

### 1. Who is known as the father of Human Geography?

#### a) Carl Ritter

**Explanation:** Carl Ritter, a German geographer, is considered the father of human geography because he focused on the relationship between human societies and their natural environments. He believed geography should study the impact of the environment on human development and vice versa.

### 2. The term "Human Geography" was first used by:

#### a) Friedrich Ratzel

**Explanation:** Friedrich Ratzel introduced the term "Human Geography" in the late 19th century. He emphasized how the physical environment influences human behavior, forming the basis of **Environmental Determinism**.

### 3. Which of the following is not a branch of Human Geography?

#### c) Climatology

**Explanation:** Climatology deals with the study of climate and weather patterns, which is part of **Physical Geography**, not Human Geography. Human Geography focuses on people, their communities, and how they interact with space and place.

### 4. The study of human adaptation to the environment is known as:

#### d) Human Ecology

**Explanation:** Human Ecology is the study of how humans interact with their environment. It includes how they adapt to, modify, or depend on environmental factors like climate, water, and land.

### 5. Who introduced the concept of "Possibilism"?

#### c) Paul Vidal de la Blache

**Explanation:** Paul Vidal de la Blache challenged the idea that environment solely controls human actions. He introduced **Possibilism**, which suggests that while nature sets certain limits, humans have the freedom to choose and adapt creatively.

### 6. Which of the following approaches is related to Human Geography?

#### d) All of the above

**Explanation:**

- **Regional Approach** focuses on studying specific areas.
  - **Systematic Approach** studies individual geographical aspects like population or economy across regions.
  - **Quantitative Approach** uses statistical methods to analyze spatial data.
- All three are important methods used in Human Geography.

**7. The dualism in geography refers to the contrast between:**

**a) Physical and Human Geography**

**Explanation:** Dualism refers to two opposing branches of geography:

- **Physical Geography** focuses on natural features like landforms and climate.
- **Human Geography** focuses on human activities, cultures, and settlements.

**8. The study of human activities and their relationship with the physical environment is called:**

**b) Human Geography**

**Explanation:** Human Geography examines how human beings interact with natural environments—how we modify, depend on, and adapt to the physical world.

**9. Which geographer proposed the "Organic Theory of the State"?**

**a) Friedrich Ratzel**

**Explanation:** Ratzel's **Organic Theory** viewed the state as a living organism that needs space (territory) to grow. This theory later influenced geopolitics and political geography.

**10. "Man shapes the environment according to his needs" is the concept of:**

**b) Possibilism**

**Explanation:** Possibilism argues that humans are not passive victims of the environment. Instead, they can shape and change the environment to suit their needs through culture, technology, and creativity.

**11. Who introduced the concept of "Neo-Determinism"?**

**a) Griffith Taylor**

**Explanation:** Griffith Taylor introduced **Neo-Determinism**, also called "Stop and Go Determinism." It accepts that the environment sets constraints, but human beings can overcome these limits using technology and planning—making it a balanced approach between Determinism and Possibilism.

**12. Which of the following is a subfield of Human Geography?**

**b) Population Geography**

**Explanation:** Population Geography is a major subfield of Human Geography. It studies population distribution, density, growth, migration, and demographic characteristics in different regions. Other subfields include cultural, urban, and political geography.

**13. The study of spatial patterns of population is a part of:**

**c) Population Geography**

**Explanation:** Population Geography deals with the spatial analysis of population—how people are spread across regions, urban vs. rural patterns, population density, and changes over time.

**14. The Quantitative Revolution in Geography began in:**

**c) 1950s**

**Explanation:** The **Quantitative Revolution** in the 1950s brought mathematical, statistical, and model-based approaches into geography. It helped make geographical analysis more scientific, objective, and precise—especially in Human Geography.

**15. Which of the following statements is true about Environmental Determinism?**

**a) The environment controls human actions**

**Explanation:** Environmental Determinism argues that natural factors like climate, terrain, and resources strictly shape how societies develop. It leaves little room for human agency and was popular before being criticized for its rigid and overly simplistic view.

**16. The main focus of Behavioral Geography is:**

**c) Decision-making processes of humans**

**Explanation:** Behavioral Geography studies how individual people perceive, respond to, and make decisions about the environment around them. It includes concepts like mental maps, perception of distance, and human behavior in space.

**17. Humanistic Geography emphasizes:**

**b) Subjective experiences and meanings**

**Explanation:** Humanistic Geography focuses on people's feelings, values, and emotional attachments to places. It studies how people create meaning through their lived experiences rather than only analyzing patterns and data.

**18. The Regional Approach in Geography was developed by:**

**b) Richard Hartshorne**

**Explanation:** Richard Hartshorne supported the **Regional Approach**, which studies geography by dividing the Earth into regions with distinct physical and cultural characteristics. He believed geography's role was to understand the uniqueness of each region.

**19. Which of the following is an example of Applied Geography?**

**a) Regional Planning**

**Explanation:** Applied Geography uses geographic knowledge to solve practical problems. **Regional Planning** applies this to design land use, manage resources, improve transportation, and guide sustainable development in regions.

**20. The study of spatial distribution of diseases is called:**

**b) Medical Geography**

**Explanation:** Medical Geography investigates the geographical spread of diseases, health care access, and health-related behaviors. It combines geography with health science to track and control disease outbreaks and improve public health systems.

**21. The concept of "Space" in Geography refers to:**

**d) Both a and b**

**Explanation:** In geography, "space" has two meanings:

- **Physical location** (a real, measurable area)
- **Social construct** (how people perceive or use that area)

This makes "space" a core concept in both physical and human geography.

**22. The study of migration patterns falls under which branch of Geography?**

**b) Population Geography**

**Explanation:** Migration—movement of people from one place to another—is a key area studied under **Population Geography**, along with birth rates, death rates, and population distribution.

**23. The gravity model in Human Geography is used to analyze:**

**b) Migration patterns**

**Explanation:** The **Gravity Model** states that larger cities attract more people, goods, and services. It is based on Newton's law of gravity and helps analyze patterns of movement, especially migration and trade.

**24. The study of land use and urban planning is a part of:**

**c) Urban Geography**

**Explanation:** Urban Geography focuses on how cities grow, how land is used, and how infrastructure (roads, housing, services) is planned. It also explores challenges like congestion, pollution, and slums.

**25. A nodal region is defined by:**

**b) A central point of interaction**

**Explanation:** A **nodal region** (also called a functional region) is organized around a central hub—like a city—and connected by transportation, communication, or economic systems (e.g., Mumbai and its suburbs).

**26. Which geographer is associated with Cultural Landscape Theory?**

**a) Carl Sauer**

**Explanation:** Carl Sauer developed the concept of the **Cultural Landscape**, emphasizing that humans shape the environment through culture. Landscapes reflect social structures, values, and practices.

**27. GIS (Geographic Information System) is used for:**

**a) Mapping and spatial analysis**

**Explanation:** **GIS** allows geographers to collect, store, analyze, and display spatial (geographic) data digitally. It's used for mapping cities, managing resources, and planning disaster responses.

**28. The term "Sense of Place" is associated with:**

**b) Humanistic Geography**

**Explanation:** "Sense of place" refers to the emotional and symbolic meanings people attach to a location. Humanistic geographers study how individuals and communities form identity through places.

**29. The core-periphery model explains:**

**a) Economic inequalities**

**Explanation:** This model shows how wealth is concentrated in "core" regions (urban, industrialized) while "periphery" regions (rural, less developed) remain poor and dependent. It's widely used in development studies.

**30. The concept of Time-Space Compression is related to:**

**a) Faster movement and communication**

**Explanation:** Time-space compression means that due to technology (trains, planes, internet), distances "feel" shorter. Things move and spread faster than before, shrinking the world metaphorically.

**31. "Mental maps" are studied in:**

**b) Behavioral Geography**

**Explanation:** Mental maps are internal representations of space in our minds—how people perceive locations, routes, and spatial relationships. Behavioral Geography studies these perceptions and how they influence decisions like commuting or migration.

**32. The study of political boundaries falls under:**

**b) Political Geography**

**Explanation:** Political Geography studies how political processes (like border-making, state formation, territorial disputes) are related to geography. It also covers boundaries, nations, and geopolitics.

**33. Which theory explains urban land use patterns?**

**a) Christaller's Central Place Theory**

**Explanation:** This theory explains how cities and towns are distributed and organized based on services. Larger cities offer more specialized services and are spaced farther apart, while smaller ones are more frequent.

**34. The Demographic Transition Model is used to study:**

**b) Population growth trends**

**Explanation:** The DTM explains how birth and death rates change over time in stages as a country develops—from high birth/death rates to low ones. It helps predict population growth and decline

**35. The Rank-Size Rule explains:**

**a) Population patterns in cities**

**Explanation:** This rule states that the 2nd largest city is half the size of the largest, the 3rd is one-third, and so on. It helps analyze urban hierarchies and balance in city size distribution.

**36. Which approach focuses on spatial interactions?**

**b) Locational Approach**

**Explanation:** The **Locational Approach** in geography focuses on spatial distribution and interaction—why things are located where they are, and how they influence each other.

