

CUET (UG) Exam Paper 2023

National Testing Agency

Held on 22nd May 2023

GEOGRAPHY

Solved

(This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only)

Max. Marks: 200

Time allowed: 45 Minutes

General Instructions:

- The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
- The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
- Marking Scheme of the test:
 - Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - Any incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

1. Which of the following is a mining town?

- (1) Hugli (2) Ambala
(3) Jharia (4) Satna

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: Most of India's coal comes from Jharia. Jharia coal mines are India's most important storehouse of prime coke coal used in blast furnaces, it consists of 23 large underground and nine large open cast mines.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

2. Age-Sex pyramid of which country is bell shaped ?

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

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation: A bell-shaped age pyramid represents stable population with almost equal numbers of young, and middle-aged individuals.

Explanation: Headquarters will always be located in one of the members of the particular Nations/States. For example, Jakarta, the Capital of Indonesia, wherein Indonesia were among the Five members who founded ASEAN.

3. Match List - I with List - II:

List - I Regional Trade Blocks		List - II Headquarters	
(A)	Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	(I)	Minsk
(B)	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	(II)	Vienna
(C)	European Union (EU)	(III)	Jakarta
(D)	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	(IV)	Brussels

4. The concept of Neo-determinism was introduced by which one of the following option:

- (1) Ratzel (2) Ellen C. Semple
(3) Vidal de la Blache (4) Griffith Taylor

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation: Ratzel was the founder of Anthropogeography, Ellen C. Semple-Environmental determinism, Vidal de la Blache- Possibilism and Griffith Taylor-Neo-determinism or Stop and Go determinism.

5. Identify the correct statements about Hugli Industrial Region.

- (A) Located along Hugli River
- (B) Kolkata - Haora form the nucleus of this region
- (C) Establishment of first Jute Mill in 1835
- (D) Partition of the country in 1947 affected it adversely

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: The first jute mill was established at Rishra, on the River Hooghly near Calcutta in 1855 when Mr. George Acland brought jute spinning machinery from Dundee.

6. Cities act as nodes of:

- (1) Social growth
- (2) Economic growth
- (3) Psychological growth
- (4) Environmental growth

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: Cities act as nodes of economic growth; provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials.

7. Match List - I with List - II

List - I Pillars of Human Development		List - II Characteristics	
(A)	Equity	(I)	Building capabilities in people
(B)	Sustainability	(II)	Equal access to opportunities for all
(C)	Productivity	(III)	To have the power to make choices
(D)	Empowerment	(IV)	Continuity in availability of opportunities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

8. Which of the following is transported through 'Big Inch' pipeline?

- (1) Milk
- (2) Petroleum
- (3) Water
- (4) LPG

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: The 'Big Inch' Pipeline transports petroleum. The big inch, little big inch are collectively known as Inch pipelines.

9. Gross National Happiness (GNH) is used as the measure of the country's progress in which one of the following country?

- (1) Nepal
- (2) Bhutan
- (3) China
- (4) Cambodia

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: GNH is a measure of economic and moral progress that Bhutan introduced in 1970's as alternative to Gross Domestic Product.

10. Match List - I with List - II

List - I Water ways		List - II Stretch	
(A)	National Waterway 1	(I)	Kakinada - Puducherry
(B)	National Waterway 2	(I)	Allahabad - Haldia
(C)	National Waterway 3	(III)	Sadiya - Dhubri
(D)	National Waterway 4	(IV)	Kottapuram - Kollam

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation: National Waterway 1 refers to Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hugli river system, National Waterway 2 refers to River Brahmaputra, National Waterway 3 refers to West Coast Canal, and National Waterway 4 stretch along River Godavari and Krishna River.

11. Which of the following is NOT an urban strategy outlined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ?

- (1) Reducing air pollution
- (2) Providing employment to youths
- (3) Increasing shelter for urban poor
- (4) Provision of basic urban services

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: UNDP mandate to end poverty, build domestic governance, rule of law and inclusive institution.

12. The largest slum of Asia out of the following is:

- (1) Dharavi
- (2) Azadpur
- (3) Ghazipur
- (4) Andheri

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation: Dharavi is a suburb in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. It has often been considered to be one of the world's largest slums. Dharavi has an area of just over 2.39 square kilometres (0.92 sq mi; 590 acres) and a population of about 1,000,000.

13. Arrange the following approaches of Human Geography according to their development in a chronological order.

- (A) Spatial Organisation
- (B) Exploration and Description
- (C) Regional Analysis
- (D) Areal Differentiation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: Firstly, in 1920s, Geographers and explorers started explorations and described the features or phenomenon seen or observed by them, In 1930s a real differentiation came up followed by spatial organisation in 1950s to late 1960s, Regional analysis in 1990s.

