

Geography Sample Paper

Section-1

Q 1.

Match List-I and List-II.

List-I	List-II
Railway Zones	Headquarters
(a) Central	(i) Secunderabad
(b) East Central	(ii) Allahabad
(c) North Central	(iii) Mumbai CST
(d) South Central	(iv) Hajipur

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- a) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv) b) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
c) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i) d) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

Q 2.

Match List-I and List-II.

List-I	List-II
Grasslands	Regions
(a) Velds	(i) Eurasia
(b) Pampas	(ii) Canada and America
(c) Prairies	(iii) Argentina
(d) Steppes	(iv) South Africa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- a) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i) b) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
c) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv) d) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

Q 3. Which of the following reasons support the establishment of Mumbai as cotton textile industrial hub?

- a) It was very close to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra.
b) (a), (c) and (d)
c) Mumbai even then was the financial centre and the capital needed to start an industry was available there.
d) Raw cotton used to be brought to Mumbai port to be transported to England.

Q 4. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about urban settlements as per the definition given by Census of India?

- a) All places to be called urban must have panchayat, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee
b) Minimum population of 10000 persons
c) At least 75 per cent of female workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits
d) All of the above



Q 5. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

For which of the following approach the above given statement is true?

- a) Welfare Approach b) Income Approach c) Basic Needs Approach d) Capability Approach

Q 6. Which of the following will not come under push factor that causes migration?

- a) Drought b) Desertification
c) Lack of employment opportunities d) Big Hospitals

Q 7. Which of the following is the reason for migration from rural to urban areas?

- a) Poverty b) High population c) Lack of Health care d) All the above

Q 8. Which of the following is the reason for large percentage migration of female in India?

- a) Marriage b) Employment c) Health d) Training

Q 9. Which type of rural settlement is found in fertile alluvial plains of India?

- a) Clustered Settlements b) Hamleted Settlements c) Dispersed Settlements d) Semi-Clustered Settlements

Q 10. What is the reason for compact settlements in Rajasthan villages?

- a) Defense b) Wild animals c) Scarcity of water d) Soil erosion

Q 11. Which one of the rural settlements also known as panna, para, palli etc?

- a) Dispersed Settlements b) Hamleted Settlements c) Clustered settlements d) Semi-clustered settlements

Q 12. Which of the following are not the examples of Ancient town?

- a) Varanasi b) Madurai c) Nagpur d) Prayag

Q 13. Which one of the following crop area was lost by India during partition?

- a) Coffee b) Cotton c) Sugarcane d) Tea

Q 14. Which one of the following state is a leading producer of Jute?

- a) West Bengal b) Bihar c) Orissa d) Jharkhand

Q 15. Which one of the following is not the problem of Indian agriculture?

- a) Low productivity b) Lack of Land Reforms c) High Growth rate d) Degradation of Cultivable Land

Q 16. Watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables are grown in which season of the year?

- a) Kharif b) Rabi c) Zaid d) Monsoon

Q 17. Which one of the following region of India have dryland farming?

- a) regions having annual rainfall less than 200 cm b) regions having annual rainfall more than 75 cm
c) regions having annual rainfall between 250-300 cm d) regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm

Q 18. Which one of the following is not the example of Drought resistant crops?

- a) Ragi b) Wheat c) Moong d) Bajra

Q 19. Which one of the following is not a water intensive crops?

- a) Rice b) Jute c) Sugarcane d) Guar

Q 20. What percent of world production India produces cereals?

- a) 11 per cent b) 21 per cent c) 51 per cent d) 10 per cent

Q 21. Which of the following is an important reason for higher incidences of poverty in India?

1. Jobless growth
2. Rampant unemployment
3. More FDI in India
4. Decrease in Population

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1,2 and 3 d) 1 and 4 only

Q 22. Which of the following are not the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)?

1. making India open defecation-free
2. making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel LPG
3. promoting the use of non-convention energy

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only

Q 23. What is the death rate data in India?

- a) 6.5 per thousand b) 8.5 per thousand c) 9.5 per thousand d) 105 per thousand

Q 24. What is the present life expectancy at birth in India for both male and female?

