QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY

Class XII

India Economy and people

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CH 1
POPULATION
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1. According to 2011 census, what is the total population of India?
A. 1200 million   B. 1210 million   C. 2100 million   D. 2010 million
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2. Which state of India has the highest population?
A. Maharashtra   B. West Bengal   C. Bihar   D. UP
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3. Which of the following state has lowest density of population?
A. Uttarakhand   B. Himachal Pradesh   C. Arunachal Pradesh   D. Nagaland
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4. Which of the Union Territory has a large area and small population?
A. Andaman & Nicobar   B. Lakshadweep
C. Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu   D. Puducherry
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5. A: Northern Plains have higher concentration of population.
   R: Development of irrigation, availability of mineral and energy resources and development of transport
network have resulted in moderate to high concentration of population.
A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.
C. A is true and R is false.
D. R is true and A is false.
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6. What is the reason for moderate population in Jharkhand?
A. Urbanisation   B. Irrigation   C. Transport facilities   D. Minerals
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7. Which of the following is NOT a socio-economic factor of population distribution?
A. Availability of minerals   B. Development of
transport facilities
C. Agricultural development   D. Pattern of human
settlement
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8. Which UT has the lowest density of population?

A. Daman and Diu

B. Andaman and Nicobar

C. Lakshadweep

D. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

9. Agricultural population includes

A. cultivators

B. agricultural labourers

C. family members of agricultural labourers
D. All of the above

10. Which of the following is a real measure of human and land relationship?
A. Density of population   B. Total population   C. Agricultural population   D. Physiological density

11. Arrange the states according to the density of population from lower to higher
A. Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala
B. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala
C. West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala
D. West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala

12. Physiological density = total population /----------------
A. Total area   B. Total plain land   C. Net cultivated area   D. Total area

13. The annual growth rate of India's population is per cent (2011).
A. 1.64   B. 2.1   C. 1.22   D. 2.34

14. Which NE state has the lowest growth rate of less than 10%?
A. Nagaland   B. Mizoram   C. Manipur   D. Tripura
15. Name the Northern state with highest growth rate?
A. UP   B. Bengal   C. Bihar   D. Himachal Pradesh
16. In which region the growth rate is relatively less?
A. Northern   B. North Eastern   C. Western   D. Eastern

17. 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of-------------
A. stationary phase of growth of India's population
B. period of population explosion
C. period of steady population growth
D. period of steady declining growth

18. A: In the post 1981 till present, the growth rate of country's population has started slowing down gradually.
R: A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth.
A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.
C. A is true and R is false.
D. R is true and A is false

19. The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India. Which of the following factor did not contribute for this?
i. rapid fall in the mortality rate

ii. increase in the mean age at marriage

iii. increased international migration

iv. improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.

A. ii & iv   B. ii & iii   C. I & ii   D. III & iv

20. Give reason for high density of population in the eastern coastal plains?

 A. Fertile soil   B. Urbanisation   C. Favourable climate   D. Minerals

21. Which state has the highest percentage of urban population?

 A. Maharashtra   B. Karnataka   C. Sikkim   D. Goa

22. Which state has lowest growth rate of population
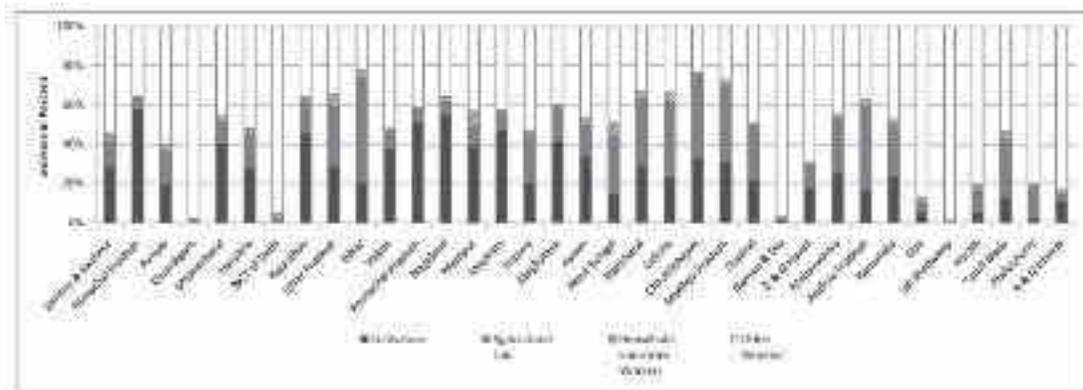
 A. Arunachal Pradesh   B. Kerala   C. Bihar   D. Himachal Pradesh

