

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Transportation Important 2,3 & 5 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Commerce

Total Marks : 75

2 Marks

10 x 2 = 20

1) Define transport.

Answer : The term 'transport' includes all the clerical, mental and manual occupation involved in the operation of road, rail, canal, sea and air transport.

2) State any two services rendered by transports.

Answer : Railways, shipping

3) Write any two advantages of water transport?

Answer : 1. It is considered as the cheapest mode of transport among the other modes of transport.
2. There is lesser pollution in water transports.

4) Name any four types of Land transport.

Answer : (i) Pack animals
(ii) Bullock carts
(iii) Motor lorries and Buses
(iv) Railways

5) Explain - "Tramps"

Answer : (i) Tramps are cargo vessels. They do not have set routes or any Fixed time table.
(ii) They sail only when they get sufficient load. They sail at any time and carry cargoes for all ports.

6) What is a Charter Party?

Answer : (i) When large quantity of goods are to be consigned, the whole or part of the Ship has to be hired.
(ii) The document through which this hiring contract is made is called "Charter Party".

7) What are International Flights?

Answer : Flights from a point in one country to a point of different country are known as international flights.

8) What are the documents used in transportation?

Answer : The documents used in transportation are:
(i) Way Bill
(ii) Railway Receipt
(iii) Charter Party
(iv) Bill of Lading
(v) Air Consignment Note

9) How are Ocean-going ships divided?

Answer : Ocean-going ships are divided into five kinds.
They are:
(i) Liners
(ii) Tramps
(iii) Container ships
(iv) Tankers and
(v) Bulk carriers.

10) Write short note on liner transport.

Answer : An ocean liner is a passenger ship primarily used as a form of transportation across seas or oceans. Liners may also carry cargo or mail, and may sometimes be used for other purposes (e.g., for pleasure cruises or as hospitals ship).

3 Marks

10 x 3 = 30

11) What is bill of lading?

Answer : Bill of Lading is a document containing the terms and conditions of the contract of carriage. It is issued by the shipping company and signed by the captain of the ship. It acknowledges the fact of receipt of the goods described in it on board the ship.

12) What is charter party?

Answer : When goods are to be consigned in large quantity, it is advantageous to hire the whole or substantial part of the ship. The document through which this contract is made is known as 'Charter Party'. This may be known as 'Voyage Charter' or 'Time Charter',

13) Write a note on 'Air Rescuers'.

Answer : "Air Rescuers" was established in the year 1999 for superior patient transfer through Air Ambulance and an elevated standard of care and management through Air Ambulance India. The Air Ambulance services are available in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai.

14) What do you mean by Common Carrier?

Answer : Common carrier is a person who is engaged in the business of carrying goods for hire indiscriminately for all persons.

15) Explain the advantages of Inland Waterways?

Answer : The following are the advantages of inland Waterways:

1. It is considered as the cheapest mode of transport among the other modes of transport.
2. It carries goods smoothly due to the absence of shaking and jolting during transit.
3. It is eminently suitable for the carriage of fragile goods like glassware, earthenware etc., without causing damage.
4. It is most suitable for heavy loads.
5. There is lesser pollution in water transport.
6. Initial investment on river services as well as expenditure on their maintenance is much lesser as compared to road and rail transport.

16) What are the importance of transport?

Answer : Transport is very important for the growth and development of agriculture, industry, trade and homework journeys. The growth of domestic and foreign trade depends upon transport. The transport facilities help in destroying monopolistic position of many producing countries. It has also played a vital role in the colonisation and development of many less populated countries like Australia, South Africa and U.S.A.

17) What are the types of ocean transport?

Answer : Types of Ocean Transport:

Ocean transport may be divided into two broad categories.

(a) Coastal shipping:

Coastal shipping constitutes an important means of transport in all countries having a long coastline. It is a cheap means of transport for the movement of bulky cargoes like coal, iron ore etc., to domestic ports of country.

(b) Overseas shipping:

(i) Liner: An ocean liner is a passenger ship primarily used as a form of transportation across seas or oceans. Liners may also carry cargo or mail, and may sometimes be used for other purposes (e.g., for pleasure cruises or as hospitals ship).

(ii) Tramps: Tramps are essentially cargo vessels. They have no set routes. They do not follow any timetable. They sail only when they get sufficient load.

18) Differentiate Common Carrier and Private Carrier.

Answer : A 'common carrier ' is a person who is engaged in the business of carrying goods for hire indiscriminately to all persons. Railways and sea transport do not come under common carrier because they are covered by separate law. A 'private carrier' is engaged in a causal occupation and carries goods occasions or under a special contract. Its do not carry goods regularly from place-to-place.

The differences between common carrier and private carrier.

	Common Carrier	Private Carrier
1.	He is engaged in regular trade or business.	He is engaged in a causal occupation and carries goods on occasions or under a special contract.
2.	He carries goods for all persons.	He carries goods of particular persons of his own choice.
3.	The liability of common carrier is governed by the carriers act 1865.	The liability of a private carrier is not governed by an act. The liability is that of a bailee.
4.	He carries goods for hire or reward.	He may carry goods for hire or geotitously.
5.	He is generally an insurer of the goods he carries. He is responsible for loss or damage caused either by his negligence or otherwise.	He is responsible only for loss or damage directly attributable due to his negligence.

19) What are the types of commercial ships?

Answer : The following are the major types of commercial ships

- (i) General cargo ship
- (ii) Bulk carriers
- (iii) Container ships
- (iv) Auto carrier
- (v) Tankers
- (vi) Fishing vessels
- (vii) Oil vessels
- (viii) Passengers ships
- (ix) Ferryboats
- (x) Tow and tug boats
- (xi) Specialised ships

20) Write a note on Common Carrier.

