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Q.1) Consider the following statements.

1. Both North India and South India have distinct cropping seasons with respect to crops grown.
2. The cropping intensity and rural employment are directly related to each other in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only.
- b) 2 only.
- c) 1 and 2.
- d) Neither 1 nor 2.

Q.1) Solution (b)

Basic Information:**Cropping Intensity:**

- Cropping intensity in percentage is defined as $GCA/NSA \times 100$

Where, GCA - Gross Cropped Area and

NSA - Net Sown Area.

Cropping seasons in India:

- There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of the country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid.
- The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.
- The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April. The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops such as wheat, gram and mustard.
- Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops. The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.

Statement Analysis:

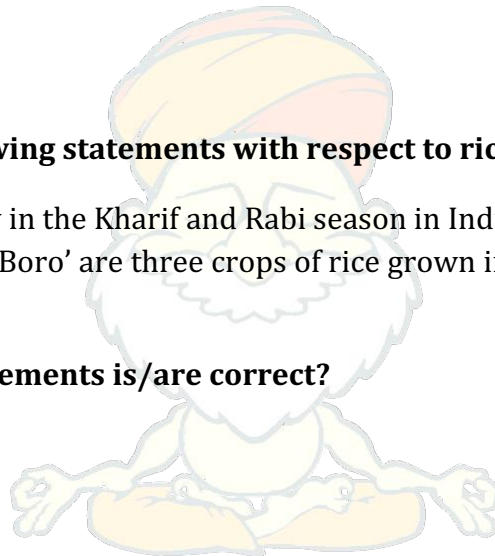
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
In southern India distinct cropping seasons based on crops grown is difficult to derive. Because, all throughout the year the temperature is high enough to grow tropical crops given the soil moisture is available. Therefore in these regions same crops can be grown thrice in an agriculture year. Hence the statement is incorrect.	For a land scarce and labour abundant country like India higher cropping intensity leads to generation of higher rural employment in the agriculture sector. Therefore there is a direct relation between cropping season and rural employment in India.

Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to rice production in India.

1. Rice is grown only in the Kharif and Rabi season in India.
2. 'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are three crops of rice grown in the North Eastern region in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



Q.2) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of the population in India.
- Though it is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas, it has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- The world's largest rice producers by far are China and India.
- About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation.
- West-Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab states are leading rice producers in India.

Statement Analysis:

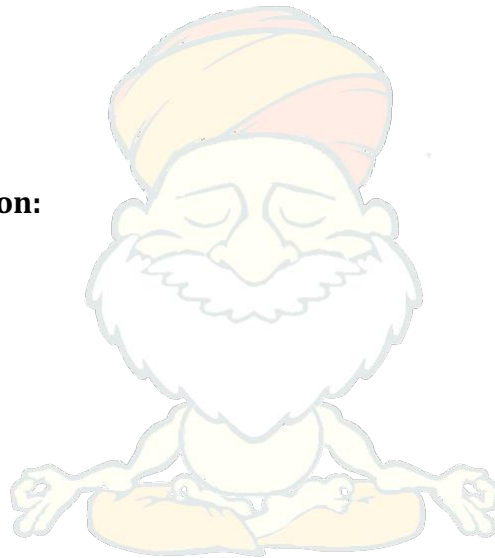
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Some parts of India grow rice in all three cropping seasons. Hence statement is incorrect	'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are three crops of rice grown in the state of West-Bengal.

Q.3) Which among the following are the local names of shifting cultivation practiced in India?

1. Chena
2. Kumari
3. Jhumming
4. Milpa

Choose the correct option:

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



Q.3) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Shifting Cultivation	Country
Ladang	Indonesia
Jhumming, Jhum, Vevar, Dahiyaar, Deepa, Zara, Erka, Batra, Podu, Kumari, Kaman, Vinga and Dhavi	India
Chena	Sri lanka

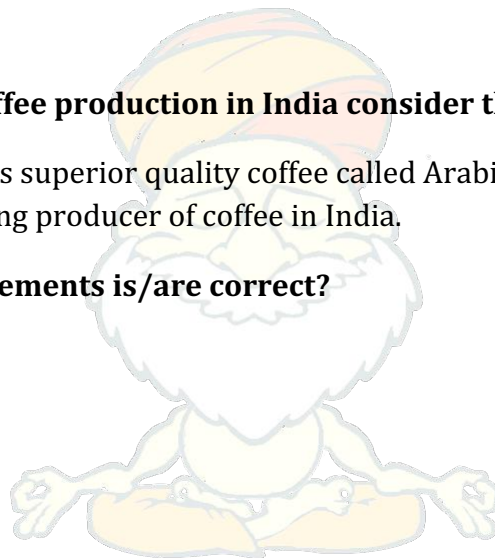
Roca	Brazil.
Ray	Vietnam
Milpa	Mexico
Conuco	Venezuela
Tamrai	Thailand
Taungya	Myanmar

Q.4) With respect to Coffee production in India consider the following statements.