23. The National Youth Policy (2014) has defined youth as person in the age group of

A. 15-30   B. 18-35   C. 15- 29   D. 18-40

24. Population of which age group is known as adolescents?
A. 10 – 18   B. 10 -19   C. 9 – 17   D. 9 -18

India – Occupational Structure, 2011

25.
Which state has the highest percentage of agricultural labourers?
A. Chhattisgarh   B. Uttarakhand   C. Jharkhand   D. Bihar

26. Which of the following inference can be drawn from the above graph?
A. Agriculturally developed states have higher percentage of Agricultural labourers.
B. UT have lower economic development.
C. The percentage of workforce in Household industries is high.
D. A large proportion of primary sector workers compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.

27. Which UT has highest percentage of population in primary sector?
A. Andaman & Nicobar   B. Lakshadweep   C. Puducherry   D. Chandigarh

28.
 A: The proportion of workers in agricultural sector in India has shown a decline over the last few decades.
 R: This indicates declining in agricultural development.
A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.
C. A is true and R is false.
D. R is true and A is false

29. 25. What percentage of the total population of India lives in village?
A. 70   B. 68.8   C. 65.7   D. 72.4

30. Which of the following state has highest percentage of rural population?
A. Himachal Pradesh   B. Bihar   C. Assam   D. Odisha

31. Which among the following is not a component of population growth?

A. Life expectancy   B. Birth rate   C. Death rate   D. Migration

32. Which of the language family is spoken by largest population?

A. Nishada   B. Aryan   C. Kirata   D. Dravida

33. -------------is a person who works for at least 183 days (or six months) in a year.
A. Main Worker   B. Marginal Worker   C. non-workers   D. Common workers

34. A: Participation rate tends to be lower in the areas of lower levels of economic development.

   R: Number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic   activities.

A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. R is true and A is false

35. A: There is a large proportion of workers in primary sector compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.

   R: Agriculture sector is most developed in India.

A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. R is true and A is false

36. "Biological differences become the basis of social differentiations". In which of the following parameter is it testified.

A. Literacy rate   B. Sex ratio   C. Occupational structure   D. Age structure

37.

 Population of India according to their Occupation can be categorized into:

      a) Main workers, Marginal workers, Non workers

      b) Marginal workers, Household industrial workers, Non workers

      c) Non workers, agricultural labourers, Marginal workers

      d) Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industrial Workers, Other Worker

CHAPTER 2

(INDIA: MIGRATION)

	TOPIC: Causes
1	(iii) Which one of the following streams is the main reason for female migration in India? (a) Education (c) Work & Employment (b) Business (d) Marriage
2	'Life-time migrant 'are A. if the place of last residence is different from the place of Enumeration B. the person come to this village or town from elsewhere C. the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration D. If the place of birth is outside India
3	Which state has the maximum number of in migration? A. UP B. Bihar C. Punjab D. Maharashtra
4	Which state has the maximum number of out migrations? A. Odisha B. West Bengal C. Jharkhand D. Bihar
5	The most important pull factor for majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages. This means A. In rural areas underemployment is high. B. The life in urban areas is much better for the people who migrate from rural areas. C. Urban areas offer better wages and improve the economic conditions of the people. D. All the above statements
6	Which of the following is not a social consequence of migration?