Answer : i. A common carrier is a person who is engaged in the business of carrying goods for hire indiscriminately for all persons.
 ii. There are organizations transporting goods on designated routes according to a fixed regular schedule, offering to transport goods for hire for all people without discrimination.
 iii. Raiways and Sea transport do not comeundercommon carrier because they are covered by separate Acts. The liability of common carrier is governed by Carriers Act 1865.
 Example: City buses

5 Marks

5 x 5 = 25

21) Explain different types of transports. (any 5)

Answer : Types of Transport:

Transport system can be classified in different ways depending on the types of transport, the ways and means of transport and also the motive power used in transport.

A. Surface Transport:

Transport of people and goods by land vehicles is known as Surface transport. It is also called as 'Land Transport'.

Example:

1. Pack Animals
2. Bullock Carts
3. Pathways Transport
4. Road Transport
5. Motor Lorries and buses
6. Tramways
7. Railway transport

B. Water Transport:

"Water is a free gift of nature". Human civilization through gradual application of science and technology, have utilized water resources for economic, political and military activities. Remarkable advancements are taking place in water transport due to considerable improvement in the construction, design motive power, speed and safety of ships and boats.

Water transport is the process of moving people, goods, etc. by barge, boat, ship or sailboat over a sea, ocean, lake, canal, river, etc. This category does not include articles on the transport of water for the purpose of consuming the water.

Water Transports are two types

- i. Inland Waterways
- ii. Ocean Waterways

C. Air Transport:

Air transport is the fastest and the costliest mode of transport. Commercial air transport is now one of the most prominent modes of overseas transport. The modern air transport has its growth with the invention of Airplane by Wright Brothers. Air transport is a form of travel in vehicles such as helicopters, hot air balloons, blimps, gliders, hang gliding, parachuting, airplanes, jets or anything else that can sustain flight.

Domestic and International flights:

Air travel can be grouped into two general classifications: national/domestic and international flights: Flights from one point to another within the same country are called domestic flights. Flights from a point in one country to a point of different country are known as international flights. Travelers can use domestic or international flights in either private or public travel.

- 22) Discuss the advantages of railway transport. (any 5)

Answer : Advantages of railway transport:

1. Railways are well suited for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.
2. It can provide long distance travel throughout the day and night with unbroken Services.
3. It can provide better production and safety to the goods than motor transport.
4. The goods generally carried in closed wagons are not exposed to sun, rain, etc.
5. Though initial investment is large, in the long run the operating expenses will be very low in railways and it will prove a cheaper mode of transport.
6. It requires less time than motor transport for carrying goods over long distance with greater speed.
7. It has regular schedule of timing and is available throughout the year.
8. It provides unaffected services whether rainy or shiny weather conditions.

- 23) Explain the various documents involved in Transport?

Answer : (i) Way Bill:

- (1) The way bill is an acknowledgement of receipt of goods for transport by the carrier.
- (2) The carrier, accepting goods for transport, issues way bills in the name of the consignors or consignees.
- (3) It serves as an evidence of the contract of transport. It is also a document of title of goods.

(ii) Railway Receipt:

- (1) Railway Receipt is an acknowledgement of receipt of goods by the railway for transporting.
- (2) It serves as a document of title of goods. It may be issued in the name of the consignor or consignee.
- (3) Only on presentation of the railway receipt the railways will deliver the goods.

(iii) Bill of Lading :

- (1) Bill of Lading is a document containing the terms and conditions of the contract of carriage.
- (2) It is issued by the shipping company and signed by the captain of the ship.
- (3) It acknowledges the receipt of the goods described in it on board the ship. It also serves as an official receipt of goods. It is a document of title of goods.

(iv) Charter Party:

- (1) When goods are to be consigned in large quantity, it is advantageous to hire the whole or substantial part of the ship.
- (2) The document through which this contract is made is known as 'Charter Party' which may be 'Voyage Charter' or 'Time Charter'.
- (3) The person who hires the ship is known as 'Charter'. The charter party brings the vessel and crew under the control of the charterers.

(v) Air Consignment Note:

- (1) It is a document prepared by the consignor, which is handed over to the carrier of goods, while transporting goods through Airways. Air Consignment Note is made out in three original parts.
- (2) One is signed by the consignor and marked for the carrier.
- (3) The second is signed by both the consignor and the carrier and marked for the consignee and third is signed by the carrier and handed over to the consignor after the goods have been accepted.

24) What are all the advantages of Railway Transport?

- Answer :**
1. Railways are well suited for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.
 2. It can provide long distance travel throughout the day and night with unbroken services.
 3. It can provide better protection and safety to the goods than motor transport. The goods generally carried in closed wagons are not exposed to sun, rain etc.
 4. Though initial investment is large, in the long run the operating expenses will be very low in railways and it will prove a cheaper mode of transport. It requires less time than motor transport for carrying goods over long distance with greater speed.
 5. It has regular schedule of timing and is available throughout the year.
 6. It provides unaffected services whether rainy or sunny weather conditions.

25) Write a note on Inland Waterways.

- Answer :** Inland Waterways comprise of rivers, canals, and lakes. It is also known as internal water transport. Rivers that are naturally navigable are called natural waterways. Canals and canalized rivers belong to the category of 'Artificial Waterways'. Generally small boats and steamers are operated on rivers to transport people and goods. Where rivers are deep enough, large ships can also ply on them. Canals are manmade waterways, constructed for the twin purposes of navigation and irrigation.