Q1. The following activity can be termed as an example of possibilism:

1. Forest worship

2. Ports on the coasts

3. Being afraid of the fury of nature

4. Collecting fruits and herbs from the forest

Q2. Which of the following statements are correct for 'technology'?

(A) Understanding of concepts of friction and heat enabled us to conquer many diseases.

(B) Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society.

(C) Technology loosens the shackles of the environment on human beings.

(D) Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology.

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

Q3. Which one of the following is a pull factor of migration?

1. Unemployment

2. Poor living conditions

3. Political turmoil

4. Pleasant climate

Q4. Which of the following countries has the highest Human Development Index (2021)?

1. Germany

2. Switzerland

3. Egypt

4. Nepal

Q5. Arrange the following countries in descending order according to their population.

(A) India

(B) Indonesia

(C) Nigeria

(D) Mexico

Choose the correct option:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (A), (C), (B), (D)

3. (A), (D), (C), (B)

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

Q6. _____ add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

1. Secondary activities

2. Tertiary activities

3. Quaternary activities

4. Quinary activities

Q7. Modern large scale manufacturing doesn't have the following characteristic:

1. Specialisation of Skills

2. Technological Innovation

3. Mechanisation

4. Low level capital investment

Q8. Which of the following is the main reason for tourist attraction of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands?

1. Climate

2. Culture

3. History and Art

4. Economy

Q9. Among the following identify the primary economic activity?

 1. Education

2. Forest Safari

3. Fishing

4. IT industry

Q10. Which among these does not fall under Quinary Activities?

1. Specialists

2. Consultants

3. Financial Banking

4. Policy formulators

Q11. Match List-I with List-II

List–I (Name of the Pack Animals)	List–II (Areas where they are used as means of transportation)
(A) Mules	(I) Mountains
(B) Camels	(II) Siberia
(C) Reindeer	(III) Deserts
(D) Horses	(IV) Western Countries

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) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

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

Q12. What are the different names of Shifting Cultivation?

(A) Jhuming

(B) Chinook

(C) Milpa

(D) Plantation agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only

2. (A) and (C) only

3. (C) and (D) only

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

Q13. The Channel Tunnel connects which of the following pair of cities?

1. London-Moscow

2. London-Paris

3. London-Brussels

4. Berlin-London

Q14. Which of the following is NOT the basis of international trade?

1. Difference in national resources

2. Stage of economic development

3. Extent of foreign investment

4. Even distribution of resources

Q15. Big Inch, a famous pipeline which carries petroleum from the oil wells, is located in which one of the following countries?

1. U.S.A.

2. Canada

3. Brazil

4. India

Q16. The roads laid along international boundaries are called:

1. International Roads

2. International Highways

3. District Roads

4. Border Roads

Q17. Which of the following transportation mode is most suited for large volumes of bulky materials over long distances within a country?

1. Air Transportation

2. Road Transportation

3. Rail Transportation

4. Pipelines

Q18. Identify the correct statements about pipelines.

(A) Pipelines are extensively used to transport liquids and gases.

(B) Pipelines can also be used to transport liquefied coal.

(C) Milk is not supplied through pipelines in any country of the world as it is unhealthy.

(D) LPG is supplied only through gas cylinders for safety reasons.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. (A), (B) and (C) only

3. (A) and (B) only

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

Q19. Arrange the following railway stations of the Trans Siberian Railway from west to east.

(A) Moscow

(B) Kazan

(C) Omsk

(D) Chita

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (C), (B), (D)

2. (C), (A), (B), (D)

3. (A), (B), (C), (D)

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

Q20. Which one out of the following is least urbanized state of India?

1. Himachal Pradesh

2. Goa

3. Rajasthan

4. Maharashtra

Q21. Which of the following age group belongs to the adolescents population?

1. 5-10 Years

2. 10-19 Years

3. 20-30 Years

4. 30-45 Years

Q22. Arrange the following Indian towns from ancient to modern period according to their times of evolution.

(A) Chandigarh

(B) Nagpur

(C) Madurai

(D) Surat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (A), (C), (B), (D)

3. (B), (A), (D), (C)

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

Q23. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Linguistic family)	(Branch/Group)
(A) Indo-European (Aryan)	(I) Iranian
(B) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)	(II) Munda
(C) Austric (Nishada)	(III) North Assam
(D) Dravidian (Dravida)	(IV) North Dravidian

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) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

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

Q24. Which of the following criteria is NOT correct as per the definition of urban settlement given by the Census of India in 1991?

