+ Minor/Intermediate Ports under states.*

Q24. The Sagarmala Programme was launched to modernise India's ports and develop coastal infrastructure. It is managed by which ministry?

- A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- B) Ministry of Shipping (Ports, Shipping and Waterways)
- C) Ministry of Transport
- D) Ministry of Finance

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Ministry of Shipping (Ports, Shipping and Waterways)**

■ *Explanation: The Sagarmala Programme was launched in 2015 by the Ministry of Shipping (now Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways). It focuses on port modernisation, port-led industrialisation, coastal community development, and coastal/inland shipping. The programme has identified 600+ projects worth ₹6 lakh crore to harness India's 7,516 km coastline potential.*

Q25. National Waterways in India are managed by which organisation?

- A) NHAI
- B) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)
- C) Port Trust of India
- D) Ministry of Shipping directly

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)**

■ *Explanation: IWAI (Inland Waterways Authority of India) is the statutory authority established in 1986 under the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways for development and regulation of inland waterways for shipping and navigation. India has 111 National Waterways (NW). NW-1 (Ganga — Prayagraj to Haldia, 1,620 km) is India's longest and most developed.*

Q26. The Jalpath project (Jal Marg Vikas Project) on which National Waterway aims to develop navigation capacity for 1,500-tonne vessels between Varanasi and Haldia?

- A) NW-2 (Brahmaputra)
- B) NW-3 (West Coast Canal)
- C) NW-1 (River Ganga)
- D) NW-4 (River Godavari-Krishna)

✓ **Correct Answer: C) NW-1 (River Ganga)**

■ *Explanation: The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is being developed on NW-1 (River Ganga, Varanasi to Haldia, 1,620 km) with World Bank assistance of ₹5,369 crore. It aims to develop navigation capacity for 1,500-tonne vessels, with multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj, and Haldia, enabling freight transport by river. The MV Ganga Vilas luxury cruise also operates on NW-1.*

Q27. India's first underwater metro tunnel was inaugurated in Kolkata in March 2024, running under which river?

- A) Hooghly River
- B) Damodar River
- C) Rupnarayan River
- D) Brahmaputra River

✓ **Correct Answer: A) Hooghly River**

■ *Explanation: India's first underwater metro tunnel was inaugurated in March 2024 on the Kolkata Metro (East-West Metro Corridor), running beneath the Hooghly River between Howrah Maidan and Esplanade stations. The tunnel was bored at a depth of 13 metres below the river bed, making it South Asia's first underwater metro tunnel.*

Q28. The first metro rail in India started operations in which city and in which year?

- A) Delhi – 2002
- B) Kolkata – 1984
- C) Mumbai – 1990
- D) Chennai – 1995

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Kolkata – 1984**

■ *Explanation: Kolkata Metro, which started partial operations on 24 October 1984 (Esplanade to Bhowanipore), was India's first metro rail system. Delhi Metro (Phase 1) opened in December 2002. Kolkata Metro is now part of the Indian Railways network (the only metro under direct IR control). DMRC (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation) operates Delhi Metro.*

★ ■ METRO & URBAN TRANSPORT ★

Q29. Delhi Metro is the world's _____ largest metro system by network length.

- A) 5th
- B) 8th
- C) 10th
- D) 12th

✓ **Correct Answer: B) 8th**

■ *Explanation: Delhi Metro (with ~393 km and 288 stations across phases 1, 2, and 3) is among the world's largest metro systems, ranking approximately 8th globally by network length. Phase 4 expansion is underway. Delhi Metro was designed to be energy efficient — it generates solar power and uses regenerative braking. DMRC became the world's first metro to get carbon credits.*

Q30. How many Indian cities have operational metro rail systems as of 2025?

- A) 10 cities
- B) 15 cities
- C) 20 cities
- D) 25 cities

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 20 cities**

■ *Explanation: As of 2025, approximately 20 Indian cities have operational metro rail systems: Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Noida-Greater Noida, Gurugram (Rapid Metro), Pune, Kanpur, Agra (partial), Surat, Patna, and others. India has the 3rd largest metro network under construction globally.*

Q31. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) includes development of which urban transport infrastructure?

