

Section : Geography

**Q.1 Match List-I with List-II**

List-I (Religious Groups) List-II (Areas of Their Major Concentration)

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) Sikhs      | (I) Rajasthan |
| (B) Christians | (II) Punjab   |
| (C) Buddhist   | (III) Goa     |
| (D) Jains      | (IV) Sikkim   |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.2 The ports used for refueling, watering and taking food items are called**

1. Naval Ports
2. Entrepot Ports
3. Packet Station
4. Ports of Call

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.3 Identify correct statements about level of urbanisation in India.**

- (A) The level of urbanisation in India is quite low in comparison to developed countries.
- (B) Total urban population has increased three-fold during the twentieth century.
- (C) Chandigarh was developed as administrative headquarter after independence.
- (D) On the basis of population the Census of India classifies urban centres into six classes.

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.4 WTO headquarter is located at \_\_\_\_\_, Switzerland.**

1. Minsk
2. Brussels
3. Vienna

**4. Geneva**

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.5 Name the country that officially proclaims the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.**

- 1. Singapore
- 2. Nepal
- 3. Japan
- 4. Bhutan

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.6 In the Northern States of India, which of the following crop is grown in the Rabi Season?**

- 1. Rice
- 2. Cotton
- 3. Wheat
- 4. Bajra

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.7 Major characteristics of hunting and gathering are:**

- (A) It often involves primitive societies, who depend on plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.
- (B) This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment.
- (C) No surplus is produced.
- (D) This is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared.

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.8 Match LIST-I with LIST-II**

**List-I (Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation Region) List-II (Country)**

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Velds             | (I) Australia      |
| (B) Pampas            | (II) New Zealand   |
| (C) Downs             | (III) South Africa |
| (D) Canterbury Plains | (IV) Argentina     |

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.9** Arrange the following seaports located on the west coast of India from north to south.

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) New Mangalore
- (C) Marmagao
- (D) Kochchi

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.10** Which of the following ports are natural harbours?

- (A) Kochchi Port
- (B) Chennai Port
- (C) Marmagao Port
- (D) Mumbai Port

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.11** In the following identify the statement which is NOT correct about Indian crops.

1. Rice is a crop of tropical humid areas.
2. Wheat is primarily a crop of temperate zone.
3. Maize is a food as well as fodder crop.
4. Rapeseed and mustard comprise several pulses.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.12** Some coffee Fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by:

1. Europeans
2. South Africans
3. Japanese
4. Red Indians

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.13

List-I (Definition / Concept)

(A) "Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface".

(B) "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth".

(C) A middle path between the two ideas of Environmentalism and Possibilism.

(D) "Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it".

List-II  
(Thinker)

(I)  
Blache

(II)  
Ratzel

(III)  
Semple

(IV)  
Taylor

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) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.14 The characteristics of the National Highways Authority of India are:

(A) It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.

(B) It has the responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of National Highways.

(C) It constructs and maintains the border roads in the country.

(D) It was operationalised in 1995.

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.15 Identify the characteristics of minerals.

(A) These are unevenly distributed over space.

(B) There is an inverse relationship in the quality and quantity of minerals.

(C) All minerals are exhaustible over time.

(D) Non-metallic minerals are always organic in nature.

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.16 Match LIST-I with LIST-II**

List-I (Nuclear Power Project) List-II (State)

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Tarapur   | (I) Maharashtra |
| (B) Kalpakkam | (II) Tamil Nadu |
| (C) Kaiga     | (III) Gujarat   |
| (D) Kakrapar  | (IV) Karnataka  |

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.17 The Limits to Growth was published in \_\_\_\_\_**

- 1. 1972
- 2. 1968
- 3. 1987
- 4. 1970

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.18 Match LIST-I with LIST-II**

List-I (Railway Zone) List-II (Headquarter)

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) North Eastern | (I) Hajipur       |
| (B) South Central | (II) Jaipur       |
| (C) East Central  | (III) Gorakhpur   |
| (D) North Western | (IV) Secunderabad |

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.19 Geographers of which country describe the 'state/country' as a 'living organism'?**

- 1. France
- 2. Germany
- 3. Great Britain
- 4. India

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.20** Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have \_\_\_\_\_ type of settlements.

1. agglomerated
2. hamleted
3. dispersed or isolated
4. fragmented

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.21** Which of the followings are main basis of international trade?

- (A) Differences in national resources.
- (B) Direction of trade.
- (C) Differences in stages of economic development.
- (D) Extent of foreign investment.

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.22** Arrange the following means of communication from ancient to modern in order of their development:

- (A) Landline phone
- (B) Communication through internet
- (C) Letter
- (D) Television

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.23** Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of foot loose industries?