	A. Urban slum B. Crimes in cities C. Remittance D. Pollution
7	Which of the following is the most disturbing social demographic consequence of migration? A. Urban slum B. Imbalance in sex ratio C. Rural unemployment D. Pollution
8.	A: Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space. R: People migrate to the place that offers better facilities of employment and education A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A. C. A is true and R is false. D. R is true and A is false
9	A: High out migration has brought serious imbalances in age and sex composition. B. Rural urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities. A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A. C. A is true and R is false. D. R is true and A is false
10	Mark the incorrect statement A. The remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to international migrants B. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant part of remittances from their international migrants. C. Migration to rural areas of Punjab from Odisha and Bihar had caused problems as far as agricultural development is concerned. D. Remittances from internal migration plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area

11	Migrants act as agents of social change. I. It creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. Ii. It is the cause of imbalance in sex ratio in the place of origin and destination of the migrants Iii. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Iv. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. **A.** I & II B. II & III C. I & III D III & IV
12	 Fig. 2.1 a : Intra-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams India, 2011 Fig. 2.1 b : Inter-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams India, 2011 In which stream the male inter- state migration by Place of Last Residence is highest? A. Rural to Urban B. Rural to Rural C. Urban to Urban D. urban to rural
13	In which stream the female intra-state migration by Place of Last Residence is highest? A. Rural to Urban B. Rural to Rural C. Urban to Urban D. urban to rural
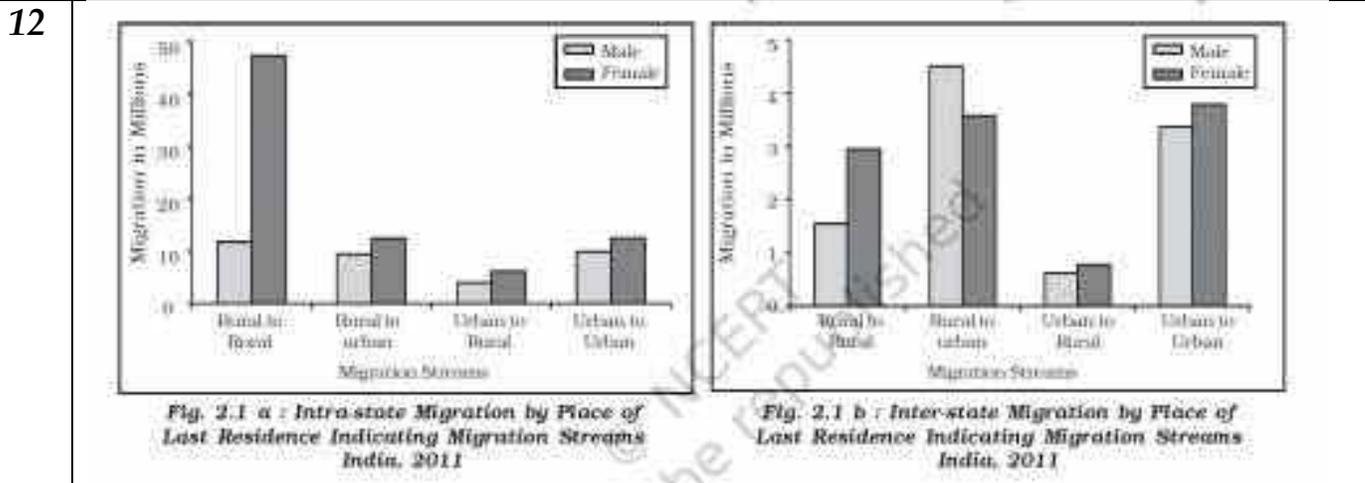
14. 15. 16.	According to Census of India, migration is enumerated on which of the following basis? a) Place of Origin b) Place of residence c) Place of Origin as well as Place of Residence d) Place of Birth Which of the following attributes has not been adversely affected by Age and Skill selective migration? a) Downfall in working population in rural areas b) The whole burden of agricultural work has to be borne by the old population in rural areas. c) Only old people and women are left behind in the place of origin d) Balance in age and sex composition Which of the following is NOT an environmental consequence of migration? a) Unplanned growth of urban settlement b) Mixing of diverse culture c) Depletion of ground water d) Exploitation of natural resource

