

Section : Geography

Q.1 Arrange the following countries in descending order of their population size:

- (A) India
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) USA
- (D) Brazil

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)

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.2 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

Cropping Season / Type of Farming Examples

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (A) Kharif | (I) Vegetables |
| (B) Rabi | (II) Coffee |
| (C) Zaid | (III) Rice |
| (D) Plantation Crop | (IV) Mustard |

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)

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.3 Following are the stations located along the Trans-Siberian Railway route. Arrange them in a sequential order from East to West.

- (A) St. Petersburg
- (B) Chita
- (C) Vladivostok
- (D) Kazan

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)

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.4 The ratio of total population to net cultivated area is called _____.

- 1. Arithmetic Density
- 2. Agricultural Density
- 3. Physiological Density
- 4. Agricultural Ratio

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

- Q.5** The benefits of rainwater harvesting are :
- (A) Decreases the community dependence on groundwater for domestic use.
 - (B) It can also save energy to pump groundwater as recharge leads to a rise in the groundwater table.
 - (C) Rainwater harvesting results into salinisation of soils.
 - (D) Urban areas can especially benefit from rainwater harvesting.

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

- Q.6** Which of the following are incorporated in the definition of an Urban settlement as per 1991 census of India?
- (A) All places which have a municipality.
 - (B) A minimum population of 5000 persons.
 - (C) A density of population of at least 400 persons per square mile.
 - (D) At least 75 per cent of male workers are engaged in non-agriculture pursuits.

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

- Q.7** In which of the following states, Hindus are found as a majority religious group?

- 1. Punjab
- 2. Kerala
- 3. Nagaland
- 4. Meghalaya

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

- Q.8** The concept of Stop and Go Determinism was introduced by whom?

- 1. Blache
- 2. Taylor
- 3. Semple
- 4. Ratzel

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

- Q.9** These ports are located away from the sea coast. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. Such ports are

accessible to flat-bottomed ships or barges. Identify the ports.

1. Commercial Ports
2. Inland Ports
3. Out Ports
4. Entrepot Ports

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.10 _____ is NOT a variety of coffee.

1. Boro
2. Arabica
3. Robusta
4. Liberica

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.11 :Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

(Basis of Classification of Industries) (Example)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Size | (I) Animal based leather industry |
| (B) Inputs (Raw Material) | (II) Cottage based artifacts |
| (C) Output (Product) | (III) Public Sector |
| (D) Ownership | (IV) Basic - Iron and Steel |

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.12 Which decade recorded the highest decadal population growth in India?

1. 1991-2001
2. 1981-1991
3. 1951-1961
4. 1961-1971

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.13 Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated in which five-year plan?

1. Fourth
2. Third
3. Fifth
4. First

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

Q.14 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

(Industry)

(A) Agro Based Industry

(B) Mineral Based Industry

(C) Chemical Based Industry

(D) Forest Based Industry

List-II

(Raw Material)

(I) Wood, Bamboo

(II) Mineral Oil

(III) Ferrous Oxide

(IV) Sugarcane

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Q.15 The _____ settlements are also known as 'palli' or 'nagla'.

1. Hamleted
2. Dispersed
3. Clustered
4. Semi-Clustered

Options

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Q.16 Arrange the groups of towns chronologically based on their evolution from ancient to modern.

- (A) Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur.
- (B) Harappa, Mohanjodaro.
- (C) Prayag, Pataliputra .
- (D) Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (D), (A), (C), (B)
- (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (A), (B), (D), (C)

Options

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Q.17 Which of the following are features of commercial livestock rearing?

- (A) A lot of emphasis is given on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals.
- (B) Focus is on crop cultivation and its marketing.
- (C) It is practised on permanent ranches.
- (D) They practice transhumance.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) and (D) only
- (A) and (C) only
- (B), (C) and (D) only
- (C) and (D) only

Options

- 1
- 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.18 Which of the following community practices transhumance?

1. Gaddis
2. Gond
3. Bhils
4. Santhals

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.19 An airport in your locality is the source of which kind of pollution?

1. Air pollution
2. Noise pollution
3. Land pollution
4. Water pollution

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.20 Arrange the following phases of India's population growth chronologically (old to new).

- (A) The period of population explosion in India
- (B) The period of steady population growth
- (C) The period of high but gradually slowing down growth rate.
- (D) The period of stagnant growth.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.21 Select the option NOT falling under Agro-based Industries:

1. Food Processing
2. Woollen Textile
3. Sugar Industry
4. Beverages

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.22 The construction of long tunnels in the delicate Himalayan mountains to access even the remotest areas represents which type of man-nature interaction?

1. Determinism
2. Neo-Determinism
3. Possibilism
4. Regionalism

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.23 Which of the following statements is NOT correct about tourism?

- 1. It has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs.
- 2. Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.
- 3. The advent of package holidays has increased the costs.
- 4. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.24 The most suitable means of transportation for carriage of heavy and bulky commodities is _____.

- 1. Road Transportation
- 2. Water Transportation
- 3. Air Transportation
- 4. Ropeways

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.25 Which of the following is an example of conventional energy source?