1. Place having minimum population of 5000.

2. At Least 50 percent of male workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

3. Place having a density of population of at least 400 person per square kilometer.

4. All places which have a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or Notified town area committee.

Q25. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Town Name)	(Town Type)
(A) Chandigarh	(I) Administrative Town
(B) Kandla	(II) Transport Town

(C) Jharia	(III) Mining Town
(D) Jalandhar	(IV) Garrison Town

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Q26. Post-independence, the Indian government imported the High Yield Varieties of wheat from _____.

1. Philippines

2. Mexico

3. Russia

4. Japan

Q27. Which of the following state does NOT have high levels of groundwater utilization?

1. Odisha

2. Haryana

3. Punjab

4. Tamil Nadu

Q28. Mumbai High is famous for _____.

1. Petroleum Reserves

2. Coal Reserves

3. Iron Ore Reserves

4. Copper Reserves

Q29. Which of the followings is a target group development programme?

1. Command Area Development Programme

2. Drought Prone Area Development Programme

3. Desert Development Programme

4. Small Farmers Development Agency

Q30. Arrange the following river basins in descending order according to their size.

(A) Mahanadi

(B) Godavari

(C) Ganga

(D) Pennar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (D), (B), (C), (A)

2. (B), (C), (A), (D)

3. (B), (A), (D), (C)

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

Q31. Identify the correct statements about Common Property Resources.

(A) According to ownership, land can be classified as - Private land and Common Property Resources.

(B) The land owned by the state meant for use of the community is called Common Property Resource.

(C) The Common Property Resource is of particular relevance for the livelihood of landless and marginal farmers in rural areas.

(D) The ownership of Common Property Resource land lies with a group of people living in that area.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) and (D) only

2. (A), (B) and (C) only

3. (A), (C) and (D) only

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

Q32. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Agricultural Land use Category)	List-II (Characteristics)
(A) Culturable Waste Land	(I) Land which has been left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year.
(B) Current Fallow	(II) Land which has been left uncultivated for more than five years.
(C) Fallow other than Current Fallow	(IV) Land which has been left uncultivated for more than one year but less than five years.
(D) Net Sown Area	(III) Physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Q33. Which one of the following activities involve the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information?

1. Primary Activity

2. Tertiary Activity

3. Secondary Activity

4. Quaternary Activity

Q34. Which one out of the following is incorrect about Pawan Hans limited?

1. Helicopter service in hilly areas.

2. Helicopter service to petroleum sector.

3. Helicopter service in tourism sector.

4. It is widely used in central India for tourism.

Q35. Match the followings:

List–I	List–II
(Seaports)	(State)
(A) Kandla	(IV) Gujarat
(B) Haldia	(III) West Bengal
(C) Marmagao	(I) Goa
(D) Paradwip	(II) Odisha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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)

Q36. In the following 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) The states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are partners in it.

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

Q37. Which of the following is NOT an example of mass communication?

1. Cinema

2. Radio

3. Letters

4. Newspapers

Q38. Arrange the following commodities in descending order according to their share in India's import (2021-2022)?

(A) Petroleum, oil and Lubricants

(B) Chemical Products

(C) Fertilizers and fertilizer manufacturing

(D) Iron and Steel

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (A), (C), (D), (B)

3. (C), (A), (D), (B)

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

Q39. Which one of the following type of pollution is considered as the World's Top Environmental Health Risk by the World Health Organization?

1. Noise Pollution

2. Water Pollution

3. Air pollution

4. Land Pollution

Q40. Identify the correct statements about urban waste disposal.

(A) The environmental pollution due to solid waste is not very significant in urban areas of India due to low level of urbanisation.

(B) Dumping industrial waste into rivers causes water pollution.

(C) Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles.

(D) Solid waste from industrial units is collected and disposed off on low-lying public grounds.

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

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Trade is essentially the buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. All the services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce are specifically intended for profit. The towns and cities where all these works take place are known as trading centres.

The rise of trading from barter at the local level to money-exchange on an international scale has produced many centres and institutions, such as trading centres or collection and distribution points.

Trading centres may be divided into rural and urban marketing centres.

Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type. Here, personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. They are not urban centres per se but are significant centres for making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk.

Periodic markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets and local periodic markets are organised at different temporal intervals. These may be weekly, bi-weekly markets where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand. These markets are held on specified dates and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers, thus, remain busy all day while a large area is served by them.

