

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY**IES-2000**

1. Match List-I (Minerals) with List-II (Producing Areas) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I

- a. Manganese
- b. Bauxite
- c. Coal
- d. Mica

List-II

- 1. Bilaspur
- 2. Hazaribagh
- 3. Balaghat
- 4. Dhanbad

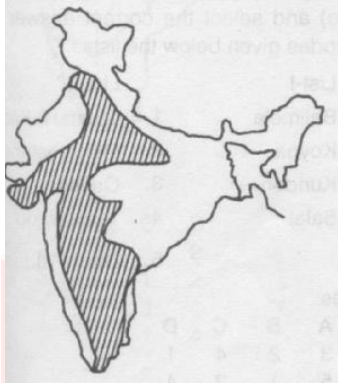
Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	1	4	2
b.	3	1	2	4
c.	1	3	2	4
d.	1	3	4	2

2. The state having the lowest sex ratio in India as per the 1991 Census, is

- a. Haryana
- b. Sikkim
- c. Arunachal Pradesh
- d. Punjab

3. In the dotted area in the map of India, the average annual rainfall varies between



- a. 20-40 cm b. 40-100 cm
 c. 100-200 cm d. 200-400 cm

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- a. White revolution
 b. Blue revolution
 c. Green revolution
 d. Yellow revolution

List-II

1. Oil seeds production
 2. Milk production
 3. Fish production
 4. Cereal production

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a.	2	3	4	1
b.	3	2	1	4
c.	2	3	1	4
d.	3	2	4	1

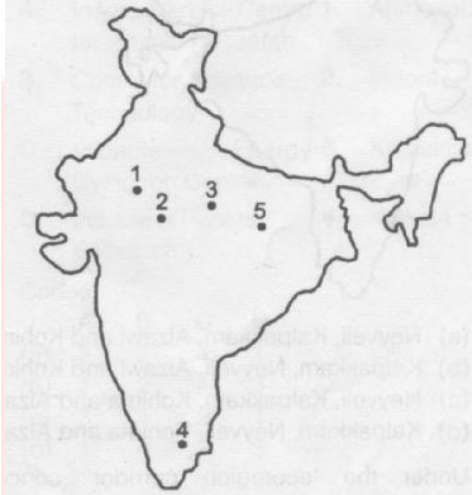
5. Which one of the following is the first state to have fully privatized its power distribution network?

- a. Maharashtra b. Orissa

c. Uttar Pradesh

d. West Bengal

6. In the given map, Sarkhej and Jaunpur have been labeled respectively as



a. 1 and 2

b. 2 and 5

c. 3 and 1

d. 4 and 2

7. Next to Hindi, the largest linguistic unit in India is

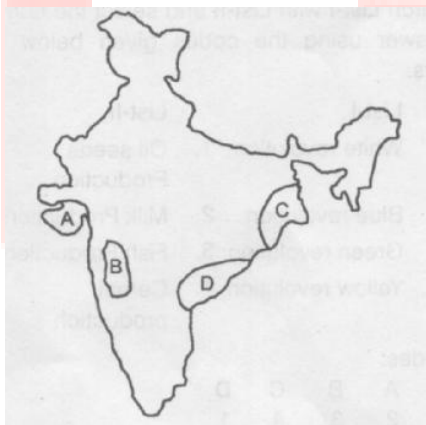
a. Bangla

b. Marathi

c. Telugu

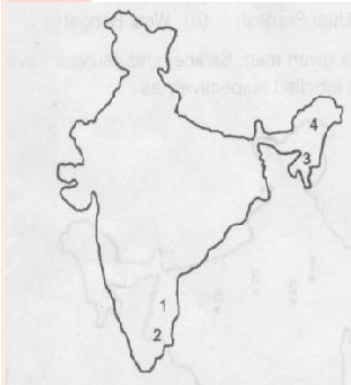
d. Urdu

8. The places marked as A, B, C and D on the given map are respectively known for the cultivation of



- a. groundnut, jute, sugarcane & tobacco
- b. sugarcane, groundnut, tobacco & jute
- c. groundnut, sugarcane, jute & tobacco
- d. jute groundnut, tobacco & sugarcane

9. The places marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the given map, represent respectively



- a. Neyveli, Kalpakkam, Aizawl and Kohima
- b. Kalpakkam, Neyveli, Aizawl and Kohima
- c. Neyveli, Kalpakam, Kohima and Aizawl
- d. Kalpakkam, Neyveli, Kohima and Aizawl

10. Under the 'ecoregion corridor' concept endorsed and supported by IUCN's world commission on protected areas, which one of the following has been cited as a major project for linking existing protected areas in India?

- a. Eastern Ghats
- a. Gir forests
- b. Kaziranga Sanctuary
- c. Western Ghats

11. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere contains water vapour and dust particles?

- a. Ionosphere b. Mesosphere
c. Stratosphere d. Troposphere

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1.a. Hazaribagh and Koderma forest a tea of Jharkhand are main regions of Mica. India is largest producer of mica in the world.

2.a.

3.b. The line joining places of equal rainfall is called Isohyet.

4.a. Additional Information's

- i. The credit for Green Revolution in India goes to Dr.M.S. Swaminathan
- ii. India is currently sixth largest producer of fish in the world.
- iii. Black Revolution is associated with the production of crude oil.

5.a.

6.b.

7.a. Major languages in India are

- 1. Hindi 39.85%
- 2. Bangla 8.22%
- 3. Telugu 7.80%
- 4. Marathi 7.38%
- 5. Tamil 6.26%
- 6. Urdu 5.13%

8.c.Gujarat is the leading producer of groundnut and West Bengal is the leading producer of just in India.

9. b. Kalpakkam and Neyveli are in Tamilnadu whereas Aizawl is the capital of Mizoram and Kohima is the capital of Nagaland.

10.d. Nilgiri hills in western ghats are recognised by World Network of Biosphere (UNESCO).

11.d. Troposphere is the lowest layer of atmosphere. It is followed by stratosphere, mesosphere and ionosphere respectively. Most of the heavy gases, dust particles and water vapor is present in troposphere. Thickness of troposphere is more over equator and less over poles.