

Q1 Which of the following are true about the growth of population in India?

- A) An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents.
- (B) The phase of 1951-1981 is referred to as the period of population explosion in India.
- (C) Population growth has two components, namely; natural and induced.
- (D) The induced growth is analyzed by assessing the crude birth and death rates.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q2 Which of the following is a quaternary activity?

- (A) A person selling books.
- (B) A person developing computer software for a banker.
- (C) A person exporting diamond jewellery to Italy.
- (D) A person engaged in the real estate business.

Q3 Which two regions are connected by the Big Inch pipeline?

- (A) Perth to southern part of Australia.
- (B) Chicago to Ottawa region.
- (C) Vancouver to the Winnipeg region
- (D) Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern States of U.S.A.

Q4 Which of the following are included under Common Property Resources (CPR)?

- (A) Pasture lands
- (B) Residential unit of a villager
- (C) Community forests
- (D) Village ponds

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q5 Which one of the following are the ancient towns?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Varanasi
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Patna

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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



Q6 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Characteristic	Crop
(A) Robusta is a variety of this crop.	(I) Tea
(B) Brahmaputra valley is known for its cultivation.	(II) Jute
(C) During the partition, major growing areas of this crop went to Bangladesh (Erstwhile East-Pakistan)	(III) Pulses
(D) These are legume crops which increase the fertility of soils.	(IV) Coffee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q7

List-I	List-II
Effect of Pollution	Type of Pollution
(A) Respiratory infections	(I) Noise pollution
(B) Unbearable and uncomfortable state	(II) Water pollution
(C) Diarrhoea	(III) Land pollution
(D) Industrial wastelands	(IV) Air pollution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q8 Which of the following is a pull factor for migration ?

- (A) Occurrence of landslides
- (B) Severe drought condition
- (C) Political instability
- (D) Availability of many private and government offices.

Q9 A person practicing nomadic herding in the Tundra region of Eurasia moved to the southern part during winters. Why did he do so?

- (A) Due to political restrictions
- (B) New settlement plans by the government
- (C) Presence of water resources.
- (D) Due to severe winter conditions.



- Q10** How much is the cropping intensity (in percentage), if the gross cropped area is 800 hectares and the net sown area is 400 hectares?
 (A) 800 (B) 200
 (C) 400 (D) 100

Q11 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Approach to Human Geography	Broad Feature
(A) Exploration and description	(I) Imperial and trade interests.
(B) Spatial Organisation	(II) Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken.
(C) Regional Analysis	(III) Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse
(D) Post Modernism	(IV) Understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q12** Why is the Kobe-Osaka region of Japan thickly populated?
 (A) Because it is a fertile plain
 (B) Presence of rivers
 (C) Presence of a number of industries.
 (D) Social factors

- Q13** Arrange the following Multipurpose river valley projects in sequential order from north to south.

- (A) Hirakund
 (B) Damodar Valley
 (C) Nagarjuna Sagar
 (D) Bhakra-Nangal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q14** Which Indian port extends port facilities to Nepal and Bhutan?

- (A) Paradwip port
 (B) Vishakhapatnam port
 (C) Kolkata port
 (D) Kandla port

- Q15** In which of the following Indian states, Neeru- Meeru, Watershed Development Project was launched?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Kerala (D) Karnataka

- Q16** Which of the following characteristics is NOT associated with "Barter System"?

- (A) It was the initial form of trade.
 (B) It is associated with modern and developed societies.
 (C) Direct exchange of goods take place
 (D) In this system currency is not required.

- Q17** Pilani is an example of ____ town.

- (A) Transport
 (B) Garrison
 (C) Educational
 (D) Cultural



Q18 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Seaport/Airport	Country
(A) Darwin	(I) Argentina
(B) New Orleans	(II) Australia
(C) Buenos Aires	(III) U.S.A
(D) Yokohama	(IV) Japan

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

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

Q19 The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from _____

- (A) primary activities
- (B) secondary activities
- (C) tertiary activities
- (D) quinary activities

Q20 Autobahns are the highways of:

- (A) Germany (B) Italy
- (C) France (D) Netherlands

Q21 Identify the major mineral found in Durg, Dantewara and Bailadila

- (A) Gold (B) Mica
- (C) Coal (D) Iron-ore

Q22 Arrange the following states of India according to their population size in descending order, according to census 2011.