CH 4

HUMAN SETTLEMENT INDIA

1	Which of the following is not a feature of urban agglomeration?
	      A. Town and its adjoining urban outgrowth
	      B. Two or more contiguous towns
	      C. Outgrowth of two or more cities
	      D. One major town outgrows

2	Arrange the four cities in ascending order according to their size of population. I. Delhi II. Kolkata III. Greater Mumbai IV. Chennai

	A. III-II-IV –I B. II-IV-I-III C. IV-II-I-III D. II-I-III-IV
3	Dispersed settlement is found in A. Forested region B. Plain C. Coastal D. Desert
4	The cities containing --------population is termed as metropolitan cities. A. 2 million B. 5 million C. 1 million D. 4 million
5	Which of the following is a religious and cultural town? A. Shimla B. Digboi C. Pushkar D. Katni
6	Which of the following is the largest urban agglomeration? A. Delhi B. Bengaluru C. Chennai D. Greater Mumbai
7	Identify the incorrect statement A. 60% of the population lives in Class I cities B. More than one-fifth (21.0%) of urban population lives in the mega cities. C. The urbanization of India was fastest during the last two decades. D. Around one third of the population live in urban areas.
8	In Rajasthan, scarcity of water leads to development of…….. Settlement. A. Cluster settlement B. Semi cluster C. Hamlated D. Dispersed
9	Which of the following factor is responsible for development of semi cluster settlement? A. Terrain B. Water scarcity C. Defence D. Social structure
10	What type of settlement can be seen in fertile alluvial plains? A. Isolated settlement C. Hamleted settlement B. Clustered settlement D. Semi cluster settlement
11	Which is NOT a characteristics of cluster settlement? A. clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. B. living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms

	C. intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape D. sometimes scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement
12	*panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani are found in* A. Cluster settlement B. Semi cluster C. Hamlated D. Dispersed
13	Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called A. class I town B. Class II town C. class III town D. Mega city

14. Which of the following is not a modern town? A. Kolkata   B. Hyderabad   C. Mumbai   D. Chennai
15. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by A. climate   B. Forest   C. Terrain   D. Scarcity of water
16. In which of the following state you may find isolated settlement? A. Chhattisgarh   B. Meghalaya   C. Gujarat   D. Karnataka
17. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called A. Class I city   B. Mega cities   C. Metropolitan   D. Urban agglomeration
18. Which of the following is the largest megacity of India? A. New Delhi   B. Bengaluru   C. Chennai   D. Greater Mumbai
19. Identify the characteristics of Hamleted settlement. A. intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape B. land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village C. fragmentation of a large compact village D. several units physically separated from each other
20. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water leads to development of…….. Settlement. A. Cluster settlement   B. Semi cluster   C. Hamlated   D. Dispersed
21. Match the column

i. several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.	a. Isolated settlement
ii. few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills.	b. Clustered settlement
iii. closely built up area of	c. Hamleted settlement

houses.	
iv. clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement.	d. Semi cluster settlement

A. i- c, ii- b, iii- a, iv- d   C. i- c, ii- a , iii- b , iv- d

B. i- b, ii- a, iii- d, iv- c   D. i- d, ii-c, iii-b, iv- d

22. Which of the following factor is responsible for semi cluster settlement?
A. Terrain   B. Scarcity of water   C. Defence   D. Social inequality

23.What type of settlement can be seen in fertile alluvial plains?
A. Isolated settlement   C. Hamleted settlement
B. Clustered settlement   D. Semi cluster settlement

24.A.Cities act as nodes of economic growth.