- A) National Highways in cities only
- B) Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems, metro, and non-motorised transport infrastructure
- C) Airport expansion in Tier-2 cities
- D) River transport in coastal cities

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems, metro, and non-motorised transport infrastructure**

■ *Explanation: AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) promotes urban transport through: Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system development, metro rail projects (funding support), non-motorised transport (pedestrian paths, cycling tracks), and multimodal hubs. AMRUT 2.0 (2021–2026) further focuses on making cities walkable and cycle-friendly.*

Q32. Pipeline transport in India is primarily used to transport which commodities?

- A) Coal and iron ore
- B) Petroleum products (crude oil, LPG, natural gas) and water
- C) Chemicals and fertilisers only
- D) Milk and food products

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Petroleum products (crude oil, LPG, natural gas) and water**

■ *Explanation: Pipeline transport in India primarily carries petroleum products (crude oil from ports/oilfields to refineries), petroleum products (refined fuel to distribution centres), natural gas, and LPG. India's major pipeline operators include Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), GAIL India, and Hindustan Petroleum. The Digboi oilfields (Assam) are connected to refineries via India's oldest pipeline.*

Q33. GAIL (Gas Authority of India Limited) operates India's largest natural gas pipeline network. GAIL is headquartered in which city?

- A) Mumbai
- B) Chennai
- C) New Delhi
- D) Ahmedabad

✓ **Correct Answer: C) New Delhi**

■ *Explanation: GAIL (India) Limited is headquartered in New Delhi. It is India's largest natural gas company operating over 14,500 km of natural gas pipeline network. GAIL also processes natural gas, produces petrochemicals, and operates LPG transmission pipelines. It is a Maharatna PSU under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.*

★ ■ PIPELINE TRANSPORT ★

Q34. PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, launched in 2021, integrates infrastructure planning for which modes of transport?

- A) Roads and Railways only
- B) Railways, Roads, Ports, Airports, Waterways, Mass Transport, Logistics — all 7 modes
- C) Air and Sea transport only
- D) Urban metro systems only

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Railways, Roads, Ports, Airports, Waterways, Mass Transport, Logistics — all 7 modes**

■ *Explanation: PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (launched October 2021) uses GIS-based digital mapping to integrate planning across all 7 modes of transport infrastructure: Railways, Roads, Ports, Airports, Inland Waterways, Mass Transport (metros), and Logistics/Multimodal hubs — plus 9 social infrastructure areas. It brings together 16 ministries on a single platform to eliminate project delays.*

Q35. National Logistics Policy (NLP), launched in September 2022, aims to reduce India's logistics cost from the current ~14% of GDP to what target?

- A) 12% of GDP by 2030
- B) 10% of GDP by 2030
- C) 8% of GDP by 2030
- D) 5% of GDP by 2030

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 8% of GDP by 2030**

■ *Explanation: India's National Logistics Policy (NLP), launched by PM Modi in September 2022, aims to reduce logistics cost from ~14% of GDP (vs 8% in developed nations) to 8% of GDP by 2030. NLP focuses on multimodal transport, digital integration (ULIP – Unified Logistics Interface Platform), reducing friction and time in cargo movement, and improving India's logistics performance index ranking.*

★ ■ TRANSPORT POLICIES & CURRENT AFFAIRS ★

Q36. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2019 introduced which major changes to road safety in India?

- A) Made helmets optional for short rides
- B) Significantly increased traffic fine amounts, introduced hit-and-run compensation, and tightened drunk driving penalties
- C) Reduced toll tax on national highways
- D) Introduced licence-free driving for two-wheelers

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Significantly increased traffic fine amounts, introduced hit-and-run compensation, and tightened drunk driving penalties**

■ *Explanation: The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2019 significantly overhauled road safety: 10x increase in traffic fines (e.g., drunk driving fine up from ₹2,000 to ₹10,000; speeding from ₹400 to ₹1,000–2,000); ₹2 lakh compensation for hit-and-run victims (later increased to ₹5 lakh in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023); stricter juvenile driving penalties; and mandatory third-party insurance.*

Q37. E-Rickshaws and Electric Buses in India fall under which government policy framework promoting electric mobility?