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Bihar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q23 The famous boat race VALLAMKALI is held every year in the backwaters of _____

- (A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka

Q24 Milpa is the name given to the:

- (A) Collective farms of Russia
- (B) Nomadic herding in Indonesia
- (C) Shifting cultivation practiced in Central America and Mexico
- (D) Subsistence farming done in Thailand

Q25 Which of the following was introduced by the government of India as a part of the urban renewal mission to improve the quality of life in urban slums?

- (A) Jandhan Yojana
- (B) The Swachh Bharat Mission
- (C) Setubharatam Pariyojana
- (D) Bharatmala Pariyojana



- Q26** The characteristics of clustered settlements are:
- (A) They represent a compact or closely built-up area of houses.
- (B) The general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms.
- (C) The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape.
- (D) These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla and dhani.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A) and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only
- Q27** Which of the following cities are located on the Trans-Canadian Railway route?
- (A) Vancouver
- (B) Alice Springs
- (C) Quebec
- (D) Calgary
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (C) (A) and (B) only
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only
- Q28** Arrange the following seaports from north to south direction.
- (A) Cape Town
- (B) Hamburg
- (C) North Cape
- (D) Aden
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

- Q29** Arrange the following events related to transport and communication in India from the past to modern times.
- (A) Air transport in India made a beginning between Allahabad and Naini.
- (B) Indian Railway was introduced.
- (C) The IRS satellite system became operational with the launching of IRS-IA.
- (D) Radio broadcasting started in India by the Radio Club of Bombay.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (D) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- Q30** He is a potter, making pots with the help of his family members. He sells pots in the nearby local market, or sometimes he gives them away for barter. What type of industry is he engaged in?
- (A) Small scale Industry
- (B) Cottage Industry
- (C) Large scale Industry
- (D) Joint sector industry
- Q31** Identify the school of thought which laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion.
- (A) Behavioural
- (B) Radical
- (C) Humanistic
- (D) Deterministic
- Q32** Cultural geography, a sub-field of human geography, has interface with which of the following disciplines?
- (A) Anthropology
- (B) Demography
- (C) History
- (D) Psychology



Q33 Construction of which of the railway enhanced the connectivity along the western coastal plain of India?
 (A) Konkan railway
 (B) South Eastern Railway
 (C) Southern railway
 (D) Metro Railway

Q34 The National Waterway No. 1 extends from _____
 (A) Sadiya to Dhubri
 (B) Allahabad to Haldia
 (C) Kottappuram to Kollam
 (D) West Coast Canal to Kochchi

Q35 Where is Dharavi slum located?
 (A) Tamil Nadu
 (B) West Bengal
 (C) Maharashtra
 (D) Uttar Pradesh

Q36 Arrange the following stages of demographic transition theory in correct sequence.
 (A) Low Fluctuating
 (B) Early Expanding
 (C) High Fluctuating
 (D) Late Expanding
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (C), (B), (D), (A)
 (B) (C), (B), (A), (D)
 (C) (C), (D), (B), (A)
 (D) (A), (B), (D), (C)

Q37 Which of the following factor is responsible for the early settlement in the 'Mediterranean regions'?
 (A) Pleasant climate.
 (B) Availability of minerals.
 (C) Early urbanisation.
 (D) Industrialisation

Q38 Match List I with List two

List-I	List-II
Area	Type of farming
(A) Prairies of North America	(I) Mixed farming
(B) Eastern North America	(II) Dairy farming
(C) New Zealand	(III) Commercial grain farming
(D) In North Africa from Tunisia to the Atlantic Coast	(IV) Mediterranean agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q39 The period from _____ is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population.
 (A) 1921-1951
 (B) 1901-1921
 (C) 1951-1981
 (D) Post 1981 till present

Q40 Why are the developed economies retreating from mining, processing and refining of minerals?
 (A) Lack of Technology
 (B) Release of poisonous gas from the mines.
 (C) High labour costs.
 (D) Frequent fires and floods.



Direction (41 - 45) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries, such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics.

Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration and production was systematically taken up after the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956. Till then, Digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region, but the scenario changed after 1956. In recent years, new oil deposits have been found at the extreme western and eastern parts of the country. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oilfields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej. Mumbai High, which lies 160 km off Mumbai, was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976. Oil and natural gas have been found in exploratory wells in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basin on the East Coast.