- 1. Solar Energy
- 2. Geothermal Energy
- 3. Fossil Fuels
- 4. Wind Energy

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.26 Which of the following does NOT belong to quaternary activities?

- 1. Software Developers
- 2. Mutual Fund Managers
- 3. Insurance Agents
- 4. Tax Consultants

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.27 Water quality in India is monitored by which of the following bodies?

- 1. National Water Commission
- 2. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- 3. Ministry of Agriculture
- 4. Department of Sustainable Development

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.28 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

Approaches to Human Geography

(A) Regional Analysis

(B) Areal Differentiation

(C) Spatial Organisation

(D) Exploration and Description

List-II

Broad Features

(I) The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region.

(II) Elaborate description of all aspects of a region.

(III) Imperial and trade interests oriented.

(IV) This phase was called the quantitative revolution.

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.29 As per Census of India 2011, literacy rate denotes the percentage of population above:

1. 6 years of age
2. 7 years of age
3. 5 years of age
4. 8 years of age

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.30 Six-lock system is a characteristic of _____.

1. Rhine Waterway
2. Suez Canal
3. Panama Canal
4. North Atlantic Sea Route

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.31 Kolkhoz is a model of the which type of farming?

1. Collective Farming
2. Co-operative Farming
3. Truck Farming
4. Mixed Farming

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.32 High technical know-how is the characteristic of _____ of demographic transition theory.

1. High Fluctuating Stage
2. Expanding Stage
3. Low Fluctuating Stage
4. Second Stage

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.33 Identify the correct statements about air transportation.

- (A) Air transportation is the cheapest means of transportation.
- (B) Air transportation is the fastest means of transportation.
- (C) Air transportation has increased the accessibility to inaccessible areas.
- (D) The Cape of Good Hope is a busy air route.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.34 Who among the following defined state as a living organism?

1. German Geographers
2. French Geographers
3. British Geographers
4. American Geographers

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.35 The acquisition and processing facilities of satellite data in India is provided by _____.

1. NRSC
2. IIRS
3. SAC
4. HARSAC

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.36 The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. Which of the following is NOT the reason for the opposition?

1. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations.
2. The influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests.
3. Many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries.
4. Issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and the environment are ignored.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.37 Arrange the following radio communication events in chronological order from latest to oldest.

- (A) All India Radio
- (B) Radio Broadcasting
- (C) Indian Broadcasting System
- (D) Akashwani

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.38 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

(Act/Programs of Govt. of India)

(A) Jal Kranti Abhiyan

(B) National Water Policy

(C) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (III) 2002

(D) Water Cess Act

List-II

(Year of Launch)

(I) 2015-16

(II) 1974

(IV) 1977

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)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.39 Identify the correct statements about the Human Development Index (HDI).

- (A) The score of HDI varies from 0 to 100 percent.
- (B) Health, Education and Access to Resources are the key areas addressed by HDI.
- (C) Life Expectancy at birth shows the level of development of health facilities along with accessibility.
- (D) HDI measures the level of attainment in human development.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.40 It took only _____ years for world population to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion.

1. 5
2. 12

3. 30

4. 47

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.41 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km from a highway. Cities located on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east). Likewise, the cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south. The Trans Canadian Highway links Vancouver in British Columbia (west coast) to St. John's City in Newfoundland (east coast) and the Alaskan Highway links Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska). The Pan-American Highway, a large portion of which has been constructed, will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A. - Canada. The Trans Continental Stuart Highway connects Darwin (north coast) and Melbourne via Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in Australia. Europe has a large number of vehicles and a well-developed highway network. But highways face a lot of competition from railways and waterways. In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialized region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub. The important Moscow-Vladivostok Highway serves the region to the east. Due to the vast geographical area, highways in Russia are not as important as railways. In China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north). A new highway links Chengdu with Lhasa in Tibet. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway is underway to connect the four metropolitan cities - New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. In Africa, a highway joins Algiers in the north to Conakry in Guinea. Similarly, Cairo is also connected to Cape Town.

Which of the following statement is correct?

1. Railways are more important than highways in Russia.
2. Railways and waterways are more developed than highways in Europe.
3. The eastern part of America is not connected by any highway with the western part.
4. Highways are more important than railways in Russia.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.42 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km from a highway. Cities located on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east). Likewise, the cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south. The Trans Canadian Highway links Vancouver in British Columbia (west coast) to St. John's City in Newfoundland (east coast) and the Alaskan Highway links Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska). The Pan-American Highway, a large portion of which has been constructed, will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A. - Canada. The Trans Continental Stuart Highway connects Darwin (north coast) and Melbourne via Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in Australia. Europe has a large number of vehicles and a well-developed highway network. But highways face a lot of competition from railways and waterways. In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialized region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub. The important Moscow-Vladivostok Highway serves the region to the east. Due to the vast

geographical area, highways in Russia are not as important as railways. In China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north). A new highway links Chengdu with Lhasa in Tibet. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway is underway to connect the four metropolitan cities - New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. In Africa, a highway joins Algiers in the north to Conakry in Guinea. Similarly, Cairo is also connected to Cape Town.