1. India mostly grows superior quality coffee called Arabica.
2. Kerala is the leading producer of coffee in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



Q.4) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Coffee is a tropical plantation crop.
- Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage.
- There are three varieties of coffee i.e. arabica, robusta and liberica
- India ranks seventh in the world in coffee production. Brazil is the leading producer of coffee in the world.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
--------------------	--------------------

Correct	Incorrect
<p>India produces three varieties of coffee - Arabica, robusta and liberica.</p> <p>Arabica is the superior quality coffee which India grows in large quantities.</p>	<p>Karnataka is the leading producer of Coffee in India.</p>

Q.5) “This crop requires plenty of heat, plenty of rain, plenty of alluvium and plenty of labour to grow in India”

To which crop are we referring to here?

- Wheat
- Cotton
- Rice
- Sugarcane.



Q.5) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Rice is grown under varying climatic conditions in India from 8 degree to 30 degree north latitude and from sea level to about 2500 metre altitude.
- The temperature should be fairly high at a mean monthly of 24 degree centigrade. It should be 20-22 degree at the time of sowing, 23-25 degree during growth and 25-30 degree during harvesting.
- The average rainfall required for rice is 150 cm.
- Rice grows well on a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels. It is dominantly a crop of river valley, flood plains, deltas and coastal plains where alluvium soil is found.

Q.6) Which among the following are the millets grown in India?

- Haraka
- Rajgira
- Korra

4. Kutki

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Millets are short duration (3-4 months) warm weather grasses grown in those inferior areas where main food crops like rice and wheat cannot be successfully grown.
- In India jowar, bajra, ragi, korra, kodo, kutki, sanwa, haraka, varagu, bauti and rajgira are few important millets grown.

Q.7) Consider the following factors influencing industrial locations:

1. Government Policy
2. Access to Market
3. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
4. Access to Agglomeration Economies

Which of the factors given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Industries maximise profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum. Some of the factors influencing industrial locations are as under:

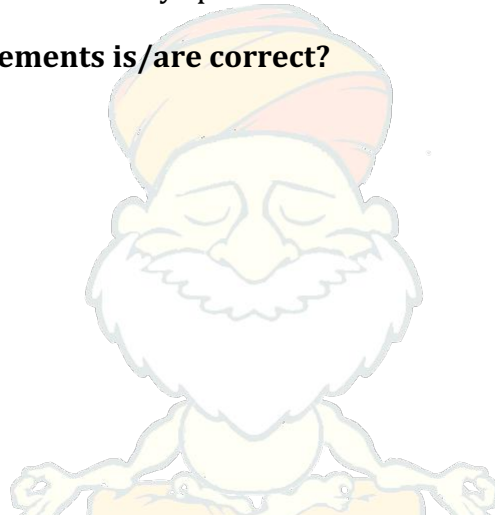
- Access to Market
- Access to Raw Material
- Access to Labour Supply
- Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
- Government Policy
- Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries

Q.8) Consider the following statements with regard to footloose industries:

1. The product cost varies spatially in footloose industries.
2. They are not dependent on any specific raw material.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



Q.8) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Footloose industry is a general term for an industry that can be placed and located at any location without effect from factors such as resources or transport.
- These industries often have spatially fixed costs which means that the costs of the products do not change despite where the product is assembled.
- These industries can be located at a wide variety of places, as these are not weight-losing nor raw-material-specific.
- They produce in relatively small quantities employing smaller workforces and are considered to be more efficient from an ecological point of view.
- These are generally not polluting industries.
- Examples include Diamonds and computer chips

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
-------------	-------------

Incorrect	Correct
The product cost is fixed. It doesn't vary spatially	They are not raw material specific. Raw materials can be procured from anywhere other than the place of production.

Q.9) “Cool Climate with moderate rainfall, flat and well drained plain areas, fertile friable loam and heavy inputs in the form of irrigation, high yielding varieties seeds, fertilizers and mechanisation”

Above description is most suitable for which kind of crop in India?

- a) Rice
- b) Maize
- c) Jowar
- d) Wheat

Q.9) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Wheat is the most important foodgrain in India after rice.
- Wheat is a rabi crop sown in the beginning of winter season and is harvested in the beginning of summer.
- The ideal wheat climate has winter temperature 10-15 degree centigrade and summer temperature varying from 21-25 degree centigrade.
- It thrives well in areas receiving annual rainfall of 75 cms.
- Soil should be loamy.
- In parts of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar pradesh high yielding variety seeds are used with adoption of mechanisation.

Q.10) Which among the following is known as “Black Ore”?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Haematite
- c) Limonite
- d) Siderite

Q.10) Solution (a)**Basic Information:**

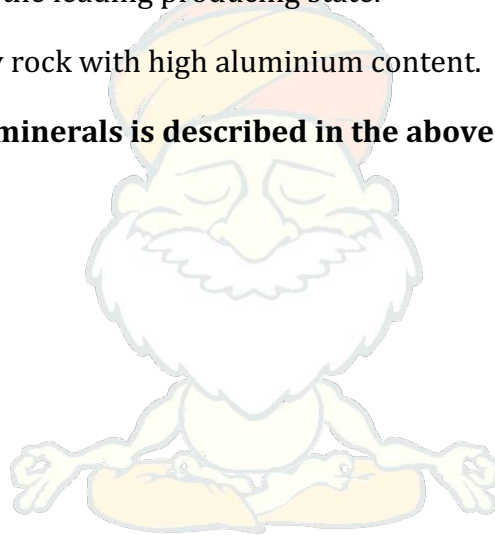
- Magnetite is a rock mineral and one of the main iron ores, with the chemical formula Fe_3O_4 . It is one of the oxides of iron, and is ferrimagnetic.
- It is attracted to a magnet and can be magnetized to become a permanent magnet itself.
- It is the most magnetic of all the naturally-occurring minerals on Earth.
- It is known as “Black Ore” due to the blackish colour it possesses.