Oil extracted from the wells is crude oil and contains many impurities. It cannot be used directly. It needs to be refined. There are two types of refineries in India: (a) field-based and (b) market-based. Digboi is an example of field based and Barauni is an example of market based refinery.

- Q41** Why oil extracted from the wells is not used directly?
- (A) It contains many impurities.
 (B) It is difficult to transport.
 (C) Oil is not mined in the private sector.

(D) Oil wells are located far away from the market.

- Q42** Which of the following mineral oil well was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976?

(A) Digboi (B) Mumbai High
 (C) Naharkatiya (D) Moran

- Q43** In the following what makes petroleum an important resource?

(A) It is widely found in India.
 (B) ONGC has been set up to explore and extract crude petroleum.
 (C) It is widely used as an essential source of energy and also used as an Industrial raw material.
 (D) Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity.

- Q44** Which of the following is an oil well of Gujarat ?

(A) Digboi (B) Mumbai High
 (C) Moran (D) Kalol

- Q45** Which of the following products is manufactured from the by-products of crude petroleum?

(A) Synthetic fiber, Organic manure and Medicine.
 (B) Wax, Fertilizer and Glassware.
 (C) Synthetic fibre, Brassware and Vaseline,
 (D) Synthetic rubber, Soap and Cosmetics.



Direction (46 - 50) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries. In 1994, it was decided by the member countries to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation and the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

Q46 Identify the correct grounds for which WTO has been criticised and opposed?

- (A) Non inclusion of trade in services in its purview.
- (B) Influential nations focus more on their interests.
- (C) It is widening the gap between rich and poor countries.

(D) It has resulted into positive balance of trade for all member countries.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q47 Identify the most appropriate reason for the formation of GATT?

- (A) To involve all countries of the world in International Trade.
- (B) To reduce the interference of developing countries.
- (C) To provide security for the countries involved in International Trade
- (D) To remove high custom tariffs and various other types of restrictions imposed by some countries.

Q48 Which of the following are the objectives of WTO?

- (A) It sets the rules for the global trading system
- (B) It controls domestic and international trade.
- (C) It gives loans to the member countries to trade easily.
- (D) Resolves disputes between its member nations.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q49 In which year did WTO form?

- (A) 1948 (B) 1994
- (C) 1995 (D) 1996

Q50 Which of the following issues are NOT taken into consideration by the WTO?



- (A) Worker's Right
- (B) Environmental issues
- (C) Child Labour
- (D) Globalisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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



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Answer Key

Q1 B
Q2 B
Q3 D
Q4 A
Q5 D
Q6 A
Q7 B
Q8 D
Q9 D
Q10 B
Q11 B
Q12 C
Q13 A
Q14 C
Q15 A
Q16 B
Q17 C
Q18 A
Q19 A
Q20 A
Q21 D
Q22 C
Q23 A
Q24 C
Q25 B

Q26 B
Q27 B
Q28 D
Q29 C
Q30 B
Q31 A
Q32 A
Q33 A
Q34 B
Q35 C
Q36 A
Q37 A
Q38 C
Q39 B
Q40 C
Q41 A
Q42 B
Q43 C
Q44 D
Q45 D
Q46 B
Q47 D
Q48 C
Q49 C
Q50 C



Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1 Text Solution:

(A) True — Adolescent population growth is a key feature of India's population growth.

(B) True — The period 1951–1981 is known as the phase of population explosion in India.

(C) True — Population growth has two components: natural growth and induced growth (migration).

(D) False — Induced growth is analyzed through migration, not crude birth and death rates.

Q2 Text Solution:

A person developing computer software for a banker is a quaternary activity, as it is related to knowledge-based and information-oriented services.

Q3 Text Solution:

The Big Inch pipeline connects the Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern States of the U.S.A. It was built to transport petroleum safely over long distances.

Q4 Text Solution:

The resources included under Common Property Resources (CPR) are:

- Pasture lands,
- Community forests, and
- Village ponds.

A residential unit of a villager is private property, so it is not included in CPR.

Q5 Text Solution:

Varanasi, Madurai, and Patna are ancient towns with a long historical background. Kolkata is a modern city that developed during the British period, so it is not an ancient town.