14. Identify the correct statements given about Pack Animals:

- (A) Dogs and reindeers are used in North America
- (B) Mules are preferred in the desert regions
- (C) Camels are used for caravan movement
- (D) Bullocks are used for pulling carts

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation: Pack animals include oxen, elephants, sheeps, goats, yaks and dogs. In many places, they are used for transporting loads. Mules are mainly used in mountainous terrain.

15. Identify the correct points about Human Development Report.

- (A) Since 1980, Human Development Report is published annually.
- (B) This report provides rank-wise list of all member countries.
- (C) Capability approach is one the four major approaches to human development.
- (D) Development and human poverty index are two important indices to measure human development.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: The HDI is a summary of composite measure of country's average achievements in health, education and standard of living. HDI is published annually since 1990

16. Arrange the following phases of population growth in India in a chronological order.

- (A) Steady population growth
- (B) Population explosion
- (C) Stagnant or stationary growth
- (D) Population growth slowing down gradually

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: 1891–1921 - phase of stagnant growth, 1921–1951 - phase of steady growth, 1951–1981 - phase of population explosion, 1981–2011 - phase of slowing down.

17. Geography of Leisure is a sub-field of which field of Human Geography ?

- (1) Political Geography
- (2) Economic Geography
- (3) Social Geography
- (4) Settlement Geography

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: Geography of leisure study the relationships between leisure and other social practices and behaviour related to human movement.

18. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I Approaches to Human Development		List - II Features	
(A)	Income Approach	(I)	International Labour Organisation proposed this Approach
(B)	Welfare Approach	(II)	Associated with Prof. Amartya Sen
(C)	Basic Needs Approach	(III)	One of the oldest Approach
(D)	Capability Approach	(IV)	Human beings are targets of all development activities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

19. The first cross country gas pipeline constructed by GAIL is:

- (1) Allahabad - Varanasi - Mirzapur
- (2) Mumbai - Pune
- (3) Adilabad - Nizamabad
- (4) Hazira - Vijaipur – Jagdishpur

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation: Abbreviated as HVJ Project was started in 1986.

20. The theory which stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply was propounded by whom?

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

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation: The Malthusian theory explains that human population grows more rapidly than food supply until famines, war or diseases reduce the population.

21. Which of the following water management programme is sponsored by the central government?

- (1) Neeru-Meeru
- (2) Arvary Pani Sansad
- (3) Haryali
- (4) Khushhali

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has stressed to make water conservation a peoples movement.

22. Arrange the developments in television broadcasting in a chronological order:

- (A) Television was delinked from All India Radio
- (B) Many centers became operational
- (C) Television services were extended to the backward and remote rural areas also
- (D) Television services were limited only to the National Capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

23. Which of the following is a push factor of people migration?

- (1) Better job opportunities
- (2) Poverty
- (3) High wages
- (4) Better educational facilities

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: Push factors refer to the factors which pushes the population out from an area. The common push factors are low productivity, unemployment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities and underdevelopment.

24. Arrange the following sea ports from north to south direction according to their location.

- (A) Durban (B) London
- (C) North Cape (D) Mombasa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

25. Which is the unit of measuring sound intensity?

- (1) Decibels (2) Decimeter
- (3) Centimeter (4) Micrometer

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation: dB is the symbol of decibels Decimeter, Centimeter and micrometer used for measuring distances.

26. Industries that largely depend on component parts that can be obtained from anywhere, are called:

- (1) Footloose industries
- (2) Agro-industries
- (3) Small scale industries
- (4) Mechanised industries

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation: A footloose industry is not tied to any particular location and can relocate to another place without effect from factors of production such as resources, land, labour, and capital .

27. Among the following States of India, which one has the lowest female literacy according to 2011?

- (1) Jharkhand
- (2) Bihar
- (3) Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Chhattisgarh

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: According to the census of 2011, Bihar literacy rate is 53.33%, Jharkhand 55.42%, Uttar Pradesh 57.18% and Chhattisgarh 60.24%.

28. Identify the correct points about urban settlements in the world.

- (A) London is the first Million City of the world
- (B) Paris was the second city to reach the million mark in 1850
- (C) By 1982, the number of million cities rose to 375
- (D) By 2017, 54 percent people of the world were living in urban areas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

29. Which of the following is NOT applicable to sugar industry ?

- (1) Weight losing raw material
- (2) Maharashtra produces more than one third of total sugar production in the country
- (3) Sugar industry runs throughout the year equally
- (4) Agro-based industry

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: During monsoon, sugarcane transportation and harvesting is difficult.