Urban marketing centres have more widely specialised urban services. They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services required by people. Urban centres, therefore, offer manufactured goods as well as many specialised developed markets, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi-or finished products. Services of educational institutions and professionals such as teachers,

lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists and veterinary doctors are available.

Q41. The towns and cities where the buying and selling of goods takes place are known as:

1. quasi-urban centres

2. trading centres

3. periodic markets

4. departmental stores

Q42. Which one of the following are quasi-urban centers and cater to nearby settlements?

1. Urban marketing centres

2. Periodic markets

3. Rural marketing centres

4. Chain stores

Q43. These markets are found where there are no regular markets and organised at different temporal intervals, where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand.

1. Retail Trading

2. Urban marketing centres

3. Rural marketing centres

4. Periodic markets

Q44. Which of the following services is generally NOT a characteristic feature of the urban marketing centres?

1. Consultants

2. Local collection and distribution

3. Veterinary doctors

4. Markets for labour

Q45. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of rural market centres?

1. They are pure urban centres with specialisation in rural products.

2. They are most rudimentary type of trading centres.

3. Here professional and personal services are not well-developed.

4. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets).

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

An uneven spatial distribution of the population in India suggests a close relationship between the population and physical, socio-economic and historical factors. As far as the physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with the terrain and the availability of water largely determine the pattern of the population distribution. Consequently, we observe that the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have a higher proportion of the population than the interior districts of the southern and central Indian States, the Himalayas, and some of the north-eastern and western states. However, development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in a moderate to high concentration of population in areas which were previously very thinly populated.

Among the socio-economic and historical factors of the distribution of population, important ones are the evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development; the pattern of human settlement; development of transport networks, industrialisation and urbanisation. It is observed that the regions falling in the river plains and coastal areas of India have remained the regions of larger population concentration. Even though the use of natural resources like land and water in these regions has shown the sign of degradation, the concentration of the population remains high because of the early history of human settlement and the development of transport networks. On the other hand, the urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Jaipur have high concentrations of population due to industrial development and urbanisation, drawing large numbers of rural-urban migrants.

Q46. An uneven spatial distribution of the population in India does not suggest a close relationship between the population and which one of the following?

1. Physical factors

2. Literacy Rate

3. Socio-economic factors

4. Historical factors

Q47. Development of irrigation has resulted in moderate to high concentration of population in which of the following state?

1. Rajasthan

2. Jharkhand

3. Himachal Pradesh

4. Sikkim

Q48. Which of the following is NOT a socio-economic or historical factor of the distribution of the population?

1. Evolution of settled agriculture

2. Industrialisation and urbanisation

3. Development of transport network

4. Availability of water

Q49. Urban regions of India have a high concentration of the population due to _____ .

1. Industrial development and urbanisation

2. Agricultural development

3. Pattern of human settlement

4. Availability of mineral and energy resources

Q50. Which factor has resulted in a moderate to high concentration of population in areas of the Peninsular States which were previously very thinly populated?

1. Availability of mineral and energy resources

2. Development of irrigation facilities

3. Development of transport network

4. Socio-economic and historical factors

Solution

Q1.

Ans. 2. Ports on the coasts

Possibilism is the theory that while the environment sets certain limits, humans have the ability to modify and adapt it according to their needs. Building ports on the coasts is an example of possibilism because humans use the natural coastal environment to facilitate trade and transportation. The other options—forest worship, being afraid of nature, and collecting fruits and herbs—represent **environmental determinism**, where human activities are controlled by natural forces rather than human innovation.

Q2.

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

Technology reflects the **cultural and intellectual advancement** of human society, showing how people have developed tools and systems to improve life (Statement B).

It also **loosens the control of the environment** on humans by allowing them to modify natural conditions for comfort and efficiency (Statement C).

Moreover, humans **interact with their environment through technology**, using machines and innovations to meet their needs (Statement D).

Statement (A) is incorrect because understanding friction and heat relates to scientific knowledge, not directly to technology's role in society or environment.

Q3.

Ans. 4. Pleasant climate

A **pull factor** attracts people to move to a new place. Factors like better job opportunities, safety, higher living standards, or a pleasant climate encourage migration. A **pleasant climate** makes a region more livable and appealing, drawing people toward it.

The other options—**unemployment, poor living conditions**, and **political turmoil**—are **push factors**, as they force people to leave their place of origin.

Q4.

