

Subject : GEOGRAPHY - SET D

Code : 313 E

Total Time Allowed: 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be answered : 40
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Q1: Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to oil refineries in India.

Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to oil refineries in India:

- (A) Digboi is an example of market-based oil refinery.
- (B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.
- (C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in northeast India.
- (D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C), and (D) only **Solution:** Digboi, located in Assam, is a market-based oil refinery. Numaligarh Refinery is situated in Assam, northeast India. Bina Refinery is in Madhya Pradesh. Tatipaka Refinery is incorrectly placed as a market-based refinery.

 Quick Tip

Keep track of significant refineries in India and their regional locations for energy-related geography questions.

Q2: Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to the metropolis.

- 1. It is often the chief centre or seat of some form of activity.
- 2. It could be administrative, commercial or industrial centre.
- 3. It generally serves a small hinterland.
- 4. It is a very large city or agglomeration of population.

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: Metropolises are large cities or urban agglomerations that serve as key centres of administrative, commercial, or industrial activity. Statement (C) is incorrect as metropolises serve large hinterlands.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on distinguishing characteristics of urban areas like metropolises for regional and urban geography.

Q3: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Economic Activity)	List-II (Example)
(A) Quaternary	(I) Manufacturing
(B) Secondary	(II) Mining
(C) Tertiary	(III) Taxi services
(D) Primary	(IV) Research scientist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct matches are:

- (A) Quaternary: Research scientist (IV)
- (B) Secondary: Manufacturing (I)
- (C) Tertiary: Taxi services (III)
- (D) Primary: Mining (II)

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the sectors of economic activity and their examples is essential for economic geography.

Q4: Identify from the following, the correct statements about transportation in India.
Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to oil refineries in India:

- (A) Atal Tunnel passes through Pir Panjal Range.
- (B) About 80(C) The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986.
- (D) Konkan Railway connects Roha in Karnataka to Mangalore in Kerala.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (2) (A) and (C) only
- (3) (A) and (B) only
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (2) (A) and (C) only

Solution: Atal Tunnel passes through the Pir Panjal Range. The Inland Waterways Authority was established in 1986. Statements (B) and (D) are incorrect as the railway network is mostly broad gauge, and Roha is in Maharashtra, not Karnataka.

 Quick Tip

Focus on transport infrastructure and key geographic features for related questions.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

Cottage industry is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or for sale in local (village) markets. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally. Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuff, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes and figurines of wood from the forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather, pottery and bricks from clays and stones. Goldsmiths make jewellery of gold, silver and bronze. Some artefacts and crafts are made out of bamboo and wood obtained locally from the forests.

Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw materials, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, Northeastern USA and Europe. Now it has diffused almost all over the world.

Q5: The small-scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of:

1. Raw materials
2. Quantity of production
3. Production techniques

4. Scale of profits

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution: Cottage industries use traditional home-based methods, while small-scale manufacturing involves workshops with power-driven machines.

 Quick Tip

Differentiating industry types is critical for classification questions.

Q6: Which one of the following is not a feature of small-scale manufacturing?

1. It engages semi-skilled labour force.
2. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
3. The artisans produce goods in their homes with the help of family members.
4. It is labour-intensive manufacturing.

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution: Small-scale manufacturing is workshop-based, while cottage industries are home-based.

 Quick Tip

Industry features depend on production setup and workforce.

Q7: From the following, identify the feature of the cottage industry:

1. Use of advanced technology
2. Specialized workers
3. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household
4. Mass production

Correct Answer: (3) Finished products may be for consumption in the same household

Solution: Cottage industries are characterized by traditional, small-scale production for local use.

 Quick Tip

Look for key indicators like traditional methods and local consumption.

Q8: Large-scale manufacturing is not:

1. Capital-intensive
2. Energy-intensive
3. Technology-intensive
4. Labour-intensive

Correct Answer: (4) Labour-intensive

Solution: Large-scale manufacturing relies on automation and efficiency rather than manual labour.