- a) 66.9 years for males and 70 years for females b) 66.9 years for males and 60 years for females
c) 66.9 years for males and 50 years for females d) 66.9 years for males and 80 years for females

Q 25. What is the total literacy rate in India as per census 2011?

- a) 74.04 per cent (2011) b) 64.04 per cent (2011) c) 54.04 per cent (2011) d) 84.04 per cent (2011)

Q 26. When was the first Human Development Report published by the UNDP?

- a) 1970 b) 1980 c) 1990 d) 1995

Q 27. Which of the following state have highest HDI in India?

- a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala c) Bihar d) Gujrat

Q 28. Which of the following are not the consequences of Migration in India?

- a) Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.
b) Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country
c) Remittances sent by International migrants
d) Decrease in Pollution

Q 29. What is Girit Act?

- a) Indian Emigration Act b) Permanent settlement in West Asia
c) Government permission for rural to urban migration d) To ban migration

- Q 30.** How many Indians migrated from India to other countries as per Census 2011?
- a) 5 million b) 4 million c) 3 million d) 6 million
- Q 31.** What are the two major modifications was introduced in census 1961?
- a) place of birth b) duration of residence c) Information d) Both A and B
- Q 32.** Which one of the following towns is not the example of fort town?
- a) Hyderabad b) Jaipur c) Chennai d) Agra
- Q 33.** Which of the following town is a Satellite town?
- a) Ghaziabad b) Rohtak c) Gurugram d) Bhilai
- Q 34.** What was the level of urbanization in India in 2011?
- a) 31.16 per cent b) 41.16 per cent c) 21.16 per cent d) 61.16 per cent
- Q 35.** Which of the following combinations not consist of urban agglomeration?
- a) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths
b) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths
c) a village near to town
d) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread
- Q 36.** What percentage of population of India lives in Class 1 towns?
- a) 50 percent b) 60 percent c) 40 percent d) 30 percent
- Q 37.** Which of the following city is largest agglomeration in India?
- a) Delhi b) Kolkata c) Greater Mumbai d) Chennai
- Q 38.** Which of the following towns is not an example of Mining towns?
- a) Raniganj b) Jharia c) Bhilai d) Ankaleshwar
- Q 39.** Which of the following town is an example of Educational town?
- a) Pushkar b) Tirupati c) Madurai d) Allahabad
- Q 40.** Which of the following are not the objectives of Smart City Mission?
- a) a clean and sustainable environment b) decent quality of life to its citizens
c) smart solutions to infrastructure d) promotion of more industries in urban areas
- Q 41.** How much amount of total replenishable groundwater resources in the country is available?
- a) 432 cubic km. b) 732 cubic km. c) 932 cubic km. d) 832 cubic km.
- Q 42.** Which of the following area utilized maximum groundwater in India?
- a) Industries b) Domestic c) Agriculture d) Transport
- Q 43.** Which parts of India is drought prone?
- a) North India b) North West c) Eastern India d) Coastal States
- Q 44.** Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar?

- a) Salt b) Mercury c) Fluoride d) Arsenic

Q 45. Which one is not related to watershed development project:

- a) Haryali b) Neeru-Meeru c) Arwari Pani Sansad d) Van Mahotsava

For questions: 46-50.

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327	-----	-----
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

Q 46. Compute the difference between the population of 1981 and 2011 and choose the correct answer from the given options.

- a) 182,307,640 b) 363,890,734 c) 181,583,094 d) 526,864,325

Q 47. During which of the following year percentage growth rate of population was negative?

- a) 1921 b) 1911 c) 1901 d) 1931

Q 48. During which period the population percent growth rate was recorded highest in India?

- a) 1941-1951 b) 1951-1961 c) 1961-1971 d) 1971-1981

Q 49. Calculate the difference of population growth percent rate from 1991-2001.

- a) 2.30 b) 2.32 c) 2.31 d) 2.33

Q 50. During which of the following year percentage growth rate of population was highest?