Ans. 2. Switzerland

Switzerland had the **highest Human Development Index (HDI) in 2021**, according to the UNDP Human Development Report. HDI measures a country's overall achievement in **health (life expectancy), education, and income**.

Switzerland scored the highest due to its **excellent healthcare system, high literacy rate, strong economy, and overall high standard of living**. Countries like **Germany** also rank high but slightly below Switzerland, while **Egypt** and **Nepal** fall in the medium and low HDI categories, respectively.

Q5.

Ans. 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

The descending order of countries by population is: **India → Indonesia → Nigeria → Mexico**.

India has the **largest population** among these countries. **Indonesia** ranks next, being the most populous country in Southeast Asia. **Nigeria** is the most populous nation in Africa, followed by **Mexico**, which has a comparatively smaller population.

Thus, the correct order by population (from highest to lowest) is **India, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Mexico**.

Q6.

Ans. 1. Secondary activities

Secondary activities involve the **manufacturing and processing** of raw materials into finished or more valuable products. These activities add value to natural resources by converting them into usable goods—such as turning cotton into cloth or iron ore into steel.

In contrast, **tertiary activities** provide services, **quaternary activities** deal with knowledge and research, and **quinary activities** involve high-level decision-making.

Q7.

Ans. 4. Low level capital investment

Modern large-scale manufacturing is characterized by **high capital investment, advanced technology, mechanisation,** and **specialisation of skills.** These industries require huge financial input for machines, infrastructure, and research.

Therefore, **"low level capital investment"** is **not** a characteristic of modern large-scale manufacturing, as such industries depend heavily on large financial resources for production and automation.

Q8.

Ans. 1. Climate

The **pleasant Mediterranean climate**—characterized by warm, sunny summers and mild winters—is the **main reason** for the tourist attraction of Southern Europe and Mediterranean lands.

This region's climate is ideal for beach tourism, outdoor recreation, and relaxation, making it one of the world's most popular tourist destinations. While culture and history also attract visitors, the **favorable climate** is the **primary factor** behind year-round tourism in these areas.

Q9.

Ans. 3. Fishing

Fishing is a **primary economic activity** because it involves the direct use of natural resources from the environment. Primary activities include agriculture, mining, forestry, and fishing—occupations that depend on nature for raw materials.

In contrast, education, forest safari, and IT industry belong to the **tertiary or service sector,** as they provide services rather than extract natural resources.

Q10.

Ans. 3. Financial Banking

Financial Banking does **not** fall under **Quinary activities**; it belongs to the **Quaternary sector,** which involves knowledge-based services like finance, insurance, and real estate.

Quinary activities include high-level decision-making and leadership roles such as **specialists, consultants, and policy formulators**—people who make

important decisions or provide expert guidance. Hence, financial banking is excluded from this category.

Q11.

Ans. 1. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)

- **Mules – Mountains:** Mules are used in mountainous regions because they are strong and sure-footed, ideal for rough terrain.

- **Camels – Deserts:** Camels are called the "ships of the desert" as they can survive long periods without water.

- **Reindeer – Siberia:** Reindeer are used in cold, snowy regions like Siberia for pulling sledges.

- **Horses – Western Countries:** Horses are commonly used in Western countries for transportation, sports, and recreation.

Q12.

Ans. 2. (A) and (C) only

Shifting cultivation is a traditional form of agriculture in which land is cleared by cutting and burning forests, crops are grown for a few years, and then the land is left fallow.

- It is known as **"Jhuming"** in **Northeast India**.

- It is called **"Milpa"** in **Central America and Mexico**.

- **Chinook** refers to a warm, dry wind in North America (not related to agriculture).

- **Plantation agriculture** is a modern, large-scale, commercial type of farming — not shifting cultivation.

Q13.

Ans. 2. London–Paris

The **Channel Tunnel**, also known as the **Euro Tunnel or Chunnel**, is an underwater rail tunnel that connects the **United Kingdom (London)** with **France (Paris)** through the **English Channel**.

It allows high-speed trains like the **Eurostar** to travel between the two cities in about two and a half hours.

It is one of the world's longest underwater tunnels and a symbol of advanced engineering linking **Britain and mainland Europe**.

Q14.

Ans. 4. Even distribution of resources

International trade exists **because resources are unevenly distributed** across countries.

Different nations have different climates, minerals, skills, and technologies - leading to **specialization** and **exchange of goods and services**.

If resources were **evenly distributed**, every country would be self-sufficient, and there would be **no need for international trade**.

Hence, **even distribution of resources** is **not** a basis of international trade.