 Quick Tip

Large-scale setups prioritize technology over labour.

Q9: Which of the following is not a product of the cottage industry?

- (1) Mat
- (2) Shoes
- (3) Car
- (4) Basket

Correct Answer: (3) Car

Solution: Cottage industries specialize in producing small, simple goods like mats and baskets. Manufacturing complex products like cars requires advanced technology and large-scale setups.

 Quick Tip

Cottage industries produce everyday items using traditional methods, not sophisticated manufactured goods.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by a high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The Watershed Management Programmes funded by both the ministries of “Rural Development” and “Agriculture”, Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempt to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the

past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) have treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northwestern part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of Common Property Resources (CPR). Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but still feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the Tehsildar to ascertain the rights on the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to have the defaulter encroaching on the CPR, a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

Q10: Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in which part of the district?

- (1) Southernmost
- (2) Westernmost
- (3) Northernmost
- (4) Easternmost

Correct Answer: (3) Northernmost

Solution: The passage states that the Petlawad block is located in the northernmost part of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh.

 Quick Tip

Focus on geographical terms and orientations mentioned in passages for clarity in location-based questions.

Q11: Which tribal community has a high concentration in the district of Jhabua?

- (1) Bhils
- (2) Munda
- (3) Santhal
- (4) Meena

Correct Answer: (1) Bhils

Solution: The Bhils are the dominant tribal community in Jhabua district as per the

passage provided.

 Quick Tip

Pay close attention to specific community mentions in passages as they can be a focus for questions.

Q12: The Watershed Management Programmes, which have been successfully implemented in Jhabua, were funded by -----.

- (1) Ministry of Tourism
- (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture
- (3) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- (4) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Correct Answer: (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture

Solution: The Watershed Management Programmes in Jhabua were funded by the Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture, focusing on improving soil quality and preventing degradation.

 Quick Tip

Watch for specific references to government ministries in passages, as they are frequently questioned.

Q13: Which among the following was not used by Bhils to revitalize Common Property Resources?

- (1) Plantation of fodder grass
- (2) Plantation of trees
- (3) Open grazing
- (4) Social fencing

Correct Answer: (3) Open grazing

Solution: The Bhils adopted stall feeding instead of open grazing to preserve pastures and ensure sustainability, as highlighted in the passage.

 Quick Tip

Note negative phrasing in questions, such as “not,” to ensure correct interpretation.

Q14: Jhabua district is located in which agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh?

- (1) Northernmost
- (2) Southernmost
- (3) Easternmost

(4) Westernmost

Correct Answer: (4) Westernmost

Solution: Jhabua is situated in the westernmost agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh, as clearly mentioned in the passage.

 Quick Tip

Link geographical zones to their well-known regions for better recall.

Q15: Who, among the following, defined Human Geography as “Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it”?

- (1) Ratzel
- (2) Blache
- (3) Taylor
- (4) Semple

Correct Answer: (1) Ratzel

Solution: Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, is recognized for defining Human Geography through a focus on the interconnectedness between the physical and human aspects of Earth.

 Quick Tip

Key geographical figures like Ratzel often appear in questions related to their notable contributions. Memorizing their definitions and theories helps in accurate recall.

Q16: “Geography is the study of human beings and environment where nature is supreme that dictates the lifestyle of human beings.” Identify the geographical approach referred to in this statement.

- (1) Possibilism
- (2) Environmental Determinism
- (3) Behaviouralism
- (4) Humanism

Correct Answer: (2) Environmental Determinism

Solution: Environmental Determinism emphasizes the influence of natural factors in shaping human behavior and societal development. This perspective suggests that humans adapt their lifestyles primarily in response to the environment’s constraints.

💡 Quick Tip

Environmental Determinism contrasts with Possibilism, which emphasizes human agency over the environment. Understanding this distinction is crucial.