Q.11) Consider the following descriptions of a mineral found in India:

1. It forms when laterite soils are severely leached of silica and other soluble materials in a wet tropical or subtropical climate.
2. In India, Odisha is the leading producing state.
3. It is a sedimentary rock with high aluminium content.

Which of the following minerals is described in the above statements?

- a) Iron
- b) Copper
- c) Bauxite
- d) Manganese.

**Q.11) Solution (c)****Basic Information:**

- Bauxite is a rock formed from a reddish clay material called laterite soil and is most commonly found in tropical or subtropical regions.
- Bauxite consists primarily of aluminum oxide compounds (alumina), silica, iron oxides and titanium dioxide.
- Bauxite is a sedimentary rock with a relatively high aluminium content.
- Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.
- Odisha is the leading producing state accounting for about 51% of the total production during 2018. The main deposits occur in Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. The smelting plants have been developed at Damanjodi and Doragurha.

- Jharkhand ranks second in bauxite deposit where Palamau, Lohardaga, Ranchi and Monghyr districts contain some prestigious bauxite mines.

Q.12) Consider the following statements:

1. It is known as 'Abhrak'
2. Its insulating properties have made it a valuable mineral in electrical and electronics industry.
3. Muscovite, Phlogopite and Biotite are three major types found in India.

Which of the following minerals is described above?

- a) Dolomite
- b) Asbestos
- c) Mica
- d) Sillimanite

Q.12) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Mica is a silicate mineral known as sheet silicates because it forms in distinct layers.
- Micas are fairly light and relatively soft and the sheets and flakes of mica are flexible.
- Mica is heat-resistant and does not conduct electricity.
- Mica has been used in India since ancient times as a medicinal item in ayurveda and is known as 'Abhrak'.
- Its insulating properties have made it an invaluable mineral in the electrical and electronics industry. It can withstand high voltage and has low power loss factor.
- In India, Muscovite, Phlogopite and Biotite are the three major types found.

Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. Cement industry is the largest consumer of iron ore in India next to the Iron and Steel industry.
2. India is the world's largest producer of sponge iron.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.13) Solution (c)**Basic Information:**

- India is one of the leading producers of iron ore in the world.
- Haematite, Magnetite, Limonite and siderite are the four major varieties of iron ore in India.
- Haematite is the best quality iron ore with about 70 percent of metallic content.
- Orissa is the leading producer of Iron ore in India.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>Among the consuming industries, Cement Industry is the second major consumer of iron ore after the Iron & Steel Industry (including Sponge Iron Industry).</p> <p>Generally low grade iron ore is used in the manufacture of cement. Iron ore improves the burning properties of cement. It imparts colour and also balances the composition of cement.</p>	<p>India is the world's largest producer of sponge iron or Direct Induced Iron (DRI) with a host of coal-based units located in the mineral-rich States of the country.</p>

Q.14) Consider the following statements with respect to coal reserves in India:

1. Gondwana rocks contain about 98 percent of coal reserves of India.
2. Lignite known as brown coal is the lowest quality coal found.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.14) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock, formed as rock strata called coal seams.
- Coal is mostly carbon with variable amounts of other elements; chiefly hydrogen, sulphur, oxygen, and nitrogen.
- Coal is formed when dead plant matter decays into peat and is converted into coal by the heat and pressure of deep burial over millions of years.
- Depending upon its grade from highest to lowest coal is divided into Anthracite coal (Best quality), Bituminous coal, Lignite coal and peat.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Economically Gondwana rocks are significant because over 98 percent of the coal reserves of India belong to this rock system	Peat is the lowest grade coal found.

Q.15) Consider the following services:

1. Radio service.
2. Real estate
3. Advisory and Consultant
4. Retail trade
5. Inland water transport.

Which of the above is/are tertiary sector activities?

Choose the correct option:

- a) 1, 3, 4 and 5 Only
- b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 Only
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 Only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.15) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Tertiary Sector Activities:

- Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'.
- Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.
- Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc.

Tertiary activities broadly include:


- Trade and Commerce: Wholesale and retail trade
- Transport: Rail, road, water, airways
- Communication
- Financial and other services: Insurance, Real estate, etc.

Note: Consultant is a Quinary activity. Other such activities are Specialists, Decision makers, Policy formulators.


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Q.16) Which of the following are the problems faced by the jute industry in India?

1. Inadequate supply of raw materials.
2. Obsolete machinery
3. Competition from substitutes.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Jute is the second largest textile industry in India after the cotton textile industry.
- It is one of the major industries in the eastern region particularly West Bengal.
- It is known as golden fibre.
- The main problems being faced by the Jute industry are the following:
 1. Inadequate supply of raw materials- After independence, 70 percent of the jute producing areas went to Bangladesh. Thus, the jute industry suffers from inadequate supply of raw jute.
 2. Competition from substitutes- Paper, plastics, cloth and hemp have emerged as substitutes and are available at cheaper rates in the world market.
 3. Obsolete machinery- Many jute mills are uneconomical because of outdated machinery.