Q15.

Ans. 1. U.S.A.

The **Big Inch pipeline** is one of the most famous petroleum pipelines in the **United States of America**.

It was constructed during **World War II** to transport crude oil from the oil fields of **Texas** to the **refineries and ports on the East Coast**.

This pipeline played a crucial role in ensuring a steady oil supply for wartime needs and is considered a major engineering achievement in U.S. history.

Q16.

Ans. 4. Border Roads

Border Roads are those roads that are constructed and maintained **along international boundaries** of a country.

In India, these roads are developed and managed by the **Border Roads Organisation (BRO),** which plays a crucial role in ensuring **defense preparedness, connectivity, and transportation** in remote border areas.

They are strategically important for **security, trade, and accessibility** in mountainous and difficult terrains such as **Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Sikkim**.

Q17.

Ans. 3. Rail Transportation

Railways are best suited for carrying **large volumes of heavy and bulky materials**—like coal, iron ore, cement, and food grains—over **long distances** within a country.

They are **cost-effective**, **energy-efficient**, and can transport goods in bulk at once, making them ideal for industrial and commercial purposes.

In contrast:

- **Air transport** is fast but expensive and unsuitable for heavy goods.
- **Road transport** is flexible but better for short to medium distances.
- **Pipelines** are specific to liquids and gases, not general bulky goods.

Q18.

Ans. 3. (A) and (B) only

- **(A)** is **correct** because pipelines are mainly used to **transport liquids and gases** such as petroleum, natural gas, and water over long distances efficiently.
- **(B)** is **correct** since pipelines can also be used to **transport liquefied coal** in the form of slurry.
- **(C)** is **incorrect** because milk **is supplied through pipelines** in dairy plants for processing and packaging.
- **(D)** is **incorrect** since **LPG** is also supplied through **pipelines** to households and industries, not just through gas cylinders.

Q19.

Ans. 3. (A), (B), (C), (D)

The **Trans-Siberian Railway** runs across Russia from **west to east**, connecting **Moscow** in the west to **Vladivostok** in the east.

The correct order of the stations from west to east is:

- **Moscow** → the western starting point of the railway.
- **Kazan** → located east of Moscow.
- **Omsk** → further east in southwestern Siberia.

- **Chita** → located near the eastern end of the line, before Vladivostok.

☑️ Hence, the correct order from west to east is **(A) Moscow → (B) Kazan → (C) Omsk → (D) Chita.**

Q20.

Ans. 1. Himachal Pradesh

Among the given options, **Himachal Pradesh** is the **least urbanized state** of India.

Only a small portion of its population lives in urban areas because:

- The state is mostly **hilly and mountainous**, making large-scale urban development difficult.
- The majority of people are engaged in **agriculture, horticulture, and forestry**, which are **rural-based activities**.

In contrast, **Goa** and **Maharashtra** are highly urbanized, and **Rajasthan** has a higher level of urbanization than Himachal Pradesh.

Q21.

Ans. 2. 10–19 Years

The **adolescent population** refers to individuals in the **transition stage between childhood and adulthood**.

According to the **World Health Organization (WHO)** and **Census of India**, adolescents are those aged **10 to 19 years**.

This is the stage of rapid **physical, emotional, and social development**, where individuals undergo puberty and prepare for adulthood.

Q22.

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

The towns can be arranged according to their **periods of evolution** as follows:

- **(C) Madurai → Ancient town** — One of the oldest cities in India, known for the Meenakshi Temple and as a major cultural and trade center of the Sangam period.
- **(B) Nagpur → Medieval town** — Developed later as a center of administration and trade under regional kingdoms.

- (D) Surat → **Colonial period town** — Flourished during the Mughal and British periods as a major port city for trade.
- (A) Chandigarh → **Modern town** — A planned city developed after India's independence (1950s) as the capital of Punjab and Haryana.

✅ Correct sequence: Madurai → Nagpur → Surat → Chandigarh (C, B, D, A)

Q23.

Ans. 3. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)

Here's the correct matching of **Linguistic families** with their respective **branches/groups**:

- (A) Indo-European (Aryan) → (I) Iranian
    - The Indo-European family includes the **Indo-Aryan** and **Iranian** branches.
- (B) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) → (III) North Assam
    - This family is mainly spoken in the **Himalayan and North-Eastern regions**, including North Assam.
- (C) Austric (Nishada) → (II) Munda
    - The **Austric or Austro-Asiatic** family includes the **Munda languages** spoken in central and eastern India.
- (D) Dravidian (Dravida) → (IV) North Dravidian
    - The Dravidian family is divided into **North and South Dravidian** groups, spoken mainly in southern India.

