TECHNICAL PAPER - III

Time Allowed : 2 hours Full Marks : 200

Attempt all questions.
All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

1. Anamalai Hills is found in
   (a) Southern part of India (b) Northern part of India
   (c) Eastern part of India (d) Central part of India

2. Malwa Plateau located in:
   (a) Southern part of India (b) Northern part of India
   (c) Eastern part of India (d) Central part of India

3. Longest river of Peninsular India is
   (a) Ganga (b) Cauvery
   (c) Godavari (d) Narmada

4. Khadar is
   (a) Black soil found in Deccan plateau (b) Laterite soil
   (c) Summer crop (d) Newly form alluvium deposits

5. Southernmost point of India is:
   (a) Andamand point (b) Nicobar island
   (c) Indira point (d) Kanyakumari

6. Delhi is situated on the bank of river:
   (a) Yamuna (b) Mahanadi
   (c) Tapti (d) Hoogly

7. Gulf of Kutch is found near:
   (a) Gujarat (b) Orrisa
   (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Goa

8. Nanda Devi is a:
   (a) Mountain (b) Range
   (c) Pass (d) River

9. Tropical evergreen forests are found in:
   (a) Himalayan Foot hill of Uttarakhand (b) Central part of India
   (c) Shillong plateau (d) Chota Nagpur region
10. Kaimur Hills is in:
   (a) Central India  
   (c) North-east India
   (b) Northern plain  
   (d) South-west India

11. Kathiawar Peninsula is in:
   (a) Gujarat  
   (c) Maharastra
   (b) Rajasthan  
   (d) Tamil Nadu

12. Red soil is commonly found in:
   (a) The arid Thar desert  
   (c) Periphery of Peninsular plateau
   (b) Central part of India  
   (d) Chota Nagpur region

13. By 1st June, Southwest Monsoon set in over:
   (a) Mumbai  
   (c) Tamil Nadu Coast
   (b) Karnataka Coast  
   (d) Kerala coast

14. Black soils are ideal for cultivation of cotton because
   (a) Their colour is black  
   (c) They are made of lava
   (b) They can retain moisture  
   (d) They are found on plateau region

15. Among the broad physiographic division of India, Mountain consists of:
   (a) 10.7 % geographical area  
   (c) 10.8 % geographical area
   (b) 10.9 % geographical area  
   (d) 10.6 % geographical area

16. The climate of India can be generalized as:
   (a) Desert type  
   (c) Sub-tropical monsoon type
   (b) Tropical monsoon type  
   (d) Tropical deciduous type

17. The North-South extension of India is around:
   (a) 2500 km  
   (c) 1200 km
   (b) 3214 km  
   (d) 3550 km

18. Palk Strait is found between:
   (a) India and Arabian Peninsula  
   (c) Andaman Nicobar Island and Indonesia
   (b) India and South East Asia  
   (d) India and Sri Lanka

19. Which Geographical unit is known as “Roof of the World”:
   (a) Hindukush  
   (c) Kanchenjunga
   (b) Pamir knot  
   (d) Kailash

20. What factor is responsible for the formation of Thar desert:
   (a) Closeness to Middle-east country  
   (c) Aravali hill blocking south west and bay of Bengal monsoon
   (b) Direction of Monsoon  
   (d) Far from the sea

21. Jalep-la-pass is located in:
   (a) Sikkim  
   (c) Bhutan
   (b) Kashmir  
   (d) Uttar Pradesh
22. Which region of India has Low pressure during July:
   (a) Western coastal region
   (b) Northwestern part
   (c) Eastern Coastal region
   (d) Central part of India

23. What is the average annual rainfall received in Cherapunji:
   (a) about 1800 cm
   (b) about 2000 cm
   (c) about 1500 cm
   (d) about 1000 cm

24. Which part of India is not having actual winter:
   (a) North western part
   (b) Central part
   (c) Southernmost part
   (d) Eastern coastal area

25. Which part of India received rainfall during winter:
   (a) Coromandel coast
   (b) Central part
   (c) Konkan coast
   (d) North western part

26. According to Koeppen’s classification which of the following is ‘B’ type climate:
   (a) Tropical
   (b) Wet climate
   (c) Dry hot desert
   (d) Monsoon

27. What is the average annual rainfall in Mizoram based on the last 25 years data:
   (a) 280 cm
   (b) 200 cm
   (c) 300 cm
   (d) 150 cm

28. Jet Stream is characterized by:
   (a) Low velocity and low altitude
   (b) High velocity and high altitude wind
   (c) Strong and destructive wind
   (d) Mild and cold wind

29. Birch and Juniper trees are type of:
   (a) Alpine forest
   (b) Evergreen Forest
   (c) Coniferous Forest
   (d) Tropical deciduous forest

30. Roughly how many percentage of India is under forest:
   (a) 43 %
   (b) 42 %
   (c) 61 %
   (d) 23 %

31. Which region has the largest production of wheat in the country:
   (a) Northwestern Plain
   (b) Northern Plain
   (c) Northeastern Plain
   (d) Eastern Plain

32. The term Green Revolution was coined by:
   (a) William Gande
   (b) Norman Borloug
   (c) M.S Swaminathan
   (d) None of the above

33. Which city of India is known as ‘Cottonopolis’:
   (a) Mumbai
   (b) Bangalore
   (c) Ahmedabad
   (d) Pune