Q.17) Which of the following crops are considered as Rabi crops in India?

1. Wheat
2. Rapeseed
3. Cotton
4. Mustard.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

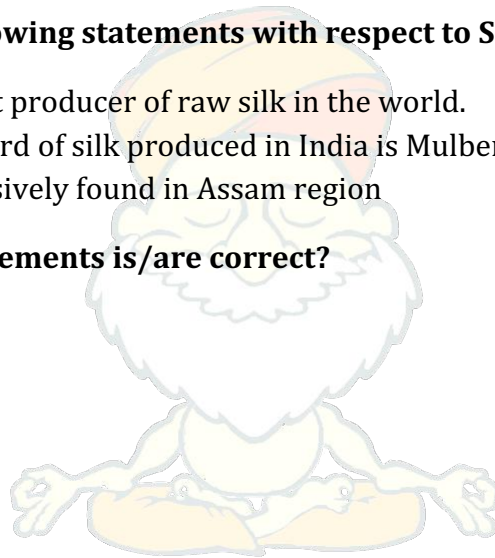
Cropping Season	Northern states	Southern States
Kharif	Paddy, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Jowar, Groundnut
Rabi	Wheat, Gram, Rapeseed, Mustard	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar
Zaid	Vegetables, Fruits	Paddy, Vegetables and fruits

Q.18) Consider the following statements with respect to Silk Industry in India:

1. India is the largest producer of raw silk in the world.
2. More than two-third of silk produced in India is Mulberry silk.
3. Muga silk is exclusively found in Assam region

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



Q.18) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- India is well known for silk production since ancient times.
- India is the only country in the world producing all five varieties of silk viz. Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga.
- Karnataka is the leading producer of silk in India.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct

China is the largest producer of raw silk in the world. India is the second largest producer.	More than 80 percent of silk produced in India is Mulberry silk.	Muga silk also known as golden silk is found exclusively in Assam region.
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Q. 19) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

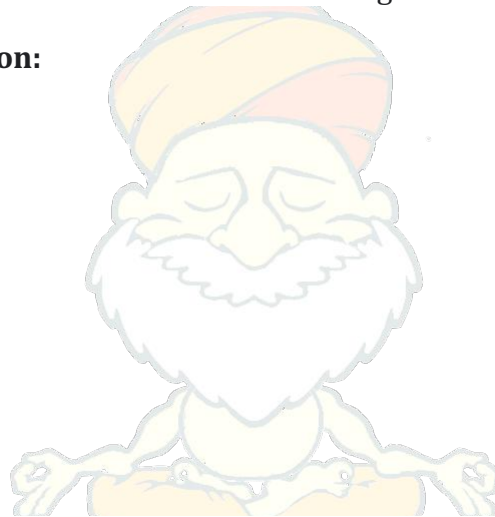
Steel Plant

Collaboration with

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rourkela Steel plant | Germany. |
| 2. Bhilai Steel Plant | Russia. |
| 3. Durgapur Steel Plant | Russia. |
| 4. Bokaro Steel Plant | United Kingdom. |

Choose the correct option:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only
- 3 and 4 only





19. Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- After independence, during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), new integrated steel plants were set up with foreign collaboration. They include.
 - Rourkela Steel Plant with Germany Collaboration.
 - Bhilai Steel Plant with Russian collaboration.
 - Durgapur Steel Plant with United Kingdom
 - Bokaro Steel Plant with Russia.




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Q.20) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Rail Factory

Location

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. The Integral Coach Factory | Perambur |
| 2. Bharat Earth Movers | Pune |
| 3. Rail Coach Factory | Bengaluru |
| 4. Rail Wheel Factory | Kapurthala |

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Major railway equipment manufacturing industries and their location:

Industry	Location
Chittaranjan Locomotives Works	Burdwan district of West Bengal
Diesel Locomotive works	Varanasi
Tata Engineering and Locomotive works	Jamshedpur
Integral coach factory	Perambur, Chennai

Modern Integral coach factory	Rae Bareli
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	Bengaluru
Rail Coach Factory	Kapurthala
Rail Wheel Factory	Bengaluru.

Q.21) Mundari and Santhali are part of which family of languages in India?

- a) Austric (Nishada)
- b) Dravidian
- c) Indo-European (Aryan)
- d) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)

Q.21) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families:

Language Family	Languages
Indo-European Family (Aryan)	Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Maithili and Odia
Dravidian Family (Dravida),	Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam
Austric Family (Nishada)	Kol, Mundari, Nicobari, Khasi, Santhali, Ho, Birhor.
Sino-Tibetan family (Kirata)	Nepalese, Bodo, Manipuri

Q.22) Which among the following are push factors for migration?

1. Epidemic

2. Peace and stability.
3. Unemployment.
4. Unfavourable climate.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

Explanation:

People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

1. **The Push factors** make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
2. **The Pull factors** make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

Q.23) Which of the following factors determine the shape and structure of rural settlements?

1. Water Availability.
2. Cultural factors.
3. Security.
4. Local temperature

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.23) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:
 1. Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,
 2. Semi-clustered or fragmented,
 3. Hamleted, and
 4. Dispersed or isolated

- There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different shapes and patterns of rural settlements in India. These include:
 1. Physical features – nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water
 2. Cultural and ethnic factors – social structure, caste and religion
 3. Security factors – defence against thefts and robberies.