✅ Correct pairing: (A)–(I), (B)–(III), (C)–(II), (D)–(IV)

Q24.

Ans. 3. Place having a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer.

According to the **Census of India (1991)**, an **urban settlement** is defined based on the following criteria:

1. The place must have a **minimum population of 5,000**.
2. At least **75% of the male working population** should be engaged in **non-agricultural activities**.

3. The **population density** should be **at least 400 persons per square kilometer**.

4. All places with a **municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee** are also classified as urban.

Hence, option **3** is **NOT correct** because the correct percentage of **male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits** is **75%**, not 50%.

Q25.

Ans. 1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)

Here's the correct matching of towns with their types:

- **(A) Chandigarh → (I) Administrative Town**
    - Chandigarh is a **planned city** and serves as the **capital of Punjab and Haryana**, functioning mainly as an **administrative center**.

- **(B) Kandla → (II) Transport Town**
    - Kandla, located in Gujarat, is a **major port**, developed for **trade and transportation** purposes.

- **(C) Jharia → (III) Mining Town**
    - Jharia, in Jharkhand, is known for its **coal mines** and is one of India's most important **mining centers**.

- **(D) Jalandhar → (IV) Garrison Town**
    - Jalandhar, in Punjab, is home to a **major military base**, making it a **garrison town**.

☑ **Correct matching:** (A)–(I), (B)–(II), (C)–(III), (D)–(IV)

Q26.

Ans. 2. Mexico

After independence, India faced severe food shortages. To increase agricultural productivity, the government launched the **Green Revolution** in the 1960s.

During this period, India **imported High-Yield Variety (HYV) seeds of wheat from Mexico**, developed by **Dr. Norman E. Borlaug**, an American agronomist working in Mexico.

These HYV seeds helped significantly increase wheat production in India, especially in states like **Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh**, transforming the country from a food-deficient nation to a **self-sufficient one** in grain production.

Q27.

Ans. 1. Odisha

Odisha does **not have high levels of groundwater utilization** compared to states like **Punjab, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu**, where agriculture is heavily dependent on irrigation through groundwater.

In **Odisha**, most agriculture still depends on **rainfall and surface water sources** (like rivers and canals) rather than groundwater. The groundwater exploitation in Odisha remains **relatively low** because of:

- Adequate rainfall,

- Lesser dependence on tube wells, and

- Large forested and hilly areas where groundwater extraction is limited.

In contrast, **Punjab, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu** are facing **over-exploitation** of groundwater due to intensive irrigation and overuse for agriculture.

Q28.

Ans. 1. Petroleum Reserves

Mumbai High, also known as **Bombay High**, is an **offshore oil field** located in the **Arabian Sea**, about 160 km west of Mumbai, Maharashtra. It was discovered in **1974** and is managed by **ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation)**.

It is **India's largest oil-producing region**, contributing a major share of the country's **crude petroleum output**. The petroleum extracted from Mumbai High is refined in nearby refineries such as **Mumbai and Trombay**.

Hence, Mumbai High is **famous for its petroleum reserves**, not for coal, iron ore, or copper.

Q29.

Ans. 4. Small Farmers Development Agency

The **Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)** is a **target group development programme** launched by the Government of India in the **1970s**. It specifically aims to assist **small and marginal farmers**, who often face challenges like lack of capital, technology, and irrigation facilities.

The programme focuses on:

- Providing **financial and technical assistance**,

- Promoting **modern agricultural practices**, and

- Increasing **agricultural productivity and income** of small farmers.

The other programmes — **Command Area Development**, **Drought Prone Area Development**, and **Desert Development** — are **area-based programmes**, designed for improving specific geographic regions rather than focusing on a target group.

Q30.

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

When arranged in **descending order of their basin size (area covered by the river system)**, the correct sequence is:

Ganga → Godavari → Mahanadi → Pennar

- **Ganga Basin** – It is the **largest river basin in India**, covering parts of several northern states including Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal.

- **Godavari Basin** – Known as the **Dakshin Ganga (Ganga of the South)**, it is the **second largest basin** in India, draining much of central and southern India.

- **Mahanadi Basin** – It is smaller than Godavari and drains parts of Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

- **Pennar Basin** – It is a relatively **small basin** located in southern India, mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Hence, the order according to size is: ☑ **Ganga (C) > Godavari (B) > Mahanadi (A) > Pennar (D)**

Q31.