30. Indian Railways has been grouped into which of the following zones ?

- (1) 14
- (2) 15
- (3) 16
- (4) 21

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

31. Identify the correct statements about Indian Ports.

- (A) Mumbai is a natural harbour and the biggest port of the country
- (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru port was developed to relieve the pressure at Kandla port
- (C) Kolkata port is located on River Hugli, 128 km away from sea
- (D) Vishakhapatnam is a land-locked harbour

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: JNP (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) also known as Nhava Seva Port is the largest container port developed to relieve Mumbai Port.

32. Match List - I with List - II

List-I Steel Plants		List - II Inputs	
(A)	Tata Iron and Steel Plant	(I)	Hydropower from Jog fall
(B)	Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Plant	(II)	Jharia coalfield
(C)	Rourkela Steel Plant	(III)	Korba coalfield
(D)	Bhilai Steel Plant	(IV)	Iron ore from Noamundi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

33. The activity solely dependent upon animals, is called:

- (1) Hunting and Gathering
- (2) Pastoralism
- (3) Shifting Agriculture
- (4) Commercial Agriculture

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: Pastoralism is also called animal husbandry; it deals with rearing of livestock.

34. Which waterway serves eastern Europe?

- (1) Mississippi waterway
- (2) The Great Lakes waterway
- (3) Rhine waterway
- (4) Danube waterway

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation: Danube is second longest river in Europe after Volga of Russia. Rhine waterway serves western Europe, Mississippi and Great lakes waterway are in America.

35. Which of the following help in getting better insight into the Human-Land ratio in terms of pressure of population on total cultivable land ?

- (1) Physiological density
- (2) Population density
- (3) Relative density
- (4) Absolute density

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

- 36.** "Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many."

The remark signifies that population of Asia is _____.

- (1) Densely distributed
- (2) Sparsely distributed
- (3) Evenly distributed
- (4) Unevenly distributed

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation: The unequal distribution is mainly due to uneven distribution of geographical, social, cultural and economic factors.

- 37.** Which of the following development projects has been taken up by National Highway Authority of India?

- (1) Border Roads
- (2) State Highways
- (3) Golden Quadrilateral
- (4) Rural Roads

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways connecting India's metropolitan cities Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

- 38.** Arrange the following Million Cities from smallest to largest according to the population size.

- (A) Greater Mumbai
- (B) Surat
- (C) Agra
- (D) Chennai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

- 39.** Which of the following is the largest linguistic group of India ?

- (1) Sino-Tibetan
- (2) Indo-European
- (3) Austric
- (4) Dravidian

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: Indo-European Groups include Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi and Gujarati.

- 40.** Rural settlements are NOT classified on the basis of:

- (1) Areal extent
- (2) Setting
- (3) Functions
- (4) Forms or shapes

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

- 41.** Read the given passage and answer the question :

Plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. The characteristic features of this type of farming are large estates or plantations, large capital investment, managerial and technical support, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour, and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa. The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies. Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines. The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia. Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans. Today, ownership of the majority of plantations has passed into the hands of the government or the nationals of the countries concerned.

Which of the following is NOT a plantation crop?

- (1) Sugarcane
- (2) Coffee
- (3) Rubber
- (4) Rice

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation: Plantation crops are perennial crops that are grown on a large scale. Rice is a food crop.

42. Which type of cultivation was introduced by European colonizers?

- (1) Kolkoz
- (2) Viticulture
- (3) Plantation
- (4) Mixed farming

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: Plantation agriculture was introduced by European whereas, Kolkoz was introduced by Soviet Union, Viticulture is a speciality of Mediterranean region and Mixed farming is popular across different parts of the world (e.g. NW Europe, E North America and parts of Eurasia).

43. Who established banana plantation in West Indies?

- (1) French
- (2) British
- (3) Dutch
- (4) Spanish

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

44. Who have invested heavily in coconut plantation in Philippines?

- (1) British and Germans
- (2) Spanish and Americans
- (3) Spanish and Germans
- (4) British and Americans

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

45. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of plantation agriculture?

- (1) Large estates
- (2) Mechanised agriculture
- (3) Single crop specialisation
- (4) Scientific method of cultivation

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: Mechanised agriculture is a characteristics of extensive subsistence farming.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the question:

The new Industrial Policy was announced in 1991. The major objectives of this policy were to build on the gains already made, correct the distortions or weaknesses that have crept in, maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness.

Within this policy, measures initiated are: abolition of industrial licensing, free entry to foreign technology, foreign investment policy, access to capital market, open trade, abolition of phased manufacturing programme, and liberalised industrial location programme. The Policy has three main dimensions: liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

46. New Industrial Policy was announced during which year?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1989 | (2) 1990 |
| (3) 1991 | (4) 1992 |

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

47. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of New Industrial Policy?