Identify the correct statement.

1. The USA has better highway connectivity than any other country.
2. The Pan-American Highway connects Atlantic coast of America to Pacific coast.
3. Trans-Canadian Highway links Canada with South American Countries.
4. Russia has better highway connectivity than USA.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.43 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km from a highway. Cities located on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east). Likewise, the cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south. The Trans Canadian Highway links Vancouver in British Columbia (west coast) to St. John's City in Newfoundland (east coast) and the Alaskan Highway links Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska). The Pan-American Highway, a large portion of which has been constructed, will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A. - Canada. The Trans Continental Stuart Highway connects Darwin (north coast) and Melbourne via Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in Australia. Europe has a large number of vehicles and a well-developed highway network. But highways face a lot of competition from railways and waterways. In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialized region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub. The important Moscow-Vladivostok Highway serves the region to the east. Due to the vast geographical area, highways in Russia are not as important as railways. In China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north). A new highway links Chengdu with Lhasa in Tibet. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway is underway to connect the four metropolitan cities - New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. In Africa, a highway joins Algiers in the north to Conakry in Guinea. Similarly, Cairo is also connected to Cape Town.

Trans Continental Stuart Highway is the major land transportation in _____.

1. USA
2. Canada
3. India
4. Australia

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km from a highway. Cities located

on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east). Likewise, the cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south. The Trans Canadian Highway links Vancouver in British Columbia (west coast) to St. John's City in Newfoundland (east coast) and the Alaskan Highway links Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska). The Pan-American Highway, a large portion of which has been constructed, will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A. - Canada. The Trans Continental Stuart Highway connects Darwin (north coast) and Melbourne via Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in Australia. Europe has a large number of vehicles and a well-developed highway network. But highways face a lot of competition from railways and waterways. In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialized region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub. The important Moscow-Vladivostok Highway serves the region to the east. Due to the vast geographical area, highways in Russia are not as important as railways. In China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north). A new highway links Chengdu with Lhasa in Tibet. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway is underway to connect the four metropolitan cities - New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. In Africa, a highway joins Algiers in the north to Conakry in Guinea. Similarly, Cairo is also connected to Cape Town.

Newfoundland is located at the _____.

1. Pacific coast of North America.
2. Atlantic coast of North America.
3. Atlantic coast of Europe.
4. Atlantic coast of Africa.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.45 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km from a highway. Cities located on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east). Likewise, the cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south. The Trans Canadian Highway links Vancouver in British Columbia (west coast) to St. John's City in Newfoundland (east coast) and the Alaskan Highway links Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska). The Pan-American Highway, a large portion of which has been constructed, will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A. - Canada. The Trans Continental Stuart Highway connects Darwin (north coast) and Melbourne via Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in Australia. Europe has a large number of vehicles and a well-developed highway network. But highways face a lot of competition from railways and waterways. In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialized region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub. The important Moscow-Vladivostok Highway serves the region to the east. Due to the vast geographical area, highways in Russia are not as important as railways. In China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north). A new highway links Chengdu with Lhasa in Tibet. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway is underway to connect the four metropolitan cities - New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. In Africa, a highway joins Algiers in the north to Conakry in Guinea. Similarly, Cairo is also connected to Cape Town.

Golden Quadrilateral is _____.

1. a highway that connects West European countries.
2. a highway that connects four metropolitan cities of India.

3. a highway that connects Srinagar with Kanyakumari.
4. a highway that links cities of Atlantic coast with cities of Pacific coast in North America.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.46 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is a difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency, which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season into dry-land and wetland farming. In India, dry-land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

The region of India that receives less than 75 cm of rainfall, experiences _____ as the most prevalent agricultural practice.

1. Productive Farming.
2. Wetland Farming.
3. Dryland Farming
4. Plantation Crops.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.47 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is a difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency, which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season into dry-land and wetland farming. In India, dry-land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow

various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

Which of the following is NOT a crop of wetland farming?

1. Rice
2. Jute
3. Sugarcane
4. Ragi

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.48 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is a difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency, which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season into dry-land and wetland farming. In India, dry-land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

The farming type '*barani*' is also known as _____.

1. Protective Irrigated Farming.
2. Productive Irrigated Farming.
3. Rainfed Farming.
4. Irrigated Farming.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.49 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is a difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency, which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season into dry-land and wetland farming. In India, dry-land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra,

moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

Identify the correct statement.

1. Wetland farming is characterized by the cultivation of less water intensive crops.
2. Dryland farming is characterized by the cultivation of water intensive crops.
3. The aim of productive irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area.
4. Drought resistant crops and rain water harvesting play important role in dryland farming regions.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.50 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is a difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency, which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season into dry-land and wetland farming. In India, dry-land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of irrigated farming?

1. Irrigated farming is further divided into Dryland and Wetland farming.
2. Its objective is to protect crops from soil moisture deficiency.
3. Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall.
4. The objective of irrigated farming is to increase productivity by supplementing the water demand of crops.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4