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

Common Property Resources (CPRs) are natural or man-made resources that are **accessible to all members of a community** and **managed collectively** for common benefit. These include pastures, ponds, forests, and village grazing lands.

- (B) ☑ *Correct* — Land owned by the **state or community** for the **use of the public** is known as Common Property Resource.

- (C) ☑ *Correct* — CPRs are **vital for landless and marginal farmers**, as they depend on these areas for fuel, fodder, water, and grazing.

- (D) ☑ *Correct* — The **ownership and management** of CPRs generally rest with the **local community** or **village panchayat**.

- (A) ✗ *Incorrect* — Land is generally classified as **private, community, and public land**, not just private and common property.

Hence, the correct answer is **(B), (C), and (D) only.**

Q32.

Ans. 2. (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)

Each category of agricultural land use in India is classified based on how long the land has remained uncultivated or how it is used for crops:

- (A) Culturable Waste Land – (II)
  Land that has been **left uncultivated for more than five years**. It can still be brought under cultivation with some effort.

- (B) Current Fallow – (I)
  Land **left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year**, usually to restore soil fertility.

- (C) Fallow other than Current Fallow – (IV)
  Land that has been **left uncultivated for more than one year but less than five years**.

- (D) Net Sown Area – (III)
  The **actual area on which crops are sown and harvested** during a year.

Hence, the correct matching is: ☑ (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)

Q33.

Ans. 4. Quaternary Activity

Quaternary activities are concerned with the **collection, processing, production, and dissemination of information**. These activities are often called **knowledge-based activities** and include sectors like research, information technology, consultancy, education, and media.

- People engaged in these activities work with **information and knowledge** rather than physical goods.

- Examples include **software developers, data analysts, teachers, and scientists.**

Thus, quaternary activities represent the **information and knowledge economy** of modern societies.

Q34.

Ans. 4. It is widely used in central India for tourism.

Pawan Hans Limited is a government-owned helicopter service company in India. It mainly provides **helicopter transport in hilly and remote areas, to the petroleum sector**, and **for tourism purposes** — especially in regions like the **Northeast, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttarakhand**.

However, it is **not widely used in central India for tourism**, making option **4 incorrect.**

Q35.

Ans. 1. (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Each major seaport in India is located in a specific coastal state:

- **(A) Kandla – (IV) Gujarat**

  Kandla Port (now Deendayal Port) is located in Gujarat and is one of the largest ports handling petroleum, chemicals, and grains.

- **(B) Haldia – (III) West Bengal**

  Haldia Port is an important riverine port on the Hugli River in West Bengal, assisting Kolkata Port in managing trade.

- **(C) Marmagao – (I) Goa**

  Marmagao Port is a natural harbor in Goa, mainly known for exporting iron ore.

- **(D) Paradwip – (II) Odisha**

Paradwip Port in Odisha handles bulk cargo like coal, fertilizers, and iron ore.

✅ Hence, the correct matching is: **(A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)**

Q36.

Ans. 2. (A), (B) and (C) only

- **(A)** The **Konkan Railway** was **constructed and became operational in 1998**, connecting the western coastal states. ✅

- **(B)** It **connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka**, covering the Konkan coast through Goa. ✅

- **(C)** The railway is considered an **engineering marvel** because it passes through rugged terrain, involving numerous **tunnels, bridges, and curves**. ✅

- **(D)** This is incorrect because the **partner states are Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka**, not Tamil Nadu. ✖

Hence, the correct statements are **(A), (B), and (C) only**.

Q37.

Ans. 3. Letters

Mass communication refers to the process of transmitting information to a **large audience** through mediums like television, radio, newspapers, and cinema.

- **Cinema, radio, and newspapers** reach a wide audience simultaneously — they are examples of **mass communication**.

- **Letters**, on the other hand, are a **form of personal communication**, as they involve one-to-one or limited exchange of information.

✅ Hence, **letters** are **not** an example of mass communication.

Q38.

Ans. 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

In India's import structure (2021–2022), the major commodities are ranked by their share as follows:

- **Petroleum, oil, and lubricants** have the **largest share**, as India imports large quantities of crude oil to meet its energy needs.

- **Chemical products** come next due to the demand from industries like pharmaceuticals and fertilizers.

- **Fertilizers and fertilizer manufacturing materials** are also significant imports, as India's agriculture sector depends heavily on them.