Q17: Which of the following geographers described the ‘state/country’ as a ‘living organism’?

- (1) French
- (2) German
- (3) Australian
- (4) Indian

Correct Answer: (2) German

Solution: This concept, known as the “organic theory,” was introduced by German geographers, particularly Friedrich Ratzel, who viewed the state as a living entity that requires space and resources to grow.

💡 Quick Tip

The “organic theory” is often linked to geopolitics and state expansion. It reflects how geography influences political strategy.

Q18: Which of the following country’s population does not have a triangular-shaped age-sex pyramid?

- (1) Australia
- (2) Bangladesh
- (3) Nigeria
- (4) Mexico

Correct Answer: (1) Australia

Solution: Australia’s age-sex pyramid reflects a more stable or aging population, unlike developing countries like Bangladesh or Nigeria, which exhibit triangular pyramids typical of high birth rates and younger populations.

💡 Quick Tip

Age-sex pyramids offer insights into population growth patterns. Triangular shapes typically indicate rapid growth and younger populations.

Q19: Which of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization?

- (1) Basic needs approach
- (2) Income approach

- (3) Capability approach
- (4) Welfare approach

Correct Answer: (1) Basic needs approach

Solution: The Basic Needs Approach was proposed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to emphasize the provision of basic services and goods necessary for human well-being, such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare.

 Quick Tip

The Basic Needs Approach focuses on addressing immediate human requirements and is closely tied to poverty alleviation strategies.

Q20: Which of the following is not one of the pillars of Human Development?

- (1) Equity
- (2) Affordability
- (3) Sustainability
- (4) Empowerment

Correct Answer: (2) Affordability

Solution: Human Development focuses on equity, sustainability, and empowerment, but affordability is not considered one of its main pillars.

 Quick Tip

Remember the core pillars of Human Development: equity, sustainability, and empowerment.

Q21: In which country is milk transported from farms to factories through pipelines?

- (A) India
- (B) New Zealand
- (C) Canada
- (D) Mexico

Correct Answer: (C) Canada

Solution: In Canada, pipelines are used in specific regions to transport milk directly from farms to factories, an innovative practice to enhance efficiency in the dairy industry.

 Quick Tip

Unique examples like Canada's dairy pipeline system are key for geography questions.

Q22: What is the pattern of settlement that develops around a lake?

- (A) Rectangular pattern
- (B) Linear pattern
- (C) T-shaped pattern
- (D) Circular pattern

Correct Answer: (D) Circular pattern

Solution: Circular settlements are common around lakes as they offer access to water from all directions, making it convenient for communities.

 Quick Tip

Settlement patterns often reflect geographical features; lakes lead to circular settlements.

Q23: Which of the following is not a push factor for rural migration in India?

- (A) High population pressure on the land
- (B) Availability of regular work
- (C) Lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc.
- (D) Local conflicts

Correct Answer: (B) Availability of regular work

Solution: Availability of regular work is a pull factor, not a push factor, as it attracts people to urban areas for stable employment opportunities.

 Quick Tip

Push factors drive people away from their locations, while pull factors attract them to new ones.

Q24: When and by whom was the first Human Development Report published?

- (A) WHO in 1992
- (B) UNDP in 1992
- (C) WHO in 1991
- (D) UNDP in 1990

Correct Answer: (D) UNDP in 1990

Solution: The first Human Development Report was published by the UNDP in 1990, introducing the Human Development Index (HDI) to focus on human well-being and development.

 Quick Tip

Key milestones like the Human Development Report (1990) are important for development-related geography questions.

Q25: Among the following, which was the least populated state in Census 2011?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Sikkim

Correct Answer: (D) Sikkim

Solution: Sikkim had the smallest population among the listed states as per the 2011 Census. This is due to its small geographic area and low population density compared to other states.

 Quick Tip

Population statistics from Census reports are critical for geography and demographic questions.