Q6 Text Solution:

List-I (Characteristic)	List-II (Crop)
(A) Robusta is a variety of this crop.	Coffee (IV)
(B) Brahmaputra valley is known for its cultivation.	Tea (I)
(C) During the partition, major growing areas of this crop went to Bangladesh (Erstwhile East-Pakistan).	Jute (II)
(D) These are legume crops which increase the fertility of soils.	Pulses (III)

Q7 Text Solution:

Effect of Pollution	Type of Pollution
(A) Respiratory infections	Air pollution (IV)
(B) Unbearable and uncomfortable state	Noise pollution (I)
(C) Diarrhoea	Water pollution (II)
(D) Industrial wastelands	Land pollution (III)

Q8 Text Solution:

The availability of many private and government offices is a pull factor for migration because it attracts people by providing better employment opportunities.



Q9 Text Solution:

The person moves to the southern part during winters due to severe winter conditions in the Tundra region, where extremely low temperatures and snow make survival difficult.

Q10 Text Solution:

Cropping Intensity is calculated as:

$$\text{Cropping Intensity} = \left(\frac{\text{Gross Cropped Area}}{\text{Net Sown Area}} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \left(\frac{800}{400} \right) \times 100 = 200\%$$

So, the correct answer is 200%.

Q11 Text Solution:

List-I (Approach to Human Geography)	List-II (Broad Feature)
(A) Exploration and description	(I) Imperial and trade interests
(B) Spatial Organisation	(III) Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse
(C) Regional Analysis	(II) Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken
(D) Post Modernism	(IV) Understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised

Q12 Text Solution:

The Kobe–Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated due to the presence of a large number of industries, which provide extensive employment opportunities and attract people to the region.

Q13 Text Solution:

Bhakra–Nangal Project Damodar Valley Project
 Hirakud Dam Nagarjuna Sagar Project

Bhakra–Nangal is the northernmost project, followed by the Damodar Valley in eastern India, then Hirakud in Odisha, and Nagarjuna Sagar lies further south in peninsular India.

Q14 Text Solution:

Kolkata Port extends port facilities to Nepal and Bhutan because of its inland location on the Hugli River and established transit routes to these landlocked countries.

Q15 Text Solution:

The Neeru–Meeru Watershed Development Project was launched in Andhra Pradesh to conserve water resources and improve irrigation and agricultural productivity.

Q16 Text Solution:

The statement “It is associated with modern and developed societies” is NOT associated with the barter system. Barter was an early form of trade, involving direct exchange of goods without the use of money.

Q17 Text Solution:

Pilani is an example of an educational town, as it is famous for major educational institutions like BITS Pilani.

Q18 Text Solution:

Seaport / Airport	Country
Darwin	Australia
New Orleans	U.S.A
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Yokohama	Japan



Q19 Text Solution:

Rural settlements derive their life support and basic economic needs mainly from primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, etc.

Q20 Text Solution:

Autobahns are the highways of Germany, famous for their high-quality road network and sections without a general speed limit.

Q21 Text Solution:

The major mineral found in Durg, Dantewada and Bailadila regions is iron ore. The Bailadila range is especially famous for high-quality iron ore deposits.

Q22 Text Solution:

According to Census 2011, the population size in descending order is:
Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal.

Q23 Text Solution:

The famous boat race Vallamkali is held every year in the backwaters of Kerala. It is an important cultural and tourism event of the state.

Q24 Text Solution:

Milpa is the name given to shifting cultivation practiced in Central America and Mexico.

Q25 Text Solution:

The Swachh Bharat Mission was introduced by the Government of India as part of urban renewal efforts to improve sanitation, hygiene, and overall quality of life in urban slums and cities.

Q26 Text Solution:

Clustered settlements have houses built close to each other forming a compact area. The residential area is clearly separated from surrounding farmlands, and the streets and houses often show a recognisable pattern. Statement (D) is incorrect because names like *panna, para, palli, nagla and dhani* are used for hamleted or dispersed settlements, not clustered ones.

Q27 Text Solution:

The cities located on the Trans-Canadian Railway route are Vancouver, Quebec and Calgary. Alice Springs is located in Australia and is not part of this railway route.

Q28 Text Solution:

North Cape Hamburg Aden Cape Town

- North Cape (Norway) lies far north near the Arctic Circle.
- Hamburg is in northern Europe (Germany).
- Aden is located in southern Arabia (Yemen).
- Cape Town lies at the southern tip of Africa.