**37. Which revolution led to the rapid growth of Human Geography?**

**a) Industrial Revolution**

**Explanation:** The Industrial Revolution changed settlement patterns, economic systems, and urban growth—making the study of human geography more important to understand those changes.

**38. Ethnic Geography studies:**

**b) Cultural and ethnic groups**

**Explanation:** Ethnic Geography examines the spatial distribution and movement of ethnic groups, their cultures, migration patterns, and how ethnicity affects the use of space.

**39. The study of human perception of landscapes is called: b) Perceptual Geography**

**Explanation:** Perceptual Geography analyzes how people view and emotionally respond to landscapes—important in tourism, heritage, and identity studies.

**40. The Spatial Diffusion Model explains:**

**b) Disease spread patterns**

**Explanation:** Spatial diffusion explains how phenomena (like innovations, ideas, diseases) spread across space and time. It's widely used in **Medical Geography** and epidemiology.

**41. The "Anthropocene" is used to describe:**

**a) Human impact on Earth's environment**

**Explanation:** The **Anthropocene** is a proposed geological epoch that highlights how human activity—like industrialization, deforestation, and pollution—has significantly altered the Earth's ecosystems, atmosphere, and geology.

**42. Which continent has the highest population density?**

**c) Asia**

**Explanation:** Asia is the most densely populated continent due to countries like **India, China, Bangladesh, and Indonesia** having very large populations living in limited areas.

**43. The term "population density" refers to:**

**a) The number of people per unit area**

**Explanation:** Population density is calculated as the number of people per square kilometer (or mile), helping compare how crowded or sparsely populated regions are.

**44. Which of the following countries has the highest population?**

**c) China** (*India has recently overtaken China, but data varies by year*)

**Explanation:** As per most recent data, **India** has overtaken China, but **China** had the lead for decades. These two nations are the most populous in the world.

**45. Which factor is NOT a determinant of population distribution?**

**d) Distance from the equator**

**Explanation:** While temperature varies with latitude, "distance from the equator" itself is not a direct factor. **Climate, water availability, and topography** are stronger influences on where people settle.

**46. The world's population reached 8 billion in:**

**b) 2022**

**Explanation:** According to the **United Nations**, the global population crossed **8 billion** on **November 15, 2022**.

**47. The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) describes:**

**b) Changes in birth and death rates over time**

**Explanation:** The DTM outlines how populations evolve over time with development, moving through **four or five stages**—from high birth and death rates to low ones.

**48. The country with the highest crude birth rate is likely to be found in:**

**c) Africa**

**Explanation:** Many African countries, such as **Niger** and **Somalia**, have high crude birth rates due to factors like low education, early marriage, and limited access to contraception.

**49. Which country has the lowest population density?**

**a) Canada**

**Explanation:** Canada is the **second-largest country** by area but has a **small population**, resulting in extremely low density—mostly due to its harsh northern climate.

**50. The world's least densely populated continent is:**

**c) Antarctica**

**Explanation:** Antarctica has no permanent population—only a few thousand temporary researchers—making it the **least densely populated continent** on Earth.

**51. Which of the following factors contributes most to population growth?**

**b) High birth rate and low mortality rate**

**Explanation:** When the **birth rate remains high** and **death rate decreases** (due to better healthcare, nutrition, etc.), populations grow rapidly. This is especially common in developing nations.

**52. Which factor has contributed most to global population growth in the last century?**

**b) Declining death rates**

**Explanation:** Improvements in **medicine, sanitation, and food supply** have lowered death rates significantly, leading to rapid population increase worldwide.

**53. What is the natural increase rate (NIR) of a population?**

**a) Birth rate minus death rate**

**Explanation:** NIR shows how fast a population is growing (or shrinking) **excluding migration**. It's the **difference between birth and death rates** per 1000 people.

**54. A country with a rapidly aging population is likely to have:**

**d) Both b and c**

**Explanation:** Aging populations usually mean a **declining workforce** and a **high dependency ratio**, as fewer workers support more elderly citizens (seen in Japan and some European countries).

**55. Which region has the highest rate of population growth?**

**c) Africa**

**Explanation:** Many African countries have **high fertility rates**, younger populations, and less access to family planning—leading to the fastest population growth globally.

**56. A country in Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model is characterized by:**

**c) Low birth and death rates**

**Explanation:** In **Stage 4**, both birth and death rates are low due to urbanization, better healthcare, and women's empowerment—leading to population stabilization.

**57. Which of the following is NOT a factor in determining spatial population change?**

**c) Seasonal weather changes**

**Explanation:** While extreme weather may cause short-term movement, long-term spatial change is more influenced by **economy, politics, and healthcare** than normal seasonal variations.

**58. What is the main cause of urban population growth?**

**b) Migration from rural areas**

**Explanation:** Rural-to-urban migration, driven by **job opportunities, education, and healthcare**, is the primary factor behind increasing urban populations, especially in developing countries.

**59. Which country has a shrinking population?**

**a) Japan**

**Explanation:** Japan's **low birth rate** and **aging population** have led to population decline, raising concerns about labor shortages and elderly care.

**60. Which factor is most likely to cause a decline in fertility rates?**

**b) Higher education levels for women**

**Explanation:** Educated women tend to **marry later**, have **fewer children**, and are more aware of **family planning** options—key reasons for falling fertility in many countries.

**61. The term “overpopulation” refers to:**

**a) A population exceeding the carrying capacity of its environment**

**Explanation:** Overpopulation occurs when the number of people surpasses the available resources like food, water, shelter, and jobs—leading to poverty, environmental stress, and poor living conditions.

**62. The age-sex ratio in a population pyramid shows:**

**b) The proportion of males and females in different age groups**

**Explanation:** A **population pyramid** visually displays the number of males and females in various age brackets. It helps understand population structure, growth trends, and social issues like aging or gender imbalance.

**63. Which country has the highest proportion of elderly people?**

**c) Japan**

**Explanation:** Japan has the world's oldest population, with over **28% of its people aged 65 and above**, due to high life expectancy and low birth rates.

**64. Which shape of population pyramid represents rapid population growth?**

**c) Wide base and narrow top**

**Explanation:** A **wide base** shows a large number of young people (high birth rate), and a **narrow top** shows fewer elderly—typical of developing countries with fast-growing populations.

**65. A declining birth rate would lead to:**

**b) An aging population**

**Explanation:** When fewer babies are born, the proportion of elderly increases over time, leading to population aging. This affects the workforce and increases healthcare costs.

**66. Which of the following contributes most to urban population growth?**

**b) Rural-to-urban migration**

**Explanation:** Migration from rural areas to cities is the major factor in urban population growth in most developing nations. It's driven by **better job opportunities, education, and services**.

**67. What percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas?**

**c) 60%**

**Explanation:** According to recent UN reports, over **60% of the global population** now resides in **urban areas**, a trend that is expected to increase in the coming decades.

**68. Which of the following is a reason for rural-urban migration?**

**d) All of the above**

**Explanation:** People migrate to cities for **better healthcare, jobs, education**, and other facilities. These are all **pull factors** that attract people to urban life.

**69. A high dependency ratio means:**

**d) Both a and b**

**Explanation:** A **high dependency ratio** occurs when there are many dependents (children and elderly) compared to the working-age population, placing **economic pressure** on the workforce.

**70. Which factor does NOT contribute to urbanization?**

**d) High rural birth rates**

**Explanation:** Urbanization is mainly driven by **industrialization, infrastructure, and migration**, not rural birth rates. In fact, **urban areas usually have lower birth rates** than rural areas.

**71. Which country has the highest percentage of its population living in cities?**

**d) Singapore**

**Explanation:** Singapore is a **city-state**, meaning almost **100%** of its population lives in urban areas. It's one of the most urbanized nations globally.

**72. Human Development Index (HDI) includes:**

**d) All of the above**

**Explanation:** HDI is calculated using three main indicators:

- **Life expectancy** (health)
- **Education level** (literacy, school years)
- **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita** (standard of living)

**73. Which of the following is NOT a human development indicator?**

**c) Carbon emissions**

**Explanation:** While important for environmental studies, **carbon emissions** are not used in calculating HDI. Indicators like literacy, income, and life expectancy are directly used.

**74. A country with a high HDI score is likely to have:**

**b) High literacy rates**

**Explanation:** High HDI reflects **good education, healthcare, and income**, so countries with high HDI typically have **high literacy** and **life expectancy**, not high birth rates or low incomes.

**75. The HDI was introduced by:**

**a) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)**

**Explanation:** The **UNDP** introduced the Human Development Index in **1990** to shift the focus from economic growth to human well-being and quality of life.

**76. Which region has the lowest HDI rankings?**

**c) Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Explanation:** Due to issues like **poverty, conflict, low literacy**, and **poor healthcare**, Sub-Saharan Africa has some of the **lowest HDI scores** globally.

**77. Which factor is least likely to improve human development?**

**c) Gender inequality**

**Explanation:** Gender inequality reduces human development by **limiting women's access to education, jobs, and healthcare**. Societies with more equality tend to have **higher HDI scores**.

**78. Life expectancy is highest in which continent?**

**a) Europe**

**Explanation:** European countries like **Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden** have high life expectancies due to excellent **healthcare, nutrition, and quality of life**.