Q26: Which of the following states registered the highest population growth during 2001–2011?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (C) Rajasthan

Solution: Rajasthan recorded the highest population growth rate during the 2001–2011 period due to rapid urbanization and natural population increase.

 Quick Tip

Population growth trends vary by state; focus on states with significant growth patterns like Rajasthan.

Q27: Dhani is an example of which type of rural settlement?

- (A) Hamleted
- (B) Dispersed
- (C) Semi-clustered
- (D) Clustered

Correct Answer: (B) Dispersed

Solution: Dhani settlements are found in arid regions like Rajasthan. Homes are widely scattered due to water scarcity and land constraints, making them an example of dispersed settlements.

💡 Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements often occur in arid areas or regions with sparse resources.

Q28: Which of the following towns developed as a satellite town?

- (A) Rohtak
- (B) Sindri
- (C) Dispur
- (D) Mhow

Correct Answer: (D) Mhow

Solution: Mhow developed as a satellite town to support the urban center of Indore. It provides resources and housing to ease the burden on the main city.

💡 Quick Tip

Satellite towns are designed to support large urban centers by accommodating overflow populations and industries.

Q29: Which of the following is an example of an ancient Indian town?

- (A) Madurai
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Delhi

Correct Answer: (A) Madurai

Solution: Madurai, known for its ancient temples and cultural heritage, is one of the oldest towns in India with a history that dates back thousands of years.

💡 Quick Tip

Ancient towns like Madurai are historically significant and often connected to cultural and religious landmarks.

Q30: 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are:

- (A) Tribes found in the north-eastern part of India
- (B) Types of folk dance
- (C) Names of rice crops
- (D) Types of cotton crop

Correct Answer: (C) Names of rice crops

Solution: 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are rice varieties grown in different seasons, particularly in eastern India and Bangladesh.

 Quick Tip

Rice varieties such as 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are associated with regions having high rice consumption.

Q31: Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in:

- (A) 1929
- (B) 1931
- (C) 1932
- (D) 1942

Correct Answer: (B) 1931

Solution: The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant in Tamil Nadu is one of India's earliest hydroelectric projects, commissioned in 1931.

 Quick Tip

Key dates of significant infrastructure projects like Pykara Hydroelectric Plant are frequently asked in exams.

Q32: The total utilisable water resources in India is about:

- (A) 4,000 cubic km
- (B) 1,969 cubic km
- (C) 1,869 cubic km
- (D) 1,122 cubic km

Correct Answer: (B) 1,969 cubic km

Solution: India's utilisable water resources are estimated at 1,969 cubic kilometers, combining surface and groundwater availability.

 Quick Tip

Knowing national resource estimates is crucial for answering questions on water management and sustainability.

Q33: The first radio programme was broadcast in India in:

- (A) 1910
- (B) 1913
- (C) 1923
- (D) 1932

Correct Answer: (C) 1923

Solution: The first radio programme in India was broadcast in 1923 by the Radio Club

of Bombay, marking the start of radio communication.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key milestones in communication history for geography and general knowledge questions.

Q34: Which of the following is a land-locked harbour?

- (A) Paradip port
- (B) Tuticorin port
- (C) Haldia port
- (D) Visakhapatnam port

Correct Answer: (C) Haldia port

Solution: Haldia port is a riverine port located inland and relies on river routes, making it land-locked compared to coastal ports.

 Quick Tip

Riverine ports like Haldia are categorized as land-locked harbours due to their location.

Q35: Which of the following ports is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation?

- (A) Mumbai port
- (B) New Mangalore port
- (C) Kolkata port
- (D) Paradip port

Correct Answer: (C) Kolkata port

Solution: Kolkata port faces silt accumulation due to its location on the Hooghly River, requiring regular dredging to maintain navigability.

 Quick Tip

Silt deposition is a common issue in riverine ports like Kolkata, affecting their operations.

