

Section : Geography

**Q.1** The Amazon Rainforest is located in which of the following continent?

1. Africa
2. South America
3. North America
4. Asia

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.2** \_\_\_\_\_ is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary.

1. Deendayal Port
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
3. New Mangalore Port
4. Marmagao Port

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.3** \_\_\_\_\_ connects Western Europe and North America with Australia, New Zealand and the scattered Pacific islands via the Panama Canal.

1. The North Pacific Sea Route
2. The South Pacific Sea Route
3. The Southern Atlantic Sea Route
4. The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean Sea Route

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.4** These activities involve the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Identify the activities:

1. Quinary activities
2. Secondary Activities
3. Quaternary activities
4. Tertiary activities

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.5** Identify the challenges in society with regard to adolescent populations

- (A) Illiteracy - particularly female illiteracy
- (B) Low intake of nutrients
- (C) Low maternal mortality rates
- (D) Drug abuse and alcoholism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.6** Arrange the following geographical approaches in chronological order?

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.7** Cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak , Gurugram, located in proximity to the Metropolitan city of Delhi are also known as :

1. Functional towns
2. Administrative towns
3. Commercial towns
4. Satellite towns

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.8** Arrange the following states of India in descending order according to their total population.

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.9** Which of the following regions is NOT associated with mediterranean agriculture?

1. Southern California
2. North Western Europe
3. Central Chile
4. South Western parts of Australia

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.10** Match List-I with List-II

List-I            List-II  
Coal Mine       State

- (A) Singarauli (I) Tamil Nadu  
(B) Singareni (II) Jharkhand  
(C) Neyveli (III) Madhya Pradesh  
(D) Jharia (IV) Andhra Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (1), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (1), (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.11** The Census of India, 1991, defines urban settlements as all places which have the following:

- (A) Have a minimum population of 5000 persons  
(B) At least 75 percent of male workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits  
(C) People derive their life support from land-based economic activities  
(D) Density of population is atleast 400 persons per square kilometer

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.12** Which of the following causes land degradation ?

1. Rotation of crops
2. Afforestation
3. Dumping of Industrial waste
4. Applying organic manure

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.13** Identify the odd one on the basis of the scale of communication?

1. Television
2. Radio
3. Letters
4. Cinema

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.14** Long staple (American) cotton grown in north-western parts of India is called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Bitty cotton
2. Indian cotton
3. Narma
4. Golden Fibre

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.15 Match List-I with List-II**

**List-I**

Fields of Human Geography

(A) Social Geography

(B) Political Geography

(C) Settlement Geography

(D) Population Geography

**List-II**

Interface with Sister Human Disciplines of Social Sciences

(I) Anthropology

(II) Psephology

(III) Demography

(IV) Urban/Rural Planning

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.16 \_\_\_\_\_ is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.**

- 1. Neeru-Meeru
- 2. Haryali
- 3. Arvary Pani Sansad
- 4. Atal Bhujal Yojana

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.17 In a country 350,000 people reside over an area of thousand square kilometer. The density of population of the country is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- 1. 3500 person/sq km
- 2. 35 person/sq km
- 3. 350 person/sq km
- 4. 1500 person/sq mile

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.18 The characteristic features of Commercial Livestock Rearing are :**

- (A) Movement in search of pastures is undertaken.
- (B) It is practiced on permanent ranches.
- (C) Only one type of animal is reared.
- (D) Rearing of animals is organised on a scientific basis.

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.19** Arrange the following countries in ascending order according to their population.

- (A) India  
(B) Pakistan  
(C) USA  
(D) Mexico

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2  
3. 3  
4. 4

**Q.20** The over-use of groundwater resources in some states of India has led to which of the following:

- (A) the integrated development of rain-fed areas  
(B) decline in groundwater table  
(C) increased fluoride concentration  
(D) an increase in the concentration of arsenic.

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.21** Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

Approaches to Human Development

Parameters

(A) Income Approach

(I) Building human abilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources

(B) Welfare Approach

(II) People are not participants in development but only passive recipients

(C) Basic Needs Approach

(III) The oldest approaches to human development

(D) Capability Approach

(IV) This approach was proposed by the International Labour Organisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q.22** Calculate the actual change in the population of a place reporting 700 births, 200 deaths and 300 people immigration and 100 people emigration in a particular year.

1. 700
2. 400
3. 1000
4. 200

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.23** Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of market gardening and horticulture?

1. It specializes in the cultivation of high-value crops.
2. It is both labour and capital intensive
3. The farmers pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour.
4. High value products are solely for the urban markets.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.24** Arrange the major events of mass communication in ascending order according to their set up year.