- a) 2001 b) 1971 c) 1991 d) 1981

Geography Sample Paper

1	d	2	a	3	b	4	d	5	a	6	d	7	d	8	a	9	a	10	c	11	b	12	c	13	b	14	a	15	c	16	c
17	d	18	b	19	d	20	a	21	a	22	c	23	a	24	a	25	a	26	c	27	b	28	d	29	a	30	a	31	d	32	c
33	d	34	a	35	c	36	b	37	c	38	c	39	d	40	d	41	a	42	c	43	b	44	d	45	d	46	d	47	a	48	b
49	c	50	b																												

Railway Zone	Headquarters
Central	Mumbai CST
Eastern	Kolkata
East Central	Hajipur
East Coast	Bhubaneswar
Northern	New Delhi
North Central	Allahabad
North Eastern	Gorakhpur
North East Frontier	Maligaon (Guwahati)
North Western	Jaipur
Southern	Chennai
South Central	Secunderabad
South Eastern	Kolkata
South East Central	Bilaspur
South Western	Hubli
Western	Mumbai (Church Gate)
West Central	Jabalpur

Q 1. Ans: **d** **Solution:**

Q 2. Ans: **a** **Solution:**Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation - Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes. Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown. The size of the farm is very large, therefore entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanised. There is low yield per acre but high yield per person. This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.

Q 3. Ans: **b** **Solution:**In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai. This city had several advantages as a cotton textile manufacturing centre. It was very close to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Raw cotton used to be brought to Mumbai port to be transported to England. Therefore, cotton was available in Mumbai city itself. Moreover, Mumbai even then was the financial centre and the capital needed to start an industry was available there.

Q 4. Ans: **d** **Solution:**The census of India, 1991 defines urban settlements as "All places which have municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee and have a minimum population of 5000 persons, at least 75 per cent of male workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometers are urban.

Q 5. Ans: **a** **Solution:**Welfare Approach This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

Q 6. Ans: **d** **Solution:**The common push factors are low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities.

Q 7. Ans: **d** **Solution:**Due to the adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas, people migrate to urban areas. In urban areas they find increased employment opportunities and better living conditions.

Q 8. Ans: **a** **Solution:**The most common reason for migration in India is marriage. The finding, which was part of the 2011 Census, was published recently and showed that 46% of the total migrants moved because of marriage and of these, 97% were women.

Q 9. Ans: **a** **Solution:**Clustered or compacted settlements are generally found in the fertile alluvial plain. The important features of these settlements are as follows: In this type of rural settlements, space between the houses are less or they have no space.

Q 10. Ans: **c** **Solution:**People live in compact village for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available



water resources.

Q 11. Ans: **b Solution:**Hamleted: Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

Q 12. Ans: **c Solution:**Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Ujjain came to prominence due to their religious/cultural significance.

Q 13. Ans: **b Solution:**Partition of the country in 1947 also adversely affected India's agricultural production. The rich food producing areas of West Punjab and Sindh went to Pakistan. It created food crisis in the country. Also, the whole of fertile land under jute production went to East Pakistan.

Q 14. Ans: **a Solution:**West Bengal leads jute cultivation, along with Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

Q 15. Ans: **c Solution:**Average farm size, poor infrastructure, low use of farm technologies and best farming techniques, decrease of soil fertility due to over fertilization and sustained pesticide use, are leading contributors to low agricultural productivity.

Q 16. Ans: **c Solution:**Zaid crops are summer season crops. They grow for a short time period between kharif and rabi crops, mainly from March to June. These crops are mainly grown in the summer season during a period called the zaid crop season. They require warm dry weather as major growth period and longer day length for flowering.

Q 17. Ans: **d Solution:**Dry farming or Dry Land Farming refers to an improved system of cultivation whereby maximum amount of water is conserved by soil and water management. It involves efficient system of soil and crop management in the regions of low land and uneven distributed rainfall.

Q 18. Ans: **b Solution:**These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting.

Q 19. Ans: **d Solution:**Rice, wheat and sugarcane constitute about 90% of India's crop production and these are the most water consuming crops.

Q 20. Ans: **a Solution:**The country produces about 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in production after China and U. S. A. India produces a variety of cereals, which are classified as fine grains (rice, wheat) and coarse grains (jowar, bajra, maize, ragi) , etc.