Q36: Where is the headquarters of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

- (A) Montevideo
- (B) Vienna
- (C) Minsk
- (D) Aden

Correct Answer: (B) Vienna

Solution: The headquarters of OPEC has been located in Vienna, Austria, since 1965, making it a central hub for global petroleum discussions.

 Quick Tip

Memorize the headquarters of major international organizations for competitive exams.

Q37: The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was transformed into the World Trade Organization in:

- (A) 1995
- (B) 1991
- (C) 2005
- (D) 1976

Correct Answer: (A) 1995

Solution: The World Trade Organization (WTO) replaced GATT in 1995 after the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

 Quick Tip

Knowing the historical transformations of international trade organizations is critical for global geography.

Q38: Canberra was planned by:

- (A) Patrick Geddes
- (B) Walter Burley Griffin
- (C) Jean Gottmann
- (D) George Zipf

Correct Answer: (B) Walter Burley Griffin

Solution: The Australian capital city, Canberra, was designed by American architect Walter Burley Griffin in 1912 after winning an international competition.

 Quick Tip

Canberra's design reflects the garden city concept, emphasizing open spaces and planned layouts.

Q39: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Approaches in Human Geography)	List-II (Broad features)
(A) Areal Differentiation	(I) Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different
(B) Spatial Organisation	(II) Application of quantitative techniques in Geography
(C) Behavioural School	(III) Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography
(D) Post-modernism	(IV) Focus on local context

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- (A) Areal Differentiation: Identifies uniqueness of regions.
- (B) Spatial Organisation: Applies quantitative techniques.
- (C) Behavioural School: Critiques quantitative revolution.
- (D) Post-modernism: Focuses on local context.

 Quick Tip

Matching geographical approaches with their features helps in understanding philosophical shifts within geography.

Q40: Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to the characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation:

- (A) Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.
- (B) Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.
- (C) Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.
- (D) The yield per unit area is low, but productivity per labour is high.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (C) only

Solution: In intensive subsistence agriculture, particularly in wet paddy cultivation:

- Land holdings are generally very small due to high population density.
- Family labour is commonly used, leading to intensive land use.
- Organic fertilizers like farmyard manure are applied to maintain soil fertility.

Statement (D) is incorrect as the yield per unit area is usually high, but the productivity per labour is relatively lower.

 Quick Tip

In intensive subsistence agriculture, understanding key practices and outcomes highlights how high population density impacts land and labour usage.

Q41: Arrange the following agricultural regions from equator to pole:

- (A) Commercial grain farming in the Prairies
- (B) Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos
- (C) Tea plantations of north-east India
- (D) Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (C), (D), (A), (B)
- (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (3) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (4) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)

Solution: Starting from the equator, Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia is the closest, followed by Tea plantations of north-east India, Commercial grain farming in the Prairies, and finally Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos near the poles. The sequence aligns with the latitudinal positioning of these activities.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the latitudinal distribution of agricultural activities helps arrange regions correctly from equator to pole.

Q42: Arrange the following as per the stages of the demographic transition model:

- (A) Population growth is slow due to high birth and high death rate.
- (B) Fertility remains high, but mortality declines at a faster pace.
- (C) Fertility declines at a faster pace, but mortality declines gradually.
- (D) Population growth is slow due to low birth and low death rate.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (D), (B), (C), (A)

(4) (D), (C), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution: The demographic transition model describes the following stages:

- Stage 1: High birth and high death rates lead to slow population growth.
- Stage 2: Mortality begins to decline faster than fertility, causing population growth to increase.
- Stage 3: Fertility declines rapidly, while mortality decreases gradually, slowing population growth.
- Stage 4: Both birth and death rates are low, resulting in stable or slow population growth.

 Quick Tip

The demographic transition model is a foundational concept in population studies, so understanding each stage is crucial.