- (A) Radio Club of Bombay
- (B) All India Radio
- (C) Akashwani
- (D) T.V. Services

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.25** Identify the geographer who defined Human Geography as "The study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth."

1. Ratzel
2. Semple
3. Blache
4. Karl Ritter

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.26** Which of the following regions has the least network of air routes ?

1. South East Asia
2. Western Europe
3. Eastern U.S.A.
4. 10-35 degree latitudes in the southern hemisphere

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.27** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of air transport?

1. It is the fastest means of transportation
2. It is preferred by passengers for long-distance travel.
3. It is used extensively to transport liquids and gases.
4. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.28** Which of the following characteristics is NOT associated with small scale manufacturing?

1. It uses highly qualified skilled labour.
2. It uses semi-skilled labour.
3. It is based on simple power-driven machines.
4. It uses local raw materials.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.29** The first population Census in India was conducted in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1872
2. 1891
3. 1875
4. 1873

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.30** The Konkan Railway route passes through \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Rajasthan
4. Maharastra

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.31** Which of the following is NOT a part of the Great Lakes?

1. Superior
2. Huron
3. Ontario
4. Volga

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.32** Match List-I with List-II

List-I

Functional Class

List-II

Towns

**List-I**

- (A) Transport Cities
- (B) Garrison Cantonment Towns
- (C) Educational Towns
- (D) Mining Towns

**List-II**

- (I) Ankaleshwar
- (II) Vishakhapatnam
- (III) Jalandhar
- (IV) Pilani

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

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.33** A geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at \_\_\_\_\_ in Himachal Pradesh.

- 1. Manikaran
- 2. Manali
- 3. Nathpa - Jhakhri
- 4. Mandi

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.34** Arrange the following copper mines of India in west to east direction.

- (A) Khetri
- (B) Alwar
- (C) Balaghat
- (D) Singhbhum

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.35** Identify the statements which explain the characteristics of the second stage of demographic transition theory.

- (A) Fertility remains high in the beginning of this stage
- (B) Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality.
- (C) The population is either stable or grows slowly
- (D) The net addition to the population is high.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

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

**Q.36** Maracaibo in Venezuela and Tripoli in Lebanon are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Tanker ports
2. Naval ports
3. Inland ports
4. Ferry ports

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.37** Identify the push factor of migration from following options.

1. Socio-economic backwardness
2. Better job opportunities
3. Peace and stability
4. Pleasant Climate

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.38** Land-use records in India are maintained by \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Survey of India
2. Land Revenue Department
3. Forest Department
4. Home department of every state

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.39** In the Census of India, a main worker is a person who works for atleast \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 153 days in a year.
2. 173 days in a year.
3. 183 days in a year.
4. 193 days in a year.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.40** Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

Modern Indian Language Family Main Speech Areas

(A) Dravidian

(I) Karnataka

(B) Indo-European

(II) Nicobar Islands

(C) Austric

(III) Rajasthan

(D) Sino-Tibetan

(IV) Arunachal Pradesh

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

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of technopolies.

1. Silicon Forest
2. San Francisco
3. Seattle
4. Vancouver

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

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

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

\_\_\_\_\_ workers make up a large share of the total workforce in high-technology industry.

1. Blue Collar
2. White Collar
3. Golden Collar
4. Green Collar

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

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

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering

character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Which of the following is not an example of high-tech industries?

1. Robotics on the assembly line
2. Computer-Aided Design
3. All industries owned and managed by governments.
4. Electronic controls of smelting and refining processes

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called

1. Foot loose industries
2. Silicon city
3. Megalopolis
4. Technopolies

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new

chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacturing of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character is the feature of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. High technology industry
2. House hold industry
3. Small scale industry
4. Large scale industry

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

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

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Hazira is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

1. North Eastern part of India
2. Northern part of India
3. Western part of India
4. Southern part of India

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

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

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India),

linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Identify the oil well situated in the Sea?

1. Naharkatiya
2. Hazira
3. Mumbai High
4. Vijaipur

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Which of the following pipeline is used to transport natural gas to the plants located in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ?

1. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline
2. Pipeline from Bina to Mathura.
3. Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni
4. Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Kanpur.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of

cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Name the agency engaged in the exploration and production of natural gas in India?

1. Gas Authority of India Limited
2. Oil India Limited
3. Indian Gas Corporation Limited
4. Indian Oil company

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Where in India was Asia's first cross-country pipeline set up ?

1. Digboi oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.
2. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline
3. Moran oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.
4. Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4