    R. rural settlements derive their life support from land based primary economic activities.

A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.
C. A is true and R is false.
D. R is true and A is false

25. Arrange the four cities in ascending order according to their size of population.
I. Delhi   II. Kolkata   III. Greater Mumbai   IV. Chennai
A. III-II-IV –I   B. II-IV-I-III   C. IV-II-I-III   D. II-I-III-IV

26. A. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship.
    R: Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate.
A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.
C. A is true and R is false.
D. R is true and A is false

27. There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India. Which among the following is not a factor?
A. nature of terrain   B. social structure   C. availability of water   D. Transportation
      system

28. Which is NOT a characteristics of cluster settlement?
A. clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement.

B. living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms
C. intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape
D. sometimes scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement

29. Which of the following mainly is not an industrial city?
    A. Bhilai   B. Durgapur   C. Chandigarh   D. Barauni

29. Through which of the following, functional relations establish between rural and urban
areas?
a) Through the means of transport and communications
b) Through the supply of raw material
c) Through the exchange of finished products in rural areas
d) Through the consumption of products produced in rural areas

30. Which one of the following is the main feature of rural settlement?
a) Derive economic needs from primary activities
b) Derive economic needs from secondary activities
c) Derive economic needs from tertiary activities
d) Derive economic needs from quaternary activities

31. Which of the following statement is not true regarding the 'Smart City Mission'?
a) To promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable
environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens
b) To apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them
better
c) Use of fewer resources, providing cheaper services and focus on sustainable and
inclusive development.
d) Increase in unemployment

32. Match the column I with Column II and choose the correct options with the help
of givenCodes.
A. a-iv, b-I, c- iv, d-iii   B. a-iii, b-I, c- iv, d-ii   C. a-iv, b-ii, c- i, d-iii   D. a-iii, b-ii,
c- iv, d-i

I	II
a. Haridwar	i. Educational town
b. Roorki	ii. Mining town

c. Jodhpur	iii. Religious town	
d. Digboi	iv. Tourist town	

Ch

Water Resources

1. What percentage of total water of the earth is fresh water?   A. 2%　　　B. 3%　　　　C. 4%　　　　　D. 5%
2. What percentage of total water resource of the world does India have?   A. 3%　　　B. 4%　　　C. 5%　　　　D. 6%
3. A: Precipitation in India has very high spatial variation. 　　R: Rivers of India are non-perineal   A. A and R, both correct and R is the correct explanation of A.   B. A and R, both correct and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.   C. A is correct and R is not correct.   D. A is not correct and R is correct.
4. Which of the following state has high utilisation of ground water?   A. Rajasthan　　B. Chhattisgarh　　　C. Odisha　　　D. Kerala
5. Which of the following state has low utilisation of ground water?   A. Punjab　B. Haryana　C. Kerala　D. Rajasthan
6. Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Barak rivers account for only about one-third of the total area in the country, have ----------per cent of the total surface water resources.   A. 60　　　B. 50　　C. 30　　　D.70

7.Name the west flowing river with largest catchment area.

A. Narmada   B. Indus   C. Mahi   D. Pennar

8. Name the states lying in the catchment area of Barak River

A. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland

B. Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram

C. Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland

D. Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland

| |
| 8. Which of the following crop has high water requirement? |
| A. Cotton   B. Jute   C. Bajra   D. wheat |

9. Name the states in which fluoride concentration has increased in ground water due to excessive withdrawal?

A. Punjab and Haryana   B. West Bengal and Bihar

C. Rajasthan and Maharashtra   D. UP and Gujarat

10. Name the states in which arsenic concentration has increased in ground water due to excessive withdrawal?

A. Punjab and Haryana   B. West Bengal and Bihar

C. Rajasthan and Maharashtra   D. UP and Gujarat

11. What percentage of surface water in India is utilised for agriculture?
A. 89   B. 92   C. 60   D. 75

12. Name the programmes undertaken for watershed development and management?
A. Neeru-Meeru   B. Arvary Pani Sansad   C. Haryali   D. Jal Kranti Abhiyan

13. Water is a recyclable resource but its availability is limited and the gap between supply and demand will be widening over time. Climate change at the global scale will be creating water stress conditions in many regions of the world. India has a unique situation of high population growth and rapid economic development with high water demand. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan launched by the Government of India in 2015–16 with an aim to ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country.