Q29 Text Solution:

- Indian Railways was introduced in 1853.
- Air transport began between Allahabad and Naini in 1911.
- Radio broadcasting started in India by the Radio Club of Bombay in 1923.
- The IRS satellite system became operational with the launch of IRS-IA in 1988.

Q30 Text Solution:

He is engaged in a cottage industry because production is done at home with the help of family members, using simple tools, and the goods are sold in local markets or exchanged through barter.



Q31 Text Solution:

the Behavioural school of thought focuses on human perception of space, behaviour, attitudes and experiences, including how different social groups perceive and respond to space.

Q32 Text Solution:

Cultural geography has a close interface with anthropology because it studies culture, traditions, customs, lifestyle, beliefs and social practices of human societies.

Q33 Text Solution:

The construction of the Konkan Railway significantly improved connectivity along the western coastal plain of India. It connects Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka along the rugged and dissected western coastal region.

Q34 Text Solution:

National Waterway No. 1 runs from Allahabad (now Prayagraj) to Haldia. It lies on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system and is one of the longest inland waterways in India. It plays an important role in transporting bulk goods at low cost and supports inland water transport development.

Q35 Text Solution:

Dharavi is located in Mumbai, which is in the state of Maharashtra. It is one of the largest slums in Asia. Dharavi represents challenges related to housing, sanitation, overcrowding, and urban poverty.

Q36 Text Solution:

(C) High Fluctuating (B) Early Expanding (D) Late Expanding (A) Low Fluctuating
According to Demographic Transition Theory, population growth passes through four stages:

1. High Fluctuating Stage – High birth rate and high death rate (pre-industrial society).
2. Early Expanding Stage – High birth rate but declining death rate (due to medical and sanitation improvements).
3. Late Expanding Stage – Declining birth rate and low death rate.
4. Low Fluctuating Stage – Low birth rate and low death rate (stable or slow population growth).

Q37 Text Solution:

The Mediterranean region is known for its pleasant and moderate climate, with mild winters and warm summers.

Q38 Text Solution:

List-I	
List-I	Type of Farming
(A) Prairies of North America	(III) Commercial Grain Farming
(B) Eastern North America	(I) Mixed Farming
(C) New Zealand	(II) Dairy Farming
(D) North Africa (Tunisia to Atlantic Coast)	(IV) Mediterranean Agriculture



Q39 Text Solution:

the period 1901–1921 is called the stationary or stagnant phase of India's population growth. During this time, both birth rate and death rate were high. Frequent famines, epidemics (like plague and influenza), and poor medical facilities caused high mortality, resulting in very low population growth.

The year 1921 is known as the "Year of Great Divide" in Indian demographic history

Q40 Text Solution:

Developed countries are withdrawing from mining, processing and refining activities mainly due to high labour costs and strict environmental regulations.

Q41. Text Solution:

Crude oil obtained from oil wells contains impurities like water, sand and other unwanted substances. It must be refined in refineries before it can be used as petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc.

Q42. Text Solution:

Mumbai High is an offshore oilfield located about 160 km off the coast of Mumbai. It was discovered in 1973 and started production in 1976, becoming India's major petroleum producing region.

Q43. Text Solution:

Petroleum is a major source of energy for automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its by-products are used in petrochemical industries to manufacture fertilisers, synthetic rubber, medicines, cosmetics, etc.

Q44. Text Solution:

Kalol is one of the important oilfields of Gujarat. Other major oilfields of Gujarat include Ankaleshwar and Mehsana.

Q45. Text Solution:

Petroleum by-products are processed in petrochemical industries. They are used to manufacture synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, soap, cosmetics, lubricants, wax, vaseline, medicines, etc.



Q46. Text Solution:

WTO has been criticised because:

- Influential nations focus more on their own commercial interests.
- Free trade is believed to widen the gap between rich and poor countries.

Q47. Text Solution:

GATT was formed in 1948 to reduce high customs tariffs and other trade barriers in order to promote free international trade.

Q48. Text Solution:

The objectives of WTO are:

- To set rules for the global trading system.
- To resolve disputes between member nations.

Q49. Text Solution:

WTO was officially established on 1st January 1995 after the transformation of GATT.

Q50. Text Solution:

WTO has been criticised for ignoring:

- Worker's rights
- Environmental issues
- Child labour

Globalisation is not ignored; WTO actually promotes global trade and globalisation.



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