- **Iron and steel** rank lower compared to the above categories.

✅ Therefore, the correct descending order is **(A) Petroleum, oil and lubricants → (B) Chemical Products → (C) Fertilizers → (D) Iron and Steel**.

Q39.

Ans. 3. Air Pollution

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** has identified **air pollution** as the **world's top environmental health risk**. It causes serious health issues such as **respiratory diseases, heart problems, and premature deaths**.

Air pollution results mainly from vehicle emissions, industrial activities, burning of fossil fuels, and agricultural waste. It affects both **urban and rural populations** and contributes to global challenges like **climate change**.

✅ Hence, **air pollution** is considered the most critical environmental health risk worldwide.

Q40.

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

- **(A)** is **incorrect** because environmental pollution due to solid waste **is a major problem** in Indian urban areas due to rapid urbanization and inadequate waste management systems.

- **(B)** is **correct** as dumping **industrial waste into rivers** leads to **water pollution,** harming aquatic life and human health.

- **(C)** is **correct** since **solid waste** includes **old and used materials** like plastics, metals, paper, and household garbage.

- **(D)** is **correct** because many **industrial units dispose of solid waste** in **low-lying open areas**, causing land pollution and health hazards.

✅ Therefore, the correct statements are **(B), (C), and (D) only.**

Q41.

Ans. 2. Trading centres

The passage clearly states that **towns and cities where buying and selling of goods take place are called trading centres**. These are places where goods are exchanged for money, and various services related to retail and wholesale trade operate for profit.

☑ Hence, **"trading centres"** is the correct answer.

Q42.

Ans. 3. Rural marketing centres

The passage mentions that **rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements** and are described as **quasi-urban centres**. These centres act as **local collecting and distributing points** and provide basic goods and services needed by rural people, though they are not fully urban in nature.

☑ Therefore, **rural marketing centres** is the correct answer.

Q43.

Ans. 4. Periodic markets

The passage says where regular markets don't exist, **weekly/bi-weekly markets** are held on fixed days and move from place to place to meet the **temporarily accumulated demand** of nearby people—these are **periodic markets**.

Q44.

Ans. 2. Local collection and distribution

The passage states that **local collecting and distributing centres** are typical of **rural marketing centres** (quasi-urban). **Urban marketing centres** are characterised by specialised services such as **consultants, veterinary doctors**, and **markets for labour, housing, and products**. Hence, "local collection and distribution" is not a typical urban feature.

Q45.

Ans. 1. They are pure urban centres with specialisation in rural products.

The passage clearly mentions that **rural marketing centres are quasi-urban centres**, not pure urban ones. They serve nearby villages, provide basic

goods and services, and have **mandis (wholesale markets)**, but **lack professional and specialised services** typical of urban centres.

Hence, the statement "They are pure urban centres with specialisation in rural products" is **incorrect**.

Q46.

Ans. 2. Literacy Rate

The passage states that uneven population distribution in India is closely related to **physical**, **socio-economic**, and **historical** factors. **Literacy rate** is not mentioned as a primary factor here, so it is the option that does **not** explain the observed distribution.

Q47.

Ans. 1. Rajasthan

The passage mentions that **development of irrigation** has led to a **moderate to high concentration of population in Rajasthan**, a region that was previously sparsely populated due to its arid climate and scarce water resources.

The construction of canals, such as the **Indira Gandhi Canal**, made irrigation possible in large parts of western Rajasthan, promoting agriculture and settlement growth.

✅ Hence, **Rajasthan** is the correct answer.

Q48.

Ans. 4. Availability of water

The passage states that **socio-economic and historical factors** influencing population distribution include the **evolution of settled agriculture**, **industrialisation and urbanisation**, and the **development of transport networks**.

The **availability of water**, on the other hand, is a **physical factor**, not a socio-economic or historical one. It affects where people live but is determined by nature rather than human development.

Q49.

Ans. 1. Industrial development and urbanisation

According to the passage, urban regions like **Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai, and Jaipur** have high population concentrations because of **industrial development and urbanisation**. These cities attract large numbers of **rural-urban migrants** seeking employment and better living conditions, leading to dense urban populations.

Q50.

Ans. 3. Development of transport network

The passage clearly mentions that in the **Peninsular States**, the **development of the transport network** has resulted in a **moderate to high concentration of population** in areas that were earlier very sparsely populated. Improved connectivity through roads, railways, and ports has encouraged trade, mobility, and settlement in these regions, transforming them into more populated areas.