- (1) Liberalisation
- (2) Centralisation
- (3) Privatisation
- (4) Globalization

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation: New Industrial Policy removed the restrictions of central government from private sector, i.e., no prior approval of central government is required

48. Which measures were NOT initiated under New Industrial Policy ?

- (1) Ban on foreign investment
- (2) Free entry to foreign technology
- (3) Access to capital market
- (4) Abolition of industrial licensing

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

49. Which is NOT a major objective of New Industrial Policy ?

- (1) To correct the existing weaknesses
- (2) To maintain a sustained growth in productivity
- (3) To consolidate the landholdings for better productivity
- (4) To attain international competitiveness

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation: To consolidate landholdings for better productivity is under Agricultural Land consolidation/land reform of India.

50. Which one of the following is a threshold limit of assets for industrial investment under New Industrial Policy ?

- (1) ₹50 crore
- (2) ₹100 crore
- (3) ₹500 crore
- (4) No limit

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

□□□

CUET Question Paper 2022

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

15th July 2022—Slot-2

Geography

[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Test only]

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 45 Mins.

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
 - b. Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no. mark (0).

1. Out of the given options choose the most appropriate one to define 'Density of Population'.

- (a) Number of live births in a year per thousand of population.
- (b) Change in number of persons of a territory during a specific period of time.
- (c) Ratio between the number of women and men in the population.
- (d) Number of persons living in per square km of an area.

Sol. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Density of Population, is expressed as number of persons living in per square km of an area.

2. In Indonesia and Malaysia, shifting cultivation is known by which of the following names?

- (a) Jhuming
- (b) Milpa
- (c) Ladang
- (d) Viticulture

Sol. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In Indonesia and Malaysia Shifting Cultivation is known as Ladang.

3. In which of the following countries, Ruhr industrial region is located?

- (a) France
- (b) Spain
- (c) Germany
- (d) England

Sol. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Ruhr industrial region in Germany is one of the major coal-field regions. It is also famous for Iron and Steel Production.

4. Industry producing raw materials for other industries is known by which of the following?

- (a) Basic industry
- (b) Small scale industry
- (c) Cottage industry
- (d) Food processing industry

Sol. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Industry producing raw materials for other industries is known as Basic Industry.

5. Since which year radio broadcasting started in India for the first time?

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1923
- (c) 1916
- (d) 1925

Sol. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Radio Broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay.

6. Which of the following is the longest highway in India?

- (a) NH-1
- (b) NH-2
- (c) NH-8
- (d) NH-7

Sol. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: It is 2369 km long road and longest National Highway of India and are of the major Road Networks between North and South India.

7. Name the telecommunication service, which is not considered as "Mass Media"?

(a) Mobile phone (b) Radio
(c) TV (d) Newspaper

Sol. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: T.V Rustic and Newspaper are telecommunication services which are considered as(metin). Internet is modern mass metioa not phone.

8. In which of the following period negative growth rate of population was recorded in India?

(a) 1901-1911 (b) 1911-1921
(c) 1951-1961 (d) 1971-1981

Sol. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of Stagnant or Stationary phase of growth of India's "Population, Since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921 .

9. Which one of the following is the length of Panama Canal?

(a) 160 Km (b) 72 Km
(c) 117 Km (d) 195 Kin

Sol. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Panama Canal is 72 km long.

10. 'Neeru - Meeru' a watershed development and management programme is associated with which of the following?

(a) Rajasthan (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Haryana

Sol. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Neeru - Meru means "Water and you'. It is a Watershed development and management Programme associated with Andhra Pradesh.

11. The Big Trunk Route runs through which of the following?

(a) The North Atlantic Ocean
(b) The Mediterranean - Indian Ocean
(c) The South Atlantic Ocean
(d) The South Pacific Ocean

Sol. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Big Trunk Route runs through the North Atlantic Ocean. It links North eastern USA and North Western Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world.

12. A geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at which of the following places?

(a) Okhla in Delhi
(b) Tarapur in Maharashtra
(c) Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh
(d) Narora in Uttar Pradesh

Sol. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In India, a geothermal energy plant has been Commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

13. Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during which five year plan in India?

(a) Fourth (b) Second
(c) Sixth (d) Fifth

Sol. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This Programme was initiated during the fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets.

14. Who among the following is the author of "The Population Bomb"?

(a) Peter Hagget (b) Ehrlich
(c) A. N. Strahler (d) Thomas Malthus

Sol. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The author of 'The Population Bomb' was Ehrlich, he wrote this publication in 1968.

15. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched by the Government of India is a part of-

(a) Rural renewal mission
(b) Rural souchalaya mission
(c) Urban renewal mission
(d) Urban souchalaya mission

Sol. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Swatch Bharat Mission (SBM) is a the Urban Renewal Mission launched by the Government of India do improve the quality of life in urbon slums.

16. Which one of the following state of India has the lowest rank in the human development index according to Indian National Human Development Report 2011?