Q.24) Consider the following statements with respect to population growth in India.

1. The year 1921 is called as “Demographic Divide” in the demographic history of India.
2. Period between 1951-1981 is known as the period of population explosion.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.24) Solution (c)**Basic Information:**

- The demographic history of India can be charted and classified into following four distinct phases.
 1. Period of Stagnant Population (1901-1921)

2. Period of steady growth (1921-1951)
 3. Period of rapid growth (1951-1981)
 4. Period of High Growth with definite signs of slowing down (1981-2011)
1. **Period of Stagnant Population (1901-1921):** In this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.
 2. **Period of Steady Growth (1921-1951):** An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase. This is impressive in the backdrop of the Great Economic Depression, 1920s and World War II.
 3. **Period of Rapid Growth (1951-1981):** The period of population explosion in India, was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period, after Independence, that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of the living condition of people at large. Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate.
 4. **Period of High Growth with definite signs of slowing down (post 1981 till present):** A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct

The population growth during the period 1901-21 can be termed as stagnant. The high birth rate was counterbalanced by a high death rate. The progressive growth rate in 1921 over 1901 was only 5.42 percent. The census year 1921 registered a negative growth rate of minus 0.31 percent and it happened only once in the demographic history of India. It is because of this reason 1921 is called “Demographic Divide” in the demographic history of India.

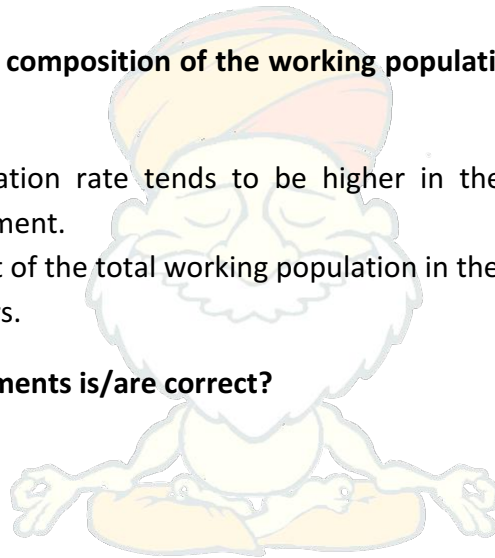
After 1951, there was a steep fall in the mortality rate but the fertility remained stubbornly high. Therefore this period experienced a very high rate of population growth and is often referred to as the period of population explosion.

Q.25) With respect to the composition of the working population in the country, consider the following statements.

1. The work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of higher levels of economic development.
2. About 54.6 percent of the total working population in the country are cultivators and agricultural laborers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above.



Q.25) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- As per the Census 2001, the Indian workforce is over 400 million strong, which constitutes 39.1 percent of the total population of the country. The workers comprise 312 million main workers and 88 million marginal workers (i.e., those who did not work for at least 183 days in the preceding 12 months to the census taking).
- Sex differential among the number of male and female worker in the total workforce is significant. Of the total 402 million workers, 275 million are males and 127 million females. This would mean that 51.7 percent of the total males and 25.6 percent of

the total females are workers. The number of female workers is about less than half the number of male workers. In terms of proportion, 68.4 percent of the workers are males and 31.6 percent females

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
In India, the work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development. Because a large number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence economic activities. E.g, states like Chhattisgarh, Bihar, himachal pradesh have higher work participation rate.	As per the census 2011, the majority of the working population in the country are cultivators and agricultural laborers.

Q.26) "Short Stature, dark chocolate brown skin, woolly hair, bulbous forehead, broad flat nose and slightly protruding jaws"

To which ethnic group does the above description refer to?

- a) Australoids
- b) Negrito
- c) Mongoloids
- d) Dravidians.

Q.26) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Ethnic Group	Prominent Features
Negrito	Short Stature, dark chocolate brown skin, woolly hair, bulbous forehead, broad flat nose and slightly protruding jaws

Proto Australoids	Resemble Negritos but no woolly hairs.
Mongoloids	Round and Broad head, face with very high cheekbones and long flat nose, little or no hair on the body.
Dravidians	Medium stature, dark skin and long head
Nordics	Long head, fair complexion, well developed nose and a well built body.

Q.27) Coorgis and Parsis are representatives of which ethnic group in India?

- Brachycephals
- Nordics
- Dravidians
- Mongoloids



Q.27) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Coorgis or Kodavas:

- The Kodavas or coorgis are considered a patrilineal ethno-lingual tribe from the region of Kodagu, (in the state of Karnataka) They natively speak the Kodava language. Traditionally they are land-owning agriculturists with martial customs.
- Kodavas may be the descendants of the broad headed, 'brachycephalic' stock who entered into the Indus Valley during the Mohenjodaro period before the Indo-Aryans and later migrated to the Coorg region.
- One view is that the Kodavas are descendants of Scythians. According to yet another but similar view, the Kodavas belong to the Indo-Scythian race like the Sakas, the Western Kshatrapas and the Thiyar.

Parsis:

- Parsis (which means 'Persian' in the Persian language) are an ethno religious group who migrated to the Indian subcontinent from Persia during the Muslim conquest of Persia of CE 636–651

- They belong to the Brachycephals ethnic group in a broad way.