**79. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures:**

**d) All of the above**

**Explanation:** GII reflects gender-based disparities in:

- **Reproductive health**
- **Empowerment** (e.g., education and political participation)
- **Labor market participation**

**80. Which country ranks highest in HDI?**

**a) Norway**

**Explanation:** **Norway** often tops the HDI rankings due to its high income, world-class healthcare, long life expectancy, and excellent education system.

**81. The literacy rate is measured as:**

**a) The percentage of people who can read and write**

**Explanation:** Literacy rate is calculated as the **percentage of population aged 7 and above** who can read and write with understanding in any language.

**82. Which factor has the greatest impact on child mortality?**

**a) Healthcare access**

**Explanation:** Lack of access to **basic healthcare**—such as vaccinations, sanitation, and maternal care—is the primary cause of high child mortality in developing countries.

**83. Which of the following is NOT a primary activity?**

**c) Manufacturing**

**Explanation:** **Primary activities** involve direct extraction from nature (e.g., farming, mining). **Manufacturing** is a **secondary activity**, as it involves processing raw materials.

**84. Which sector of the economy directly depends on natural resources?**

**a) Primary**

**Explanation:** The **primary sector** uses natural resources directly. Examples: agriculture, fishing, forestry, and mining.

**85. Which country is the leading producer of wheat?**

**b) China**

**Explanation:** China is the **world's top producer of wheat**, followed by India and Russia, due to its large-scale farming and favorable plains.

**86. Shifting cultivation is commonly practiced in:**

**a) Amazon Basin**

**Explanation:** Shifting cultivation (slash-and-burn farming) is widely used in tropical rainforests like the **Amazon**, where farmers clear a patch, grow crops, then move after soil fertility drops.

**87. Which type of agriculture is also known as "slash and burn" farming?**

**b) Shifting cultivation**

**Explanation:** Shifting cultivation is called "slash and burn" because farmers **cut and burn trees** to clear land and temporarily enrich the soil with ash.

**88. Nomadic herding is most common in:**

**b) Central Asia**

**Explanation:** In regions like **Mongolia and parts of Kazakhstan**, people practice nomadic herding—**moving with their animals** in search of pasture and water.

**89. The largest producer of coffee in the world is:**

**c) Brazil**

**Explanation:** Brazil is the world's **leading coffee producer and exporter**, thanks to its favorable climate and vast plantations.

**90. Which factor influences subsistence farming the most?**

**c) Family labor**

**Explanation:** Subsistence farming is usually **small-scale**, with the **farmer's family** doing most of the work to grow food mainly for their own use.

**91. Which of the following is an example of commercial farming?**

**c) Plantation agriculture**

**Explanation:** **Commercial farming** is large-scale and profit-driven. **Plantation agriculture** (like tea, coffee, rubber, and sugarcane farms) is done for **export and sale**, not just local consumption.

**92. The Green Revolution was associated with:**

**a) High-yield variety (HYV) seeds**

**Explanation:** The **Green Revolution** in the 1960s–70s introduced **HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, and machinery**, dramatically increasing crop yields, especially in countries like India and Mexico.

**93. Which country led the Green Revolution?**

**a) India**

**Explanation:** While the concept was global, **India** is most noted for implementing the Green Revolution successfully, particularly in **Punjab and Haryana**, to overcome food shortages.

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

**c) Small landholding**

**Explanation:** **Plantation farming** involves **large estates**, often owned by companies, producing a **single cash crop** for export. Small landholding is characteristic of **subsistence farming**.

**95. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP today?**

**b) Tertiary**

**Explanation:** The **tertiary (service) sector**—including IT, banking, healthcare, and education—now contributes the largest share to India's GDP, surpassing agriculture and industry.

**96. What is the main cause of low agricultural productivity in India?**

**a) Dependence on monsoon**

**Explanation:** A large part of Indian farming is **rain-fed**, making it vulnerable to **irregular monsoons**. Without irrigation, crop failure is common in dry years.

**97. The term "white revolution" in India is associated with:**

**c) Milk production**

**Explanation:** The **White Revolution**, led by **Dr. Verghese Kurien**, made India the **largest producer of milk** in the world through dairy farming reforms and cooperative movements.

**98. Mixed farming involves:**

**d) Both crops and livestock**

**Explanation:** **Mixed farming** combines **crop cultivation and animal rearing** on the same farm, which helps utilize waste products and maintain soil fertility.

**99. Which of the following is NOT an industrial crop?**

**d) Rice**

**Explanation:** **Industrial crops** like cotton, jute, and sugarcane are used in manufacturing industries. **Rice** is a **food crop**, primarily grown for consumption.

**100. Which country is the largest producer of rice?**

**b) China**

**Explanation:** **China** is the **largest producer** of rice globally due to its massive population, irrigation infrastructure, and paddy cultivation practices.

101. Which of the following is a secondary activity?

**c) Steel production**

**Explanation:** Secondary activities involve the processing of raw materials. Steel production transforms iron ore into steel—a classic example of industrial manufacturing.

102. The term "tertiary sector" refers to:

**a) Services like transport, education, and healthcare**

**Explanation:** The tertiary sector includes all service-related activities, such as tourism, trade, education, IT, and banking. It doesn't involve making or growing products.

103. Which of the following is an example of a quaternary activity?

**d) Software development**

**Explanation:** Quaternary activities involve intellectual services like research, IT, education, and consultancy. Software development is a typical example.

104. Cottage industries are:

**b) Small-scale, home-based industries**

**Explanation:** Cottage industries are typically run from homes or small workshops using traditional tools. Examples include pottery, handloom weaving, and basket-making.

105. The Industrial Revolution began in:

**c) Britain**

**Explanation:** The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain in the late 18th century, marking the shift from manual production to machine-based industry.

106. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing the location of industries?

**d) Population density**

**Explanation:** While population affects markets and labor, location of industries is primarily determined by raw materials, power supply, transport, and water availability—not directly by population density.

107. The largest producer of iron and steel in the world is:

**a) China**

**Explanation:** China is the world leader in iron and steel production, owing to its vast mineral reserves, large workforce, and industrial capacity.

108. Which city is known as the "Silicon Valley of India"?

**b) Bengaluru (Bangalore)**

**Explanation:** Bengaluru is the IT hub of India, housing many tech parks and software companies. It's called India's Silicon Valley due to its dominance in the software industry.

109. Which is the most industrialized state in India?

**a) Maharashtra**

**Explanation:** Maharashtra, with cities like Mumbai, Pune, and Nagpur, leads in industrial production due to its infrastructure, ports, and skilled labor.

110. Which of the following is a footloose industry?

**c) Software industry**

**Explanation:** Footloose industries are not tied to any specific location because they don't depend on raw materials or bulky transport. The software industry can function almost anywhere with internet and skilled labor.

111. Which source of energy is non-renewable?

**a) Coal**

**Explanation:** **Coal** is a fossil fuel that takes millions of years to form. Once used, it cannot be replaced, making it a **non-renewable** energy source.

**112. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?**

**c) Solar energy**

**Explanation:** **Solar energy** comes from the sun and is naturally replenished. It's clean, sustainable, and can be used indefinitely.

**113. The leading producer of solar energy in the world is:**

**a) China**

**Explanation:** **China** leads the world in both **solar energy production and solar panel manufacturing**, contributing heavily to global renewable energy.

**114. Thermal power is generated by using:**

**d) Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas**

**Explanation:** **Thermal power plants** burn fossil fuels to produce heat, which is then used to generate electricity. These are common but environmentally harmful.

**115. The largest producer of hydroelectric power in the world is:**

**a) China**

**Explanation:** China is home to the world's largest dam, the **Three Gorges Dam**, and leads globally in **hydropower generation**.

**116. Which country is the leading producer of wind energy?**

**b) USA**

**Explanation:** The **United States** has large wind farms (especially in Texas and the Midwest) and is one of the top producers of wind energy, alongside China.

**117. Nuclear energy is produced from:**

**c) Uranium** **Explanation:** **Nuclear energy** is generated by splitting the **uranium** atom (fission). It's a powerful, low-carbon energy source, but comes with safety and waste concerns.

**118. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of renewable energy?**

**d) Limited supply**

**Explanation:** Renewable energy sources (like solar, wind, and hydro) are **not limited**. That's one of their main advantages—they are sustainable and naturally replenished.

**119. Which energy source contributes most to global warming?**

**a) Fossil fuels**

**Explanation:** Burning **coal, oil, and gas** releases **carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)** and other greenhouse gases, which are the **main cause of global warming**.

**120. Which of the following is a clean source of energy?**

**c) Wind energy**

**Explanation:** Wind energy produces no air or water pollution during operation and is considered one of the **cleanest and most eco-friendly energy sources**.

**121. Which of the following sectors causes the highest environmental pollution?**

**a) Industrial**

**Explanation:** Industries emit large amounts of pollutants into the air, water, and soil through waste, smoke, and chemicals—making them the biggest contributors to environmental pollution.

**122. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?**

**b) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

**Explanation:** CO<sub>2</sub> traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere. It's the main **greenhouse gas** emitted by burning fossil fuels, leading to **global warming** and climate change.