- A) FAME India Scheme (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles)
- B) PM E-DRIVE scheme
- C) Both FAME-II and PM E-DRIVE schemes
- D) National EV Mission 2020

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Both FAME-II and PM E-DRIVE schemes**

■ *Explanation: India's electric mobility is promoted through: FAME India Phase II (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles, ₹10,000 crore, 2019–2024) promoting EVs via demand incentives and charging infrastructure; and PM E-DRIVE Scheme (₹10,900 crore, 2024–26) accelerating deployment of e-buses, e-trucks, e-ambulances, and charging stations. These together aim to electrify India's transport fleet.*

Q38. The Amrit Bharat Station Scheme aims to redevelop Indian railway stations with world-class facilities. How many stations are being covered under this scheme?

- A) 500 stations
- B) 1,000 stations
- C) 1,309 stations
- D) 2,000 stations

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 1,309 stations**

■ *Explanation: The Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (launched in 2023) aims to redevelop 1,309 railway stations across India with modern amenities — improved waiting halls, enhanced accessibility, better parking, free WiFi, better aesthetics, and upgraded platforms. PM Modi virtually inaugurated the construction of 508 redeveloped stations simultaneously in February 2024.*

Q39. India's longest sea bridge, the Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link), connects which two areas?

- A) Mumbai and Alibag
- B) Sewri (Mumbai) and Nhava Sheva (Navi Mumbai)
- C) Bandra and Worli (in Mumbai)
- D) Uran and Belapur

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Sewri (Mumbai) and Nhava Sheva (Navi Mumbai)**

■ *Explanation: Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link), inaugurated by PM Modi in January 2024, is India's longest sea bridge at 21.8 km, connecting Sewri in South Mumbai to Nhava Sheva in Navi Mumbai. It reduces travel time from 1.5 hours to 20 minutes. It is also one of Asia's longest sea bridges, built at a cost of ₹17,840 crore.*

Q40. Kochi Metro was the first metro in India to introduce which unique public transport innovation?

- A) Driverless trains
- B) Women-only metro coaches
- C) Water Metro (ferry integrated with metro ticketing)
- D) Solar-powered metro stations

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Water Metro (ferry integrated with metro ticketing)**

■ *Explanation: Kochi Metro introduced India's first Water Metro — an integrated water transport system using electric-hybrid boats connecting Kochi city's islands and coastal areas through a network of waterways, fully integrated with Kochi Metro's ticketing system. The Kochi Water Metro also runs on electric boats, making it an eco-friendly urban transport solution.*

Q41. The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through which states?

- A) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat
- B) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
- C) Delhi, UP, MP, Maharashtra, Karnataka
- D) Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Assam

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal**

■ *Explanation: The Eastern DFC (Ludhiana in Punjab to Sonnagar in Jharkhand, ~1,337 km; extended to Dankuni, West Bengal) passes through Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. The Western DFC (JNPT to Dadri, ~1,504 km) passes through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.*

Q42. Which of the following is India's first privately operated passenger train under the PPP model?

- A) Tejas Express
- B) Rajdhani Express
- C) Humsafar Express
- D) Gatimaan Express

✓ **Correct Answer: A) Tejas Express**

■ *Explanation: Tejas Express was India's first privately operated passenger train — run by IRCTC (a public sector subsidiary, but operated on a commercial basis). It was launched on the Lucknow-Delhi route in 2019. IRCTC-operated Tejas trains offer automatic doors, CCTV cameras, and superior hospitality. The train was temporarily suspended during COVID-19.*

Q43. The MV Ganga Vilas, the world's longest river cruise voyage, travels between which two cities?

- A) Varanasi to Dibrugarh (Assam)
- B) Kolkata to Patna
- C) Prayagraj to Dhaka (Bangladesh)
- D) Kolkata to Varanasi

✓ **Correct Answer: A) Varanasi to Dibrugarh (Assam)**

■ *Explanation: MV Ganga Vilas — the world's longest river cruise — was flagged off by PM Modi on 13 January 2023 from Varanasi, covering 3,200 km through 5 states of India and Bangladesh to Dibrugarh in Assam over 51 days. It travels on NW-1 (Ganga), NW-2 (Brahmaputra), and through Bangladesh waterways. The cruise covers 50 tourist destinations.*