Q.28) Consider the following statements with respect to Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in India:

1. No tribe has been scheduled in Arunachal Pradesh and no Caste has been scheduled in Punjab.
2. Out of total population in the state/Union territory Lakshadweep has the highest percentage of population as scheduled tribe population.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



Q.28) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- The tribes are the autochthonous or native people of the land who are believed to be the earliest settlers in the Indian peninsula. They are generally called Adivasis.
- Article 341 and 342 of the Indian constitution defines as to who constitutes the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in India.
- The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise about 16.6% and 8.6%, respectively of India's population (according to the 2011 census).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
No tribe has been scheduled in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi. And nocaste has been scheduled in Arunachal	Tribal population as percentage of total population:

Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

1. Lakshadweep - 94.79 percent
2. Mizoram - 94.43 percent
3. Nagaland - 86.48 percent
4. Meghalaya - 86.15 percent
5. Arunachal Pradesh - 68.79

Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to the linguistic composition in India:

1. The linguistic regions in the country have distinct boundaries.
2. Manipuri is the smallest language group among the scheduled languages.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above.

Q.29) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- It is said that India is a forest of languages. The most comprehensive data on languages was collected at the time of the 1961 census. According to these census figures there were 187 languages spoken in India. Out of these as many as 94 languages are spoken by less than 10000 persons each and 23 languages together account for 77 percent of the total population of the country.
- 22 languages have been considered as scheduled languages in the constitution of India. Maithili, Santhali, Bodo and Dogri were newly added to this list.
- Language became the prime criteria for delimitation of states after Independence in India.
- Hindi speaking people constitute the highest percentage of the total population in India. About 41.03 percent.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
-------------	-------------

Incorrect	Incorrect
The linguistic regions in the country do not have distinct boundaries. They gradually merge and overlap in their respective frontier zones	Sanskrit is the smallest language group amongst the scheduled languages.

Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to sex ratio in India:

1. Kerala is the only state/union territory in India which has more females than males as per the census 2011.
2. Amongst the states Haryana has the lowest sex ratio.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



Q.30) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Sex Ratio:

- Sex ratio is defined as “number of females per 1000 males in the population”.
- Sex ratio of population of a country is mainly the outcome of the interplay of sex differentials in mortality, sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at times sex differential in population enumeration.
- As per the census 2011, the overall sex ratio for Indian population is 940.

Few Important Statistics on Sex Ratio:

- State with Highest Female Sex Ratio : Kerala (1,058)
- State with Lowest Female Sex Ratio : Haryana (861)
- UT with Highest Female Sex Ratio : Pondicherry (1,001)
- UT with Lowest Female Sex Ratio : Daman & Diu (710)
- District with Highest Female Sex Ratio : Mahe (Pondicherry) (1,147)

- District with Lowest Female Sex Ratio : Daman (Daman & Diu) (591)

Q.31) The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Shape of Pyramid

Meaning

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bell shaped | Constant population. |
| 2. Triangle | Declining population. |
| 3. Tapered top and bottom | Expanding population. |

Choose the correct option:

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



Q.31) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.
- A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population.
- The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population. The left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group.

Shape of population pyramid	Meaning	Examples
Bell Shaped	Constant population	Australia
Triangle shaped	Expanding population	Nigeria
Tapered top and bottom	Declining population	Japan

Q.32) Consider the following statements with respect to population growth rate.

1. The annual growth rate of population for the entire country is around 1.64 percent as per the census 2011.
2. Himachal Pradesh registered the lowest population growth rate as per the census 2011.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above.

Q.32) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Population growth rate in India:

- The percentage decadal growth during the period 2001-2011 has registered the sharpest decline since independence. It declined from 23.87 percent for 1981-91 to 21.94 percent for the period 1991-2001, a decrease of 2.33 percentage points.
- For 2001-11 this decadal growth has become 17.64 percent, a further decrease of 3.9 percentage point.

Statement Analysis:

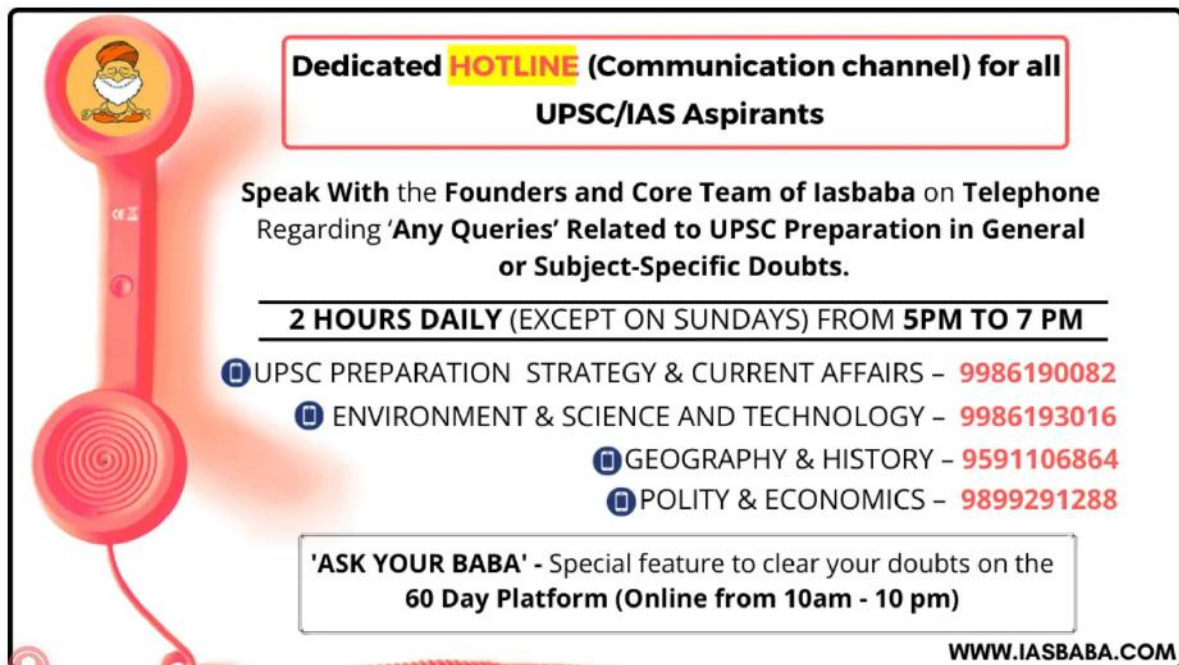
Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The annual growth rate of India's population is 1.64 percent and the decadal growth rate is around 17 percent	Kerala registered the lowest population growth rate as per the census 2011

Q.33) Consider the following statements with respect to urban areas in India:

1. Goa is the most urbanised state in India as per census 2011.
2. The proportion of Urban population is lowest in Himachal Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



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Q.33) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- As per the census in 2011, 31% of the country's population lived in urban areas.
- In terms of absolute number of persons living in urban areas, Maharashtra continues to lead with 50.8 million persons which comprises 13.5 percent of the total urban population of the country. Uttar Pradesh accounts for about 44.4 million, followed by Tamil Nadu at 34.9 million.
- The proportion of urban population continues to be the lowest in Himachal Pradesh with 10.0 per cent followed by Bihar with 11.3 percent, Assam (14.1 percent) and Orissa (16.7 percent).

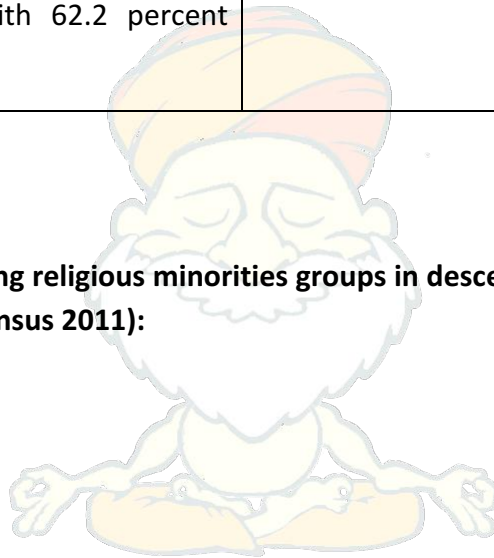
- Among major states, Tamil Nadu continues to be the most urbanized state with 48.4 percent of the population living in urban areas followed now by Kerala (47.7 per cent) upstaging Maharashtra (45.2 percent).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
correct	Correct
Among all the States and Union territories, the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Chandigarh are most urbanized with 97.5 percent and 97.25 percent urban population respectively, while among States, Goa is now the most urbanised State with 62.2 percent urban population.	The proportion of urban population is lowest in Himachal Pradesh with 10 percent.

Q.34) Arrange the following religious minorities groups in descending order based on their population size (As per census 2011):

1. Jains
2. Christians
3. Budhists
4. Sikhs



Choose the correct option:

- a) 2-3-4-1
- b) 2-4-3-1
- c) 2-3-1-4
- d) 2-3-4-1

Q.34) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Religion is one of the most dominant forces affecting the cultural and political life of most Indians.

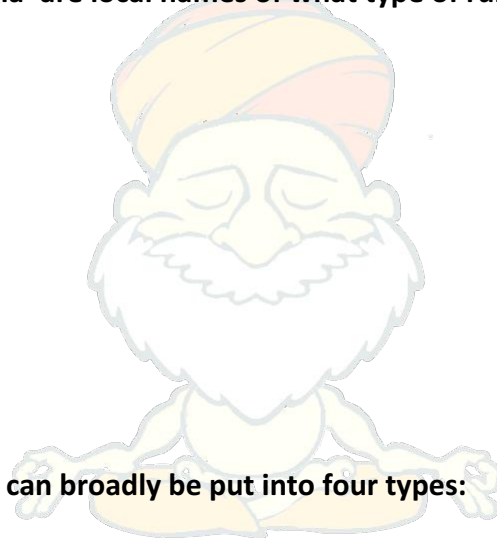
- Religion virtually permeates into almost all the aspects of people's family and community lives; it is important to study the religious composition in detail.

Population size based on religion (As per census 2011)

- Hindu 96.63 crores (79.8%);
- Muslim 17.22 crores (14.2%);
- Christian 2.78 crores (2.3%);
- Sikh 2.08 crores (1.7%);
- Buddhist 0.84 crores (0.7%);
- Jain 0.45 crores (0.4%),
- Other Religions & Persuasions (ORP) 0.79 crores (0.7%) and Religion Not Stated 0.29 crores (0.2%).