Q 21. Ans: **a Solution:**Jobless growth and Rampant unemployment important reason for higher incidences of poverty in India

Q 22. Ans: **c Solution:**To eliminate or reduce open defecation. Open defecation is one of the main causes of deaths of thousands of children each year. Not only latrine construction, the Swachh Bharat Mission will also make an initiative of establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring latrine use.

Q 23. Ans: **a Solution:**In 2020, death rate for India was 7.3 per 1,000 people. Between 1971 and 2020, death rate of India was declining at a moderating rate to shrink from 16.7 per 1,000 people in 1971 to 7.2 per 1,000 people in 2020.

Q 24. Ans: **a Solution:**India has seen an improvement in overall life expectancy at birth to 69 years, with women expected to live for 70.4 years and men for 67.8 years, according to the latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) for 2013-17

Q 25. Ans: **a Solution:**The results of 2011 census reveal that there has been an increase in literacy in the country. The literacy rate in the country is **74.04 per cent**, 82.14 for males and 65.46 for females.

Q 26. Ans: **c Solution:**The first Human Development Report of UNDP, published in 1990 under the inspiration and leadership of its architect, Mahbub ul Haq, came after a period of crisis and retrenchment, in which concern for people had given way to concern for balancing budgets and payments.

Q 27. Ans: **b Solution:**India has a HDI value (using international goalposts) of 0.504 (Table 3). The HDI is the highest for Kerala (0.625) followed by Punjab (0.569) and the lowest for Orissa (0.442), Bihar (0.447) and Chhattisgarh (0.449).

Q 28. Ans: **d Solution:**Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.

Q 29. Ans: **a Solution:**During colonial period, millions of the indentured labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands, Fiji and South Africa by British from U.P. and Bihar to work as plantation workers. All such migrations were covered under the time bound contract known as Girmity Act (Indian Migration Act).

Q 30. Ans: **a Solution:**Indian Census 2011 has recorded that more than 5 million person have migrated to India from other countries. Out of these, about 88.9 per cent came from the neighboring countries: Bangladesh followed by Nepal and Pakistan.

Q 31. Ans: **d Solution:**The first major modification was introduced in 1961 Census by bringing in two additional components viz place of birth, i.e. village or town and duration of residence (if born elsewhere).

Q 32. Ans: **c Solution:**About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

Q 33. Ans: **d Solution:**Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

- Q 34. Ans: **a** **Solution:**The level of urbanisation in India in 2011 was 31.16 per cent, which is quite low in comparison to developed countries. Total urban population has increased eleven-fold during the twentieth century. Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country.
- Q 35. Ans: **c** **Solution:**Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration may consist of any one of the following three combinations: (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths, (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.
- Q 36. Ans: **b** **Solution:**Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities.
- Q 37. Ans: **c** **Solution:**Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration with 18.4 million people. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad are other mega cities in the country.
- Q 38. Ans: **c** **Solution:**These towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, etc
- Q 39. Ans: **d** **Solution:**Starting as centres of education, some of the towns have grown into major campus towns, such as Roorki, Varanasi, Aligarh, Pilani, Allahabad, etc.
- Q 40. Ans: **d** **Solution:**The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens. One of the features of Smart Cities is to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better.
- Q 41. Ans: **a** **Solution:**The total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about **432 cubic km**.
- Q 42. Ans: **c** **Solution:**The **irrigation sector** remains the major consumer of ground water, accounting for **92%** of its annual withdrawal.
- Q 43. Ans: **b** **Solution:**Parts of eastern Rajasthan, most parts of Madhya Pradesh, eastern parts of Maharashtra, interior parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Plateau, northern parts of interior Tamil Nadu and southern parts of Jharkhand and interior Odisha are included in this category.
- Q 44. Ans: **d** **Solution:**It was revealed that 63% of the households' drinking water contained arsenic in the excess of 10 ppb, 19.6% had arsenic concentration between 100 and <300 ppb, and 5% of the water samples contained arsenic between 300 and 500 ppb.
- Q 45. Ans: **d** **Solution:**Haryali 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.
- Q 46. Ans: **d**
- Q 47. Ans: **a**
- Q 48. Ans: **b**
- Q 49. Ans: **c**
- Q 50. Ans: **b**