Q44. India's Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is under which ministry and is responsible for building roads in:

- A) Ministry of Road Transport – plain areas only
- B) Ministry of Defence – border and strategic areas in remote and difficult terrain
- C) Ministry of Home Affairs – J&K; only
- D) NHAI – North-East India

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Ministry of Defence – border and strategic areas in remote and difficult terrain**

■ *Explanation: BRO (Border Roads Organisation) was established in 1960 under the Ministry of Defence. It builds and maintains roads, bridges, and tunnels in border areas, remote regions, and difficult terrain in J&K, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and North-East India. BRO built the Atal Tunnel (Rohtang), the world's longest highway tunnel above 10,000 feet.*

Q45. The Atal Tunnel (Rohtang) in Himachal Pradesh provides all-weather connectivity to which region?

- A) Ladakh (Leh)
- B) Lahaul and Spiti Valley
- C) Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh
- D) Sikkim's Nathu La

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Lahaul and Spiti Valley**

■ *Explanation: The Atal Tunnel (Rohtang Tunnel), inaugurated by PM Modi in October 2020, is the world's longest highway tunnel above 10,000 feet (10,040 ft) at 8.9 km length. It provides all-weather connectivity to the Lahaul and Spiti Valley in Himachal Pradesh, which was earlier cut off from Manali for about 6 months every winter due to heavy snowfall on the Rohtang Pass.*

Q46. India's first pod taxi (personal rapid transit/PRT) system is planned for which city?

- A) Delhi
- B) Gurugram (Haryana)
- C) Bengaluru
- D) Mumbai

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Gurugram (Haryana)**

■ *Explanation: India's first pod taxi (PRT – Personal Rapid Transit) system is planned for Gurugram, Haryana, connecting key locations in the Millennium City. Pod taxis are small automated electric vehicles running on elevated guideways, providing on-demand point-to-point transport. The project was approved by the Haryana government and Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority.*

Q47. The Bharatmala Pariyojana (Phase-I) is estimated to be completed by approximately which year?

- A) 2024
- B) 2025
- C) 2027
- D) 2030

✓ **Correct Answer: C) 2027**

■ *Explanation: Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I has been revised multiple times and is now targeted for completion by 2027 (revised from the original 2022 target). Due to land acquisition challenges, COVID-19 disruptions, and funding constraints, progress has been slower than planned. As of 2024, about 19,000+ km of the targeted 34,800 km has been awarded/constructed.*

Q48. Which Indian state has the highest length of National Highways?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Uttar Pradesh
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Madhya Pradesh

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Uttar Pradesh**

■ *Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has the highest length of National Highways among all Indian states (approximately 12,000+ km of NH), reflecting its large geographical area and central location. Maharashtra and Rajasthan rank among the top states. States with least NH length include small northeastern states and island territories.*

Q49. The concept of 'Intermodal Transport' refers to:

- A) Using multiple railways routes for a single journey
- B) Moving goods/passengers using multiple modes of transport (road, rail, air, sea) in a single journey using standardised containers
- C) Using both public and private vehicles together
- D) Multiple trains connecting the same two cities

✓ **Correct Answer: B) Moving goods/passengers using multiple modes of transport (road, rail, air, sea) in a single journey using standardised containers**

■ *Explanation: Intermodal transport involves moving freight or passengers using at least two different modes of transport in a single journey, typically using standardised shipping containers that can be transferred between ships, trains, and trucks without unpacking goods. India's multimodal logistics parks (under PM Gati Shakti) and dedicated freight corridors promote intermodal transport.*

Q50. Which Indian state is connected by sea to mainland India via the ferry service operated across Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar?

- A) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- B) Lakshadweep
- C) Sri Lanka (international)
- D) All UTs are connected by sea

✓ **Correct Answer: C) Sri Lanka (international)**

■ *Explanation: The Palk Strait connects Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu) to Talaimannar in northern Sri Lanka. India and Sri Lanka are working to revive the passenger ferry service (Rameswaram–Talaimannar) across the Palk Strait, which was discontinued in 1982. Separately, Andaman & Nicobar Islands are connected to mainland India (Kolkata, Chennai, Visakhapatnam) by regular ship services.*

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