Q.35) 'Panna', 'para', 'nagla' are local names of what type of rural settlements in India?

- Nucleated.
- Semi Clustered.
- Hamleted
- Isolated



Q.35) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

- **Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated:** In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north-eastern states.
- **Semi-clustered or fragmented:** It may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. one or more sections of the village society choose or are forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village. Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.
- **Hamleted:** 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.
- **Dispersed or isolated:** Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable

areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have this type of settlement

Q.36) Consider the following statements with respect to literacy rates in India:

1. The crude literacy rate for India in Census 2011 is 74.04 percent.
2. Kerala is the only state in India where female literacy rate is higher than the male literacy rate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.36) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Crude Literacy rate and Effective Literacy rate:

- The literacy rate taking into account the total population of the country is termed as “Crude Literacy Rate”, while the literacy rate calculated taking into account the age seven and above population is called the “Effective Literacy Rate”.
- For the purpose of census 2011, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate.

Some facts related to Literacy rate in India:

- The results of the 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.
- Kerala retained its position by being on top with a 93.91 percent literacy rate, closely followed by Lakshadweep (92.28 per cent) and Mizoram (91.58 per cent).
- Bihar with a literacy rate of 63.82 per cent ranks last in the country preceded by Arunachal Pradesh (66.95 per cent) and Rajasthan (67.06 per cent).

- The difference in literacy among males and females is as low as less than 5% in state of Meghalaya, Kerala and Mizoram whereas states like Rajasthan, Jharkhand, D & N Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh have the difference to be the magnitude of 20% and above.

Statement Analysis:

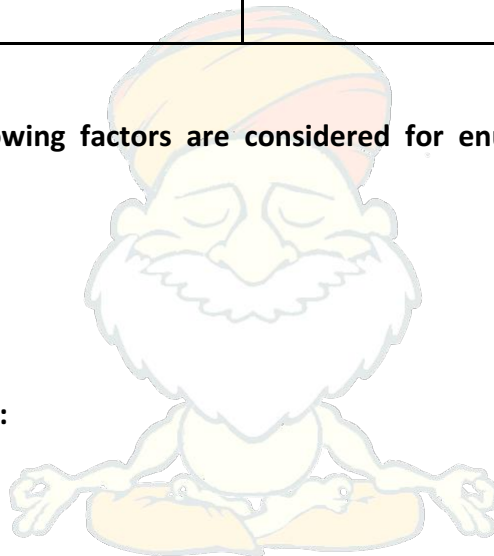
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The effective literacy rate in India is 74.04 percent as per the census 2011.	No state in India has a female literacy rate higher than those of males.

Q.37) Which of the following factors are considered for enumeration of migration in census of India?

1. Place of birth
2. Place of work
3. Place of residence

Choose the correct option:

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



Q.37) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Migration is one of the important data collected during the census exercise.
- In the census of India, migration is enumerated based on the following two factors.
 1. Place of Birth: If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (known as life time migrant)
 2. Place of residence: If the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant by place of last residence)

Q.38) Which of the following factors are considered for classifying the census towns in India?

1. Total population
2. Both male and female working population
3. Density of population
4. Growth rate of population.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.38) Solution (a)

Explanation:

According to census 2011, urban areas are comprised types administrative units

1. Statutory Towns: All administrative units that have been defined by statute as urban like Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified Town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, nagar Palika etc
2. Census towns: Administrative units satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as census towns.
 - It should have a minimum population of 5000 persons.
 - At least 75 percent of the male main working population should have been engaged in non-agricultural activities.
 - It should have a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km. (1000 per sq mile).

Q.39) Consider the following statements with respect to density of population:

1. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density amongst states in India.
2. Bihar has the highest population density amongst states in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.39) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Population density is defined as the number of persons per sq km. It is one of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population.
- Population density helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land.
- There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.
- Spatial variation of population densities in the country ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,320 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- Maharashtra 365, Karnataka 319, Madhya Pradesh 236.
- Among the northern Indian States Bihar (1106), West Bengal (1028) and Uttar Pradesh (829) have higher densities.
- Kerala (860) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Arunachal pradesh has the lowest population density amongst states in India (17 persons per sq km)	Bihar has the highest population density amongst states in India (1106 person per sq km)

Q.40) Ambala and Udhampur are categorised as which category of towns in India (According to functional classification)?

- a) Administrative towns
- b) Education towns
- c) Garrison cantonment towns
- d) Religious towns.

Q.40) Solution (c)**Explanation:****Functional Classification of towns in India.**

Administrative towns	Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Chennai
Industrial towns	Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Hugli, Bhilai, etc.
Transport towns	Kandla, Kochchi, Kozhikode, Visakhapatnam, etc.
Commercial towns	Mumbai, Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, Delhi, Ahmedabad etc .
Mining towns	Raniganj, Jharia, Singrauli, Korba, Dhanbad, Bellari etc.
Garrison Cantonment towns	Ambala, Udampur, Mhow, Babina, Jalandhar etc
Educational towns	Varanasi, Bengaluru, Aligarh, Allahabad, Manipal etc
Religious towns	Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer etc