**123. Which layer of the atmosphere is responsible for absorbing UV rays?**

**c) Ozone layer**

**Explanation:** The **ozone layer**, found in the **stratosphere**, absorbs **harmful ultraviolet radiation (UV-B and UV-C)** from the sun, protecting life on Earth.

**124. Which of the following activities does NOT cause air pollution?**

**d) Growing trees**

**Explanation:** Tree planting helps **reduce air pollution** by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. It is a natural air purifier.

**125. Acid rain is mainly caused by:**

**b) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides**

**Explanation:** These gases are released by burning coal and oil. They react with water vapor in the air to form acids, which fall as **acid rain**, damaging plants, buildings, and water bodies.

**126. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of deforestation?**

**d) Increase in biodiversity**

**Explanation:** Deforestation reduces habitats for animals and plants, leading to a **loss of biodiversity**, not an increase. It also affects climate and soil fertility.

**127. The main cause of global warming is:**

**a) Increase in greenhouse gases**

**Explanation:** The **greenhouse effect** is natural, but **human activities** like burning fossil fuels increase greenhouse gases beyond normal levels, trapping excess heat and warming the Earth.

**128. What is meant by "sustainable development"?**

**c) Development that meets present needs without harming future generations**

**Explanation:** Sustainable development balances **economic growth, environmental care, and social well-being** so that resources remain available for future generations.

**129. Which organization releases the Human Development Report?**

**b) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)**

**Explanation:** The UNDP publishes the **Human Development Report**, which ranks countries based on **HDI** and other indicators like inequality and gender gaps.

**130. Which of the following practices helps in environmental conservation?**

**a) Afforestation**

**Explanation:** **Afforestation** is planting trees in areas without previous tree cover. It helps restore ecosystems, **reduce carbon levels**, and combat desertification.

**131. Which of the following is a non-conventional source of energy?**

**c) Solar energy**

**Explanation:** **Non-conventional energy sources** include **solar, wind, tidal, and geothermal** energy. They are sustainable, renewable, and eco-friendly, unlike traditional fossil fuels.

**132. Which country hosted the first Earth Summit in 1992?**

**a) Brazil**

**Explanation:** The **Earth Summit**, also known as the **Rio Conference**, was held in **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**, in **1992**. It addressed global environmental and sustainable development issues.

**133. Which one of the following is a biodegradable pollutant?**

**a) Cow dung**

**Explanation:** **Biodegradable pollutants** like cow dung decompose naturally by microorganisms. Unlike plastics, they don't accumulate and harm ecosystems long-term.

**134. Which is the most effective method for solid waste management?**

**c) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3Rs)**

**Explanation:** The **3Rs** help minimize waste generation and environmental impact by **reducing consumption, reusing materials, and recycling waste** into usable products.

**135. Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?**

**d) Petroleum**

**Explanation:** **Petroleum** takes millions of years to form and cannot be replenished quickly. It is classified as a **non-renewable** energy source.

**136. What is the major cause of ozone layer depletion?**

**b) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)**

**Explanation:** CFCs, used in aerosols and refrigerators, break down ozone molecules in the stratosphere, causing a **thinning of the ozone layer**.

**137. Which of the following is NOT a cause of water pollution?**

**d) Rainwater harvesting**

**Explanation:** **Rainwater harvesting** is an environment-friendly method to **conserve and recharge groundwater**. It doesn't pollute water; rather, it helps solve water scarcity.

**138. Which gas is mainly responsible for the greenhouse effect?**

**a) Carbon dioxide**

**Explanation:** Among all greenhouse gases, **CO<sub>2</sub>** is the most abundant and significant contributor to **global warming**, mainly from burning fossil fuels.

**139. What does "carbon footprint" mean?**

**b) Total greenhouse gases produced by human activities**

**Explanation:** A **carbon footprint** measures how much **CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases** are released directly or indirectly by activities like travel, energy use, or consumption.

**140. Which of the following helps in reducing air pollution?**

**c) Using public transport**

**Explanation:** **Public transportation** reduces the number of vehicles on roads, thus **lowering emissions** of CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and other air pollutants.

**141. Which of the following is a major cause of land degradation in India?**

**b) Overgrazing**

**Explanation:**

Overgrazing happens when **too many animals graze on the same land** for long periods without giving vegetation time to regenerate. In India, especially in **dry and semi-arid regions**, this leads to:

- **Loss of vegetation cover**
- **Soil erosion**
- **Desertification**

This weakens the soil's fertility and contributes significantly to **land degradation**.

**142. Which method is suitable to prevent soil erosion on hilly slopes?**

**a) Contour ploughing**

**Explanation:**

**Contour ploughing** involves ploughing along the **natural contours (curves)** of the slope instead of up and down. This helps:

- **Slow down water runoff**
- **Reduce erosion**
- **Increase water absorption**

It's widely used in **hilly regions** like the Western Ghats and the Himalayas.

**143. Which of the following is a renewable natural resource?**

**d) Forests**

**Explanation:**

**Forests** are considered **renewable** because, if managed sustainably, they can **regrow over time**. They provide wood, oxygen, habitat, and climate regulation. However, **unsustainable cutting** can turn them into a non-renewable resource.

**144. Which of the following is an abiotic resource?**

**c) Iron ore**

**Explanation:**

**Abiotic resources** are **non-living**, and include:

- Minerals (like iron ore)
- Rocks
- Water
- Air

**Iron ore** is extracted from Earth and used to produce steel. Since it doesn't come from a living source, it's **abiotic**.

**145. What is the main objective of watershed management?**

**a) Conservation of water and soil**

**Explanation:**

**Watershed management** focuses on:

- **Collecting and conserving rainwater**
- **Preventing runoff**
- **Recharging groundwater**
- **Reducing soil erosion**

It integrates forestry, agriculture, and water conservation to improve **rural livelihoods** and maintain ecosystems.

**146. Which practice contributes most to desertification?**

**b) Deforestation**

**Explanation:**

**Cutting down forests** removes protective cover from soil. Without roots to hold it:

- The **topsoil erodes**
- **Water retention** decreases
- The land becomes **barren**

This is a major cause of **desertification**, especially in **Rajasthan, Gujarat, and parts of central India**.

**147. Which of the following is a strategy for sustainable development?**

**c) Use of renewable energy sources**

**Explanation:**

**Sustainable development** means using resources to meet **current needs without compromising** the future. **Renewable sources** like:

- Solar
- Wind
- Hydropower  
help reduce pollution, conserve fossil fuels, and protect ecosystems.

**148. Which one of the following is an example of resource conservation?**

**a) Using energy-efficient appliances**

**Explanation:**

**Resource conservation** means using resources **wisely and efficiently** to avoid waste. **LED bulbs, energy-star appliances, and low-consumption devices** save electricity, reduce fuel use, and **cut emissions**.

**149. What is meant by afforestation?**

**b) Planting trees in barren lands**

**Explanation:**

**Afforestation** refers to growing trees in **non-forested or barren areas**. It:

- Helps **restore ecosystems**
- Improves **carbon absorption**
- Controls **soil erosion**
- Boosts **groundwater recharge**  
It's a major step in **combating climate change and desertification**.

**150. Which sector uses the highest amount of freshwater globally?**

**a) Agriculture**

**Explanation:**

Around **70% of global freshwater** is used in **irrigation** for farming. In countries like India and China, agriculture is water-intensive due to:

- **Flood irrigation methods**
- **Monsoon variability**
- **Large-scale rice and wheat farming**

This makes agriculture the **most water-consuming sector** worldwide.

**151. Which of the following is a characteristic of a resource?**

**c) It is useful to humans**

**Explanation:**

A **resource** becomes valuable only when humans can use it. For example, **coal** lying underground becomes a resource **only when humans extract and use it for energy**. So, **utility or usefulness** is a key feature that defines a resource.

**152. Which of the following best defines the term “sustainable resource use”?**

**b) Using resources without depleting them for future generations**

**Explanation:**

**Sustainable use** means balancing **current needs** without harming the ability of **future generations** to meet theirs.

Example: Using **solar energy** instead of coal, practicing **rainwater harvesting**, or **recycling** materials.

**153. Which resource is classified as ubiquitous?**

**a) Air**

**Explanation:**

**Ubiquitous resources** are found **everywhere**. **Air, sunlight, and water** (to some extent) are present almost globally, while localized resources (like coal or gold) are **not ubiquitous**.

**154. Which of the following is a localized resource? c) Minerals**

 **Explanation:**

**Localized resources** are found in **specific places**. **Coal, iron ore, gold, and natural gas** occur in **limited geological formations**, unlike air or sunlight.

**155. Which of the following is NOT a natural resource?**

**d) Plastic**

**Explanation:**

**Plastic** is **man-made**, produced from **petroleum derivatives**. It is not directly found in nature, unlike water, soil, or minerals.

**156. What is the importance of soil as a resource?**

**a) It supports plant growth**

**Explanation:**

Soil is vital because it provides:

- **Nutrients**
- **Anchorage**
- **Moisture**  
for plant roots. Without fertile soil, agriculture—and human civilization—would not survive.

**157. Which soil type is ideal for cotton cultivation?**

**c) Black soil**

**Explanation:**

**Black soil** (also called **Regur soil**) is found mainly in **Deccan Plateau states** (like Maharashtra and Gujarat). It:

- **Retains moisture**
- **Is rich in iron and lime**  
making it perfect for **cotton farming**.