Q43: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Station)	List-II (Trans-Continental Railway)
(A) Chita	(I) Australian Trans-Continental Railway
(B) Winnipeg	(II) Union Pacific Railway
(C) Broken Hill	(III) Trans-Siberian Railway
(D) Chicago	(IV) Trans-Canadian Railway

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution: Chita corresponds to the Trans-Siberian Railway, Winnipeg to the Trans-Canadian Railway, Broken Hill to the Australian Trans-Continental Railway, and Chicago to the Union Pacific Railway. Each station is associated with its corresponding railway based on location and transport routes.

 Quick Tip

Key trans-continental railways and their major stations often appear in competitive exams. Memorizing them simplifies answering such questions.

Q44: Arrange the following copper mines in North to South direction:

- (A) Alwar
- (B) Bhilwara
- (C) Khetri
- (D) Udaipur

Correct Answer: (C), (B), (A), (D)

Solution: The correct order is Khetri in the north, followed by Bhilwara, Alwar, and Udaipur in the south. This sequence is based on their geographic locations.

 Quick Tip

Arranging locations based on latitude simplifies understanding north-to-south or south-to-north sequences.

Q45: Arrange the agricultural development of India in chronological order:

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Agro-Climatic Planning
- (C) Intensive Agricultural District Programme
- (D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (2) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (D), (A), (C), (B)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution: The chronological sequence is:

1. Agro-Climatic Planning
2. Green Revolution
3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
4. Intensive Agricultural District Programme

This order reflects the timeline of significant agricultural initiatives in India since independence.

 Quick Tip

Remembering key agricultural initiatives and their timeline helps in understanding India's agricultural development.

Q46: Match List-I with List-II.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

List-I (Energy Type)	List-II (Key Locations/Regions)
(A) Nuclear energy	(I) Gujarat and Rajasthan
(B) Wind energy	(II) West Coast of India
(C) Tidal energy	(III) Tarapur
(D) Geothermal energy	(IV) Manikaran

(2) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution: Nuclear energy is concentrated in Tarapur, wind energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan, tidal energy along the West Coast, and geothermal energy near Manikaran.

 Quick Tip

Match energy types to prominent regions for quick recall in environmental and geography questions.

Q47: Which of the following statements are correct with respect to land degradation?

(A) All degraded lands are wasteland.

(B) All degraded lands may not be wasteland, but unchecked development processes may lead to conversion into wasteland.

(C) Land degradation is a permanent or temporary decline in productive capacity of the land.

(D) Waterlogged, marshy areas, and gullied lands are different types of degraded lands.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (C) and (D) only

(2) (A), (B) and (D) only

(3) (A), (B) and (C) only

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution: Statement (A) is incorrect as not all degraded lands are wastelands.

Statements (B), (C), and (D) correctly explain the characteristics and effects of land degradation.

 Quick Tip

Understanding land degradation types and causes is critical for environmental sustainability questions.

Q48: Identify from the following the statement which is *not* correct about the Rhine waterways.

1. It is navigable for 700 km.
2. It flows through a rich coalfield, and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
3. Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne.
4. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France, and Russia.

Correct Answer: (4) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France, and Russia.

Solution: The Rhine connects industrial areas of Switzerland, France, and Germany, not Russia.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the geographical connections of major waterways.

Q49: Arrange the following states in descending order of their population density as per Census of India, 2011:

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (D), (A), (C), (B)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)

Solution: Population density in descending order is:

- West Bengal (A)
- Kerala (C)
- Uttar Pradesh (B)
- Tamil Nadu (D)

 Quick Tip

Census data insights are crucial for demographic questions.

Q50: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Type of Town)	List-II (Example)
(A)Industrial	(I)Mhow
(B)Commercial	(II)Katni
(C)Transport	(III)Modinagar
(D)Garrison	(IV)Satna

Options:

1. (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
2. (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
3. (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
4. (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution: Mhow (Industrial), Katni (Commercial), Modinagar (Transport), Satna (Garrison).

 Quick Tip

Understand functional town classifications.