People in different regions of India had practised the traditional knowledge of water conservation and management to ensure water availability.

The Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizens, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives. The following activities have been proposed under the Jal Kranti Abhiyan:

- Selection of one water stressed village in each 672 districts of the country to create a 'Jal Gram'.
- Identifications of model command area of about 1000 hectares in different parts of the country, for example, UP, Haryana (North), Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (South), Rajasthan, Gujarat (West), Odisha (East), Meghalaya (North-East).
- Abatement of pollution:
- Water conservation and artificial recharge.
  - Reducing groundwater pollution.
- Construction of Arsenic-free wells in selected areas of the country.
- Creating mass awareness through social media, radio, TV, print media, poster and essay writing

competitions in schools.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan is designed to provide livelihood and food security through water security.

14. What is the main objective of Jal Kranti Abhiyan?

A. to create a 'Jal Gram'   B. to combat climatic change   C. to ensure water security

D. Abatement of pollution

15. Which of the following activities is NOT a part of Jal Kranti Abhiyan?

A. Reducing groundwater pollution   B. Construction of Arsenic-free wells

C. Developing water shed   D. Creating mass awareness

16. Which NE state is included in Jal Kranti Abhiyan?

A. Assam   B. Meghalaya   C. Nagaland   Manipur

17. In which year National Water Policy was drafted?

A. 2000   B. 2004   C. 2002   D. 2006

18. Identify the programme which was launched by the Government of India in 2015–16 with an aim to ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country.

A. Neeru-Meeru   B. Arvary Pani Sansad   C. Haryali   D. Jal Kranti Abhiyan

19. Which of the following objective can be achieved by watershed management?

i. recharge underground water

ii. prevention of runoff

ii. conserve natural resources

A. I & ii   B. II & III   C. I & III   D. All

20. Which among the following is the most polluted river of India?

A. Sabarmati at Ahmedabad   B. the Gomti at Lucknow

 C. the Kali (entire stretches)   D. Yamuna at Delhi

21. Which sector has the lowest share of total surface water utilization?

A. Agriculture   B. Industry   C. Domestic use   D. Construction

22. Identify the incorrect statement

A. Brackish water is used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops.

B. Domestic use accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation.

C. West Bengal and Bihar also suffer from dry spells due to breaks in monsoon or its failure.

D. Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rainfall

in the country.
23. Which of the following region is drought prone? A. North -eastern   B. South-western   C. North-western   D. South-eastern
24. The per capita availability of water is dwindling day-by-day due to---- ---------------- A. failure of monsoon B. spatio-temporal variability C. pollution in water bodies D. increase in population
25. Rainwater harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. It is also used to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water by guiding the rain water to borewell, pits and wells. Rainwater harvesting increases water availability, checks the declining groundwater table, improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants, like fluoride and nitrates, prevents soil erosion, and flooding and arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers. 26. Which of the following purpose is not fulfilled by rainwater harvesting? A. Increase runoff B. Improve quality of ground water C. arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas D. recharge groundwater aquifers
27. A: The tensions and disputes on sharing and control of this scarce resource are becoming contested issues among communities, regions, and states. R: The assessment, efficient use and conservation of water, become necessary to ensure development. A. Both Assertion and reasons are true, but reason does not explain assertion. B. Both Assertion and reasons are true, and reason is correct explanation of assertion. C. Only A is true D. Only R is true