**158. Which of the following practices helps conserve soil?**

**b) Terrace farming**

**Explanation:**

**Terrace farming** involves creating **flat steps** on hilly slopes. This slows down water flow, prevents soil erosion, and allows farming on steep terrain. Common in **Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh**.

**159. Which crop requires alluvial soil and plenty of water?**

**a) Rice**

**Explanation:**

**Rice** grows well in **alluvial soil** (found in river plains) and needs:

- **Abundant water**

**Hot and humid climate**

That's why it's widely grown in the **Ganga-Brahmaputra delta** and coastal regions

**160. Which method is used to reclaim saline soil?**

**d) Leaching**

**Explanation:**

**Leaching** is the process of applying **excess water** to wash away **salts** from the soil. This improves fertility and is often used in **irrigated arid zones**, where salt builds up due to evaporation.

**161. Which mineral is used in the production of aluminum?**

**b) Bauxite**

**Explanation:**

**Bauxite** is the **raw ore** used to extract **aluminum** through electrolysis.

- India has large reserves in **Odisha and Jharkhand**.
- It is lightweight, corrosion-resistant, and used in packaging, aircraft, construction, and transport.

**162. Which mineral is known as “black gold”?**

**a) Petroleum**

**Explanation:**

Petroleum is called "**black gold**" due to:

- Its high economic value
  - Its blackish appearance
- It powers transportation, industries, and homes—making it one of the world’s most crucial energy resources.

**163. Which state in India is the leading producer of coal?**

**c) Jharkhand**

**Explanation:**

**Jharkhand** leads in **coal production**, particularly in areas like **Dhanbad and Bokaro**. It forms part of India’s **Damodar Valley coal belt**, crucial for thermal power generation and steel production.

**164. Which is the largest iron ore producing state in India?**

**b) Odisha**

**Explanation:**

**Odisha** has rich deposits of **hematite and magnetite** iron ore.

Major mining centers include **Barbil, Keonjhar, and Mayurbhanj**. The ore supports India’s steel industry and is exported too.

**165. Which of the following is a metallic mineral?**

**c) Copper**

**Explanation:**

**Metallic minerals** are those from which metals can be extracted.

Examples: **Copper, iron, zinc, aluminum**

In contrast, non-metallic minerals include **mica, limestone, and gypsum**.

**166. Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral?**

**d) Limestone**

**Explanation:**

**Limestone** is used in **cement and construction** industries.

It doesn't contain metals and is widely found in **Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh**.

**167. Which of the following is NOT a renewable resource?**

**a) Natural gas**

**Explanation:**

**Natural gas** is a **fossil fuel**—it forms over millions of years and is **non-renewable**.

Renewables include **sunlight, wind, and flowing water**.

**168. What is the main use of manganese in industry?**

**b) Steel production**

**Explanation:**

**Manganese** removes oxygen and sulfur impurities during **steel manufacturing**.

India has reserves in **Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha**.

**169. Which mineral is used in electrical equipment due to its insulating properties?**

**c) Mica**

**Explanation:**

**Mica** is heat-resistant and doesn't conduct electricity.

Used in **electrical appliances, capacitors, and insulation**. India's mica belt includes **Jharkhand, Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh**.

**170. Which region is known for gold mining in India?**

**b) Kolar region in Karnataka**

**Explanation:**

The **Kolar Gold Fields (KGF)** in Karnataka were once India's leading gold mines.

Though production has declined, the region remains historically significant for **deep mining operations**.

**171. Which sector is also known as the service sector?**

**c) Tertiary sector**

**Explanation:**

The **tertiary sector** includes all **services**—not goods production. Examples include:

- Transportation
- Communication
- Education
- Healthcare
- IT services

It supports both the **primary** (farming, mining) and **secondary** (manufacturing) sectors.

**172. Which of the following is an example of a secondary activity?**

**b) Textile manufacturing**

**Explanation:**

**Secondary activities** involve **processing raw materials** into usable products.

In this case, raw cotton (primary) is turned into fabric (secondary) in textile mills.

**173. Which occupation is associated with the quinary sector?**

**a) Scientists and top executives**

**Explanation:**

The **quinary sector** includes **high-level decision-makers** and professionals in fields like:

- Scientific research
- Corporate leadership
- Government policy-making

It's the top tier of knowledge-based economic activity.

**174. Which of the following is an unorganized sector occupation?**

**d) Daily wage laborer**

**Explanation:**

Unorganized sector jobs have:

- No fixed wages
- No job security or benefits
- Often cash-based work

Daily wage workers, farm laborers, and street vendors are part of this vulnerable sector.

**175. Which of the following activities is included in the informal economy?**

**b) Street vending**

**Explanation:**

The **informal economy** refers to activities **not regulated or taxed** by the government. Street vendors operate without formal registration or employment contracts.

**176. Which Indian state is known for IT services?**

**c) Karnataka**

**Explanation:**

**Karnataka**, especially its capital **Bengaluru**, is India's **IT hub** and often called the "**Silicon Valley of India**" due to the presence of major tech companies and startups.

**177. Which of the following is an example of a primary activity?**

**a) Fishing**

**Explanation:**

Primary activities involve **direct use of natural resources**—fishing, farming, mining, and forestry all fall in this category.

**178. The largest employment in India is in:**

**a) Agriculture**

**Explanation:**

Despite urbanization, **agriculture still employs over 40%** of India's workforce, especially in rural areas. However, its **share in GDP is much lower**, indicating low productivity

**179. What is the main feature of the organized sector?**

**b) Workers get regular wages and benefits**

**Explanation:**

The **organized sector** includes formal jobs with:

- Regular pay
  - Job security
  - Provident fund, pension, and insurance
- Examples: teachers, bank employees, factory workers in registered firms.

**180. Which is a feature of economic activity?**

**c) It generates income**

**Explanation:**

An **economic activity** involves **producing, selling, or providing services** for money. Examples: teaching, farming, selling goods. In contrast, non-economic activities (like volunteering) do not generate income.

**181. Which of the following is considered an economic activity?**

**a) Teaching in a school**

**Explanation:**

**Economic activities** involve work done for **earning income or profit**.

Teaching in a school is a paid profession and contributes to the economy, making it an economic activity.

**182. Which sector is growing the fastest in India today?**

**b) Tertiary sector**

**Explanation:**

The **tertiary (service) sector** has grown rapidly due to:

- Expansion in **IT and telecom**
  - Growth of **education, healthcare, tourism, and banking**
- It now contributes the largest share to **India's GDP**.

**183. Which of the following is a disguised form of unemployment?**

**c) More people working than needed in agriculture**

**Explanation:**

**Disguised unemployment** occurs when **more people are engaged than necessary**—common in **rural agriculture**. If some workers leave, output remains unchanged.

**184. Which employment type provides fixed working hours and salary?**

**b) Regular salaried employment**

**Explanation:**

Regular salaried jobs come with:

- **Fixed monthly wages**
  - **Job security**
  - **Benefits** (like insurance, leave, pension)
- Examples include government jobs, bank workers, and school teachers.

**185. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides:**

**d) 100 days of wage employment in rural areas**

**Explanation:**

**MGNREGA**, launched in 2005, guarantees **100 days of paid work** per year for every rural household.

Its goals include:

- Reducing rural unemployment
- Enhancing livelihood security
- Creating durable assets (like roads, ponds)

**186. Which of the following is NOT part of the secondary sector?**

**a) Dairy farming**

**Explanation:**

**Dairy farming** is a **primary activity** because it involves **animal rearing** and **milk collection**—a natural resource.

Secondary sector includes processing like **making cheese or butter from milk**.

**187. Which sector includes mining and quarrying?**

**c) Primary**

**Explanation:**

**Mining and quarrying** involve extracting resources directly from Earth, such as coal, limestone, or granite.

This makes them part of the **primary sector**.

**188. The software industry belongs to which sector of the economy?**

**b) Tertiary**

**Explanation:**

Though software is a product, its production involves **intellectual service** (not physical manufacturing).

Hence, it is considered a **tertiary (service)** sector activity.

**189. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the informal sector?**

**d) Social security benefits**

**Explanation:**

Informal sector jobs typically lack:

- **Contracts**
- **Minimum wages**
- **Insurance or pensions**

That's why **social security benefits** are **not** a part of it.

**190. Which of the following is an indicator of employment status in a country?**

**c) Unemployment rate**

**Explanation:**

The **unemployment rate** shows the **percentage of people willing to work but unable to**

find jobs.

It is a key indicator of a nation's **economic health** and **job market condition**.

**191. Which is the most common cause of urban unemployment in India?**

**b) Migration from rural areas**

**Explanation:**

**Rural-to-urban migration** causes an **oversupply of labor** in cities. Many migrants come looking for better jobs, but **urban infrastructure and industries can't absorb everyone**, leading to **unemployment or underemployment**.

**192. What is seasonal unemployment?**

**a) Unemployment during certain times of the year**

**Explanation:**

This type occurs when people are **employed only during specific seasons**.

Example: **Farm laborers** are jobless between sowing and harvest seasons.

**193. Educated unemployment refers to:**

**c) People with degrees but no suitable jobs**

**Explanation:**

**Educated unemployment** happens when people have **formal qualifications** but **lack job opportunities** or **don't match the available job skills**. It's common in developing economies.

**194. Which sector generates the largest share of employment in India?**

**a) Primary**

**Explanation:**

Despite modernization, **agriculture and allied activities** still employ **over 40%** of India's population, especially in rural areas. However, their productivity and income levels are low.

**195. Which of the following is NOT an effect of unemployment?**

**c) Increase in standard of living**

**Explanation:**

**Unemployment leads to:**

- Loss of income
- Poverty
- Social unrest

So, it **reduces** the standard of living, not increases it.

**196. Which employment type offers job security and benefits?**

**b) Organized sector**

**Explanation:**

**Organized sector** jobs are registered with the government and follow labor laws. They offer:

- **Fixed working hours**
- **Salary**
- **Provident fund, leave, insurance, etc.**

**197. A person working without pay in a family farm is:**

**c) Self-employed**

**Explanation:**

Though unpaid, such a person is considered **self-employed**, especially in India where family labor is common.

They contribute to **production** and are **not hired by others**.

**198. Which of the following is an effect of disguised unemployment?**

**a) No change in output even when workers leave**

**Explanation:**

In disguised unemployment, **too many workers do the job of a few**, especially in farming.

If some leave, **production remains the same**, proving that their labor was not needed.

**199. Which sector does not produce goods but provides support services?**

**b) Tertiary**

**Explanation:**

**Tertiary sector** includes services like:

- Banking
- Healthcare
- Transport
- Retail

They **don't produce tangible goods** but are essential for running the economy.

**200. Which of the following is NOT included in the GDP calculation?**

**d) Household work by homemakers**

**Explanation:**

**GDP (Gross Domestic Product)** includes only **paid and market-based economic**

**activities.**

Unpaid services like **household work by homemakers**, though valuable, are **not counted** in GDP statistics.

**201. What is the full form of GDP?**

**a) Gross Domestic Product**

**Explanation:**

**GDP** measures the **total monetary value of all goods and services** produced within a country during a specific time (usually a year).

It's an important indicator of a country's **economic health and growth**.

**202. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP today?**

**c) Tertiary sector**

**Explanation:**

In recent decades, the **tertiary (service) sector**—including IT, banking, tourism, and education—has surpassed agriculture and industry to become the **largest contributor to India's GDP**.

**203. What does per capita income mean?**

**b) Average income per person in a country**

**Explanation:**

**Per capita income** = Total national income ÷ Total population

It shows how much, on average, each person would earn if income were distributed equally. It helps compare **economic well-being** across countries.

**204. Which country has the highest per capita income in the world (as per recent trends)?**

**a) Luxembourg**

**Explanation:**

Small but **highly industrialized and service-driven**, **Luxembourg** regularly ranks among the world's **top countries by per capita income**, due to its wealth and small population.

**205. Which organization classifies countries based on income?**

**c) World Bank**

**Explanation:**

The **World Bank** categorizes countries as:

- **High-income**
- **Upper-middle-income**
- **Lower-middle-income**

- **Low-income,**  
based on **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.**

**206. Which indicator measures the total economic output of a country including income from abroad?**

**b) GNP (Gross National Product)**

**Explanation:**

**GNP** = GDP + income earned by citizens from abroad – income earned by foreigners in the country

It gives a broader measure of a country's **economic performance globally.**

**207. What does HDI stand for?**

**a) Human Development Index**

**Explanation:**

**HDI** is a composite index developed by **UNDP** to measure a country's **overall human development**, including:

- **Life expectancy** (health)
- **Education**
- **Per capita income**

**208. Which country topped the HDI ranking as per the latest UN report?**

**a) Norway**

**Explanation:**

**Norway** consistently tops the HDI charts due to its:

- **High quality of life**
- **Excellent healthcare and education**
- **Very high income per capita**

**209. What does a high HDI value indicate?**

**c) High level of human development**

**Explanation:**

A **higher HDI score (close to 1)** shows that a country offers:

- Long life expectancy
  - Good education
  - A decent standard of living
- It's a sign of **overall well-being** and opportunity for citizens.

**210. Which of the following is NOT a part of HDI?**

**d) Industrial output**

**Explanation:**

**HDI** includes **health, education, and income**—not industrial production or economic size.

That means even countries with small economies but high education/health levels can score well.

**211. Which of the following is not an indicator of development?**

**d) Size of the army**

**Explanation:**

Development indicators include **income, health, education, and standard of living**.

**Military strength or army size** is a political or strategic factor, not an indicator of people's well-being or development.

**212. What is the most important component of human development?**

**b) People**

**Explanation:**

Human development focuses on **enabling people** to lead **long, healthy, educated, and productive lives**.

**People** are at the center of development—not just money, infrastructure, or technology.

**213. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate (as per latest data)?**

**c) Kerala**

**Explanation:**

**Kerala** has consistently topped the literacy rankings due to its:

- Strong public education system
- High female literacy
- Awareness of education's value

**214. Which state has the lowest literacy rate in India?**

**b) Bihar**

**Explanation:**

**Bihar** struggles with low literacy due to:

- Inadequate school infrastructure
- Poverty
- Social factors like early marriage and lack of awareness

**215. What is meant by 'infant mortality rate'?**

**a) Number of deaths of children below 1 year per 1,000 live births**

**Explanation:**

It's a key indicator of **healthcare quality**. A **high infant mortality rate** signals **poor medical services, malnutrition, and sanitation**.

**216. Which country has the lowest infant mortality rate?**

**a) Japan**

**Explanation:**

**Japan** has advanced medical care, high living standards, and excellent maternal healthcare, leading to one of the **world's lowest infant mortality rates**.

**217. Which of the following helps improve the health index of a country?**

**c) Availability of hospitals and doctors**

**Explanation:**

A country with **better healthcare infrastructure**, like hospitals, trained professionals, and vaccination programs, sees **higher life expectancy** and better **public health outcomes**.

**218. Which organization releases the Global Hunger Index (GHI)?**

**b) IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)**

**Explanation:**

**GHI** measures **undernourishment, child wasting, stunting, and mortality**. It helps compare hunger levels globally.

Released by **IFPRI**, in partnership with **Welthungerhilfe** and **Concern Worldwide**.

**219. What does the Gini Coefficient measure?**

**c) Income inequality**

**Explanation:**

The **Gini Index** ranges from **0 (perfect equality)** to **1 (maximum inequality)**.

It shows how **evenly or unevenly** a nation's income is distributed among its population.

**220. Which of the following is considered a social indicator of development?**

**a) Literacy rate**

**Explanation:**

Social indicators measure **quality of life**, not just income.

**Literacy rate, life expectancy, and infant mortality** are widely used to understand a society's **educational and health progress**.

**221. Which is a key feature of sustainable economic development?**

**b) Meeting current needs without harming future generations**

**Explanation:**

**Sustainable development** ensures that **resources are used wisely** so that both **present and future generations** benefit. It balances **economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity**.

**222. Which of the following is a non-renewable energy resource?**

c) Natural gas

**Explanation:**

**Natural gas**, like coal and petroleum, forms over **millions of years** and cannot be replenished quickly.

Once used, it's gone—making it a **non-renewable** source.

**223. Which of the following is a cause of water scarcity?**

a) Over-extraction of groundwater

**Explanation:**

Excessive groundwater withdrawal, especially in agriculture and urban areas, **lowers water tables**, leading to **water scarcity, dry wells, and declining irrigation capacity**.

**224. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the depletion of resources?**

c) Recycling waste

**Explanation:**

**Recycling** conserves resources by reducing the need for raw materials. It **slows depletion**, unlike **overconsumption, pollution, and population growth**, which accelerate it.

**225. What is the full form of NITI Aayog?**

a) National Institution for Transforming India

**Explanation:**

Formed in 2015, **NITI Aayog** replaced the **Planning Commission**. It functions as a **policy think tank** of the Government of India, focusing on **sustainable development** and innovation.

**226. Which of the following goals is part of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?**

d) All of the above

**Explanation:**

The **17 UN SDGs** aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity.

They include:

- **Quality education**
- **Gender equality**

- **Climate action**

**227. Which of the following is a step toward sustainable agriculture?**

**c) Use of organic fertilizers**

**Explanation:**

**Organic farming** avoids harmful chemicals, preserving **soil health, water quality, and biodiversity**. It is essential for **long-term agricultural sustainability**.

**228. Which of the following is NOT a function of the tertiary sector?**

**a) Manufacturing goods**

**Explanation:**

**Manufacturing** belongs to the **secondary sector**.

The **tertiary sector** includes **services** like banking, teaching, tourism, and healthcare—**not production of physical goods**.

**229. Which country is a major contributor to global carbon emissions?**

**b) China**

**Explanation:**

Due to its **large population, heavy industries, and coal-based energy, China** is the world's **largest emitter of carbon dioxide**, followed by the **USA and India**.

**230. Which practice supports environmental conservation?**

**c) Afforestation**

**Explanation:**

**Afforestation** (planting trees on barren land) helps:

- **Absorb carbon dioxide**

- **Prevent soil erosion**

- **Restore biodiversity**

It's a powerful tool in **combating climate change and land degradation**.

**231. What is meant by 'carbon trading'?**

**b) Buying and selling of carbon emission allowances**

**Explanation:**

**Carbon trading** is part of efforts to **limit greenhouse gas emissions**.

Countries or companies that emit less CO<sub>2</sub> than their quota can **sell the extra capacity** to others. This creates a **market-based approach to pollution control**.

**232. Which of the following is a natural cause of climate change?**

**a) Volcanic eruptions**

**Explanation:**

**Volcanoes** release **gases and ash** into the atmosphere, which can temporarily **cool or warm** the planet.

Though **human activity** is the main cause of today's climate change, **natural events** also play a role.

**233. What is the major greenhouse gas emitted by human activities?**

**a) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

**Explanation:**

**CO<sub>2</sub>** comes mainly from **burning fossil fuels** in power plants, transport, and industries. It is the **largest contributor to global warming** due to its high volume and long atmospheric life.

**234. Which human activity contributes most to climate change?**

**c) Burning fossil fuels**

**Explanation:**

These releases **huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases**, leading to **rising global temperatures, melting glaciers, and unpredictable weather**.

**235. What is the term for the average weather condition of a place over a long period?**

**b) Climate**

**Explanation:**

While **weather** describes daily conditions (rain, temperature), **climate** is the **long-term pattern** of weather—usually observed over **30 years or more**.

**236. The Kyoto Protocol deals with:**

**a) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions**

**Explanation:**

Adopted in **1997**, the **Kyoto Protocol** was the **first international treaty** committing countries (mainly developed ones) to reduce emissions and fight global warming.

**237. Which energy source is eco-friendly and sustainable?**

**b) Wind energy**

**Explanation:**

**Wind energy** is renewable, emits **no pollution**, and doesn't deplete resources. Wind turbines generate electricity without burning fossil fuels or releasing CO<sub>2</sub>.

**238. Which part of the Earth's atmosphere contains the ozone layer?**

**c) Stratosphere**

**Explanation:**

The **ozone layer** lies in the **stratosphere**, about **10–50 km above Earth**. It protects life by **blocking harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation** from the sun.

**239. What is the process of increasing Earth's average temperature called?**

**a) Global warming**

**Explanation:**

**Global warming** refers to the rise in Earth's surface temperature due to the **greenhouse effect**—mostly from **CO<sub>2</sub>, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions**.

**240. Which activity causes both air and noise pollution?**

**b) Traffic congestion**

**Explanation:**

**Vehicles** release **harmful gases** (like CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>) into the air and produce **noise from engines and honking**.

Traffic jams are major sources of **urban pollution**.

**241. What is biodiversity?**

**c) Variety of life forms in a region**

**Explanation:**

**Biodiversity** refers to the **richness of species**, ecosystems, and genetic variation found in nature.

High biodiversity ensures **ecosystem balance, food security, and resilience to climate change**.

**242. Which region of India is richest in biodiversity?**

**a) Western Ghats**

**Explanation:**

The **Western Ghats**, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is a **biodiversity hotspot**. It hosts **thousands of endemic species** (found nowhere else) of plants, animals, birds, and insects.

**243. Which of the following is a threat to biodiversity?**

**d) All of the above**

**Explanation:**

- **Deforestation** destroys habitats
- **Pollution** harms ecosystems
- **Climate change** alters survival conditions

All three are major threats to **biodiversity loss globally**.

**244. Which species is known as an indicator of a healthy ecosystem?**

**b) Frogs**

**Explanation:**

**Frogs** are sensitive to environmental changes—especially **water quality and pollution**.

A healthy frog population reflects a **clean and balanced ecosystem**.

**245. Which of the following conservation methods is in-situ?**

**a) National parks**

**Explanation:**

**In-situ conservation** means **protecting species in their natural habitats**, like **national parks, biosphere reserves, and wildlife sanctuaries**.

**246. What is the main aim of wildlife sanctuaries?**

**b) Protect animals in their natural habitat**

**Explanation:**

**Wildlife sanctuaries** conserve endangered species by offering **legal protection** and allowing **minimal human interference**, ensuring survival in the wild.

**247. Which organization publishes the “Red List” of endangered species?**

**c) IUCN**

**Explanation:**

The **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** publishes the **Red List**, classifying species as:

- Vulnerable
  - Endangered
  - Critically endangered
- based on risk of extinction.

**248. What is the main reason for the extinction of species?**

**a) Habitat destruction**

**Explanation:**

**Habitat loss** from agriculture, urbanization, and deforestation is the **leading cause of extinction**, especially for species with small population sizes or specific habitat needs.

**249. What is the practice of growing different crops in the same field called?**

**b) Crop rotation**

**Explanation:**

**Crop rotation** is the systematic change of crops to:

- Maintain **soil fertility**
- Control **pests and diseases**
- Improve **crop yield**

It's key to **sustainable farming**.

**250. Which farming method is eco-friendly?**

**c) Organic farming**

**Explanation:**

**Organic farming** avoids chemical fertilizers and pesticides, using **natural inputs** like compost and biopesticides. It protects soil, water, and biodiversity—making it **eco-friendly and sustainable**.

**251. What is the Greenhouse Effect?**

**a) Trapping of heat by greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere**

**Explanation:**

The **greenhouse effect** is a natural process where gases like **CO<sub>2</sub>, methane, and water vapor** trap heat in Earth's atmosphere, keeping it warm enough to support life.

**Excess greenhouse gases**, however, intensify warming and cause **climate change**.

**252. Which gas has the highest global warming potential (GWP)?**

**b) Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)**

**Explanation:**

While **CO<sub>2</sub>** is more abundant, **methane** is about **25 times more potent** at trapping heat over a 100-year period.

It's released from livestock, wetlands, and rice fields.

**253. Which of the following is a fossil fuel?**

**d) All of the above**

**Explanation:**

- **Coal**
- **Petroleum**
- **Natural gas**

All are **fossil fuels**, formed from the **decay of organic matter** over millions of years.

They are **non-renewable** and release **greenhouse gases** when burned.

**254. Which energy resource is ideal for coastal regions and islands?**

**c) Wind energy**

**Explanation:**

Coastal areas have **steady, strong winds**, making them perfect for **wind farms**.

Wind energy is **clean, renewable**, and suited for **offshore power generation**.

**255. What is the main source of energy in rural India?**

**b) Biomass**

**Explanation:**

**Biomass**—like firewood, animal dung, and crop waste—is the **traditional energy source** in rural areas.

It's cheap but causes **indoor air pollution** and is **unsustainable** if overused.

**256. Which of the following is a non-conventional source of energy?**

**a) Tidal energy**

**Explanation:**

**Tidal energy** harnesses the power of **rising and falling sea levels**.  
It's **renewable, predictable**, and less polluting—but not yet widely used.

**257. Which crop helps conserve soil moisture in dry regions?**

**c) Millets**

**Explanation:**

**Millets** (like jowar, bajra, ragi) are drought-resistant and require **less water**, making them ideal for **semi-arid and dry lands**.

They also **enrich soil** and are highly nutritious.

**258. Which of the following is an impact of deforestation?**

**d) All of the above**

**Explanation:**

Deforestation leads to:

- **Soil erosion** (loss of topsoil)
- **Loss of biodiversity** (habitat destruction)
- **Climatic changes** (reduced rainfall, global warming)

**259. Which Indian movement is related to forest conservation?**

**b) Chipko Movement**

**Explanation:**

Started in the **1970s** in **Uttarakhand**, villagers—especially **women**—hugged trees to stop them from being cut.

It raised awareness about **forest preservation and sustainable living**.

**260. What is the purpose of rainwater harvesting?**

**a) To conserve water by collecting and storing rain**

**Explanation:**

**Rainwater harvesting** involves collecting rain from rooftops or surfaces and storing it for **reuse, groundwater recharge, or irrigation**.

It reduces water scarcity, especially in **urban and arid regions**.

**261. What is the main benefit of crop rotation?**

**b) It maintains soil fertility**

**Explanation:**

**Crop rotation** involves growing **different crops** in a field in successive seasons.

It:

- Prevents **soil exhaustion**
- Controls **pests and diseases**
- Balances **nutrient use** in the soil

**262. Which state in India has the largest forest cover?**

**a) Madhya Pradesh**

**Explanation:**

**Madhya Pradesh** ranks **first** in total **forest area**.

Its forests are rich in **biodiversity** and provide **timber, herbs, and habitat** for wildlife.

**263. Which of the following is a renewable resource?**

**c) Wind energy**

**Explanation:**

**Wind energy** is renewable because:

- It doesn't run out
- It's generated naturally
- It's sustainable and **non-polluting**

**264. What is the purpose of Van Mahotsav?**

**b) Tree plantation and awareness**

**Explanation:**

**Van Mahotsav** is a week-long festival celebrated across India in **July** to promote:

- **Tree planting**
- **Environmental awareness**
- **Forest conservation**

**265. Which type of farming is practiced on small landholdings using traditional methods?**

**a) Subsistence farming**

**Explanation:**

**Subsistence farming** is done primarily for **family consumption**, not sale.

It relies on **simple tools, family labor**, and traditional seeds—common in rural India.

**266. Which is the most important cereal crop of India?**

**c) Rice**

**Explanation:**

**Rice** is the **staple food** for most Indians.

It requires:

- **High temperature**
- **Plenty of water**
- **Fertile alluvial soil**

Major rice-growing states: **West Bengal, Punjab, UP, Tamil Nadu**

**267. The 'White Revolution' in India is related to:**

**b) Milk production**

**Explanation:**

Led by **Dr. Verghese Kurien**, the White Revolution made India:

- The **largest producer of milk**
  - Self-sufficient in dairy
- It empowered rural farmers through **dairy cooperatives**.

**268. Which soil is suitable for cotton cultivation?**

**d) Black soil**

**Explanation:**

Also called **Regur soil**, black soil:

- Is **rich in iron and calcium**
- Retains **moisture well**
- Is mostly found in **Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh**

**269. What is meant by irrigation?**

**c) Artificial supply of water to crops**

**Explanation:**

**Irrigation** is crucial in India due to uneven rainfall.

Sources include:

- **Canals**
- **Wells**
- **Tubes and drip systems**

It ensures **steady crop growth** even during dry periods.

**270. Which crop is grown in the Rabi season?**

**a) Wheat**

**Explanation:**

**Rabi crops** are sown in **winter (October–December)** and harvested in **spring (March–April)**.

Examples: **Wheat, barley, mustard, peas**

**271. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?**

**b) Paddy (rice)**

**Explanation:**

**Kharif crops** are sown with the **onset of monsoon (June–July)** and harvested in **September–October**.

**Paddy (rice)** is the most important Kharif crop and needs **plenty of rain and water**.

**272. Which of the following is a Zaid crop?**

**c) Watermelon**

**Explanation:**

**Zaid crops** are grown between **Rabi and Kharif** seasons (mainly in summer).  
**Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber,** and vegetables are typical Zaid crops.

**273. Which region is known as the ‘Granary of India’?**

**a) Punjab**

**Explanation:**

Punjab, with its fertile **alluvial soil, canal irrigation,** and **mechanized farming,** produces large quantities of **wheat and rice,** earning the nickname “**Granary of India.**”

**274. Which method of irrigation is most water-efficient?**

**d) Drip irrigation**

**Explanation:**

In **drip irrigation,** water is delivered **drop by drop directly to plant roots,** reducing wastage.

It’s ideal for **dry regions** and high-value crops like fruits and vegetables.

**275. Which of the following is a cash crop?**

**b) Sugarcane**

**Explanation:**

**Cash crops** are grown for sale and industrial use, not for direct consumption.  
**Sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee** are key examples.

**276. Which of the following is not a food crop?**

**c) Jute**

**Explanation:**

**Jute** is a **fiber crop** used in making **gunny bags, carpets, and ropes,** not for food.  
**Rice, wheat, and maize** are food crops.

**277. What is shifting cultivation also known as?**

**a) Slash and burn agriculture**

**Explanation:**

In **shifting cultivation,** forests are **cut and burned,** crops are grown for a few years, and then the land is **abandoned.**

It's practiced in **North-East India (Jhumming)** and Amazon forests.

**278. Which factor affects agriculture the most in India?**

**b) Dependence on monsoon**

**Explanation:**

A large part of Indian agriculture is **rain-fed.**

**Uneven, delayed, or failed monsoons** directly lead to crop failure, especially in regions with poor irrigation.

**279. Which state is the leading producer of tea in India?**

**c) Assam**

**Explanation:**

Assam produces over **50% of India's tea**, thanks to its **humid climate, rainfall, and fertile soil**.

Tea gardens are a major source of employment in the region.

**280. Which climatic condition is ideal for wheat cultivation?**

**a) Cool growing season and bright sunshine at harvesting**

**Explanation:**

Wheat needs:

- **Cool temperatures (10–15°C)** during growing
  - **Warm, dry weather** during ripening and harvesting
- This makes **Punjab, Haryana, and UP** ideal wheat-producing states.

**281. What is the main purpose of crop insurance?**

**b) To protect farmers against crop failure**

**Explanation:**

**Crop insurance** provides financial compensation when crops are damaged by:

- **Droughts**
  - **Floods**
  - **Pests or diseases**
- It helps reduce **farmer distress** and **supports rural livelihoods**.

**282. Which is the most irrigated crop in India?**

**a) Sugarcane**

**Explanation:**

**Sugarcane** is a **water-intensive crop**, needing frequent irrigation.

It is widely grown in **Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu** with canal and tube well irrigation.

**283. Which farming method involves cultivation of a single crop on a large area?**

**c) Plantation farming**

**Explanation:**

**Plantation farming** is practiced in large estates and focuses on one crop, such as:

- **Tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, or banana**  
It requires **capital, labor, and modern techniques**.

**284. Which farming system is labor-intensive and uses traditional methods?**

**b) Subsistence farming**

**Explanation:**

In **subsistence farming**, farmers grow food **for their own families**.

It relies on **manual labor, animal ploughing, and family workforce**—common in rural India.

**285. Which state is the largest producer of cotton in India?**

**c) Maharashtra**

**Explanation:**

**Maharashtra** has the highest area under cotton cultivation.

Other leading states include **Gujarat and Telangana**. Cotton thrives in **black soil and semi-arid climate**.

**286. What is the process of loosening and turning the soil called?**

**a) Ploughing**

**Explanation:**

**Ploughing** improves soil **aeration**, allows **better water absorption**, and helps in **root penetration**.

It's the first step in preparing land for cultivation.

**287. Which crop requires standing water and high humidity to grow?**

**b) Rice**

**Explanation:**

**Rice** needs:

- **Abundant water**
- **High temperatures**
- **Humidity**

Paddy fields are flooded to provide ideal growing conditions.

**288. What is the main objective of the Green Revolution in India?**

**c) Increase agricultural productivity**

**Explanation:**

The **Green Revolution (1960s)** focused on:

- **High-yielding variety (HYV) seeds**
- **Chemical fertilizers and pesticides**
- **Irrigation and mechanization**

Its aim was **food security**, especially in **wheat and rice** production.

**289. Which of the following is NOT a feature of commercial farming?**

**d) Use of family labor only**

**Explanation:**

**Commercial farming** is **large-scale, capital-intensive**, and uses **hired labor**, machines, and **modern techniques**.

**Family labor** is more typical of **subsistence farming**.

**290. Which sector provides raw materials to the secondary sector?**

**a) Primary sector**

**Explanation:**

The **primary sector** includes **agriculture, mining, fishing**, etc.

It supplies **raw materials** like:

- Cotton (for textiles)
- Iron ore (for steel)
- Sugarcane (for sugar industry)

**291. Which of the following is a renewable natural resource?**

**b) Sunlight**

**Explanation:**

**Sunlight** is a **renewable** and **inexhaustible** resource.

It can be harnessed repeatedly through **solar panels** without depleting Earth's reserves.

**292. Which of the following is an exhaustible resource?**

**a) Coal**

**Explanation:**

**Coal** is a **fossil fuel** formed over millions of years.

Once extracted and burned, it **cannot be replenished**, making it **exhaustible** and **non-renewable**.

**293. Which of the following is NOT an example of natural vegetation?**

**d) Orchard**

**Explanation:**

An **orchard** is **man-made** (cultivated for fruits like mangoes, apples), while **natural vegetation** grows **without human intervention**, like forests and grasslands.

**294. Which of the following is a measure to prevent deforestation?**

**c) Social forestry**

**Explanation:**

**Social forestry** encourages tree planting by **communities and individuals** on public or degraded lands to reduce pressure on natural forests and restore green cover.

**295. Which of the following is a man-made ecosystem?**

**a) Garden**

**Explanation:**

A **garden** is created, maintained, and modified by humans.

It contains both **biotic (plants, insects)** and **abiotic (soil, water)** components, like any ecosystem.

**296. Which forest type is found in areas with over 200 cm rainfall?**

**b) Tropical evergreen forest**

**Explanation:**

These forests remain **green throughout the year** and are found in **Western Ghats, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and northeastern India**.

They are rich in **biodiversity** but difficult to access.

**297. Which type of soil is best for paddy cultivation?**

**c) Alluvial soil**

**Explanation:**

**Alluvial soil** is:

- **Fertile**

- **Water-retentive**
- **Rich in potash and humus**  
It is perfect for **rice cultivation**, especially in river plains like **Ganga-Brahmaputra delta**.

**298. Which type of soil is formed from lava?**

**b) Black soil**

**Explanation:**

**Black soil (Regur)** is volcanic in origin, found in **Deccan Plateau**.

It is rich in **iron, magnesium, and lime**, and ideal for **cotton, oilseeds, and cereals**.

**299. Which natural hazard is caused by excessive rainfall and poor drainage?**

**a) Flood**

**Explanation:**

**Floods** occur when water exceeds the land's absorption or drainage capacity.

They lead to **crop loss, displacement, and infrastructure damage**.

**300. Which disaster is caused by movement of Earth's plates?**

**c) Earthquake**

**Explanation:**

**Earthquakes** are caused by **sudden release of energy** due to movement or collision of **tectonic plates**.

They can cause **landslides, building collapse, and tsunamis**.