1. They are not dependent on any specific raw material.
2. They produce in small quantities and also employ a small labour force.
3. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household.
4. These are generally not polluting industries.

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

**Q.24 Which of the following is the Indian communication satellite?**

1. Cartosat
2. Landsat
3. SPOT
4. INSAT

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.25 \_\_\_\_\_ has been constructed to relieve the pressure at Chennai port.**

1. Paradwip Port
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
3. Ennore Port
4. Kandla Port

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.26 Arrange the following states of India in descending order as per their population density in 2011.**

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

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

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

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.27 Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Atal Tunnel?**

1. It is built in the Shivalik Ranges of the Himalayas.
2. It was built by the Border Road Organisation.
3. It connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti Valley.
4. It is the World's Longest Highway Tunnel.

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.28 Which of the following is NOT the main cause of noise pollution?**

1. Mechanised construction work
2. Automobiles
3. Loudspeakers used in various festivals
4. Combustion of fossil fuels

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.29** Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Haryali ?

1. It is a Watershed Development Project.
2. Project is executed by Gram Panchayats with People's Participation.
3. It aims to enable rural population to conserve water.
4. The project focuses only on the well-being of females.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.30** Arrange the following iron-ore mines from north to south

- (A) Bailadila
- (B) Mayurbhanj
- (C) Kudremukh
- (D) Ratnagiri

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.31** \_\_\_\_\_ includes 168 km of west coast canal along with Champakara canal.

1. NW 1
2. NW 2
3. NW 4
4. NW 3

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.32** Arrange the following according to stages of demographic transition.

- (A) High fluctuating
- (B) Early expanding
- (C) Late expanding
- (D) Low fluctuating

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

**Q.33** The movement from the plains to the mountains in summer and back in winter in search of pastures is the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_

1. Commercial Livestock Rearing
2. Nomadic Herding
3. Ranching
4. Shifting Cultivation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.34** Identify the Industry which is based on forest raw material.

1. Paper industry
2. Leather industry
3. Woollen textile industry
4. Jute industry

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.35** Which one of the following is a correct statement?

1. Natural growth of population depends on births, deaths and migration.
2. Crude death rates can not be more than crude birth rates.
3. Growth rate of population is the change of population expressed in percentage.
4. Migration is not a component of population change.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.36** The collection, production and dissemination of information are the characteristics of activities.

1. Tertiary
2. Quaternary
3. Secondary
4. Primary

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.37** 'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are related to which of the following?

1. Varieties of Coffee
2. Zaid crops
3. Variety of rice grown in Kerala
4. Three crops of rice grown in West Bengal

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.38** Suez Canal act as a linkage between \_\_\_\_\_ sea and \_\_\_\_\_ sea.

1. Mediterranean, Atlantic

2. Red, Arabian
3. Mediterranean, Red
4. Dead, Black

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.39** Arrange the following countries of the world in descending order on the basis of their population size.

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) Japan
- (D) U.S.A.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.40** Type of Town Example

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Cultural Town       | (I) Saharanpur |
| (B) Administrative Town | (II) Bokaro    |
| (C) Commercial Town     | (III) Varanasi |
| (D) Industrial Town     | (IV) New Delhi |

Match LIST-I with LIST-II

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.41** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO

partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

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

1. Northernmost
2. Southernmost
3. Easternmost
4. Westernmost

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.42** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

Which among following was NOT used by Bhils to revitalise common property resources.

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

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.43** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

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

- 1. Southernmost
- 2. Westernmost
- 3. Northernmost
- 4. Easternmost

Options

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.44** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet

of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

The watershed management programmes which have been successfully implemented in Jhabua are funded by \_\_\_\_\_

1. Ministry of Tourism
2. Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture
3. Ministry of Road Transport and Highway
4. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.45** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

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

1. Bhils
2. Munda
3. Santhal
4. Meena

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

**Q.46** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the provision of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

Revert to Original

\_\_\_\_\_ is related to the service sector.

1. Dairy farming
2. Weaving
3. Teaching
4. Iron smelting

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.47** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the provision of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

\_\_\_\_\_ facility is NOT included in exchange.

1. Communication
2. Transport
3. Production

#### 4. Trade

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.48** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

Identify the statement which is NOT correct with reference to tertiary activities.

1. They are related to service sector.
2. The tertiary production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'.
3. They depend on specialised skills.
4. They involve production of tangible goods.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.49** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on

specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

In a developed country majority of the workers are engaged in \_\_\_\_\_ activities.

1. quinary
2. primary
3. secondary
4. tertiary

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.50** Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

In the initial stage of economic development \_\_\_\_\_ workers share is larger in employment.

1. quinary
2. quaternary
3. primary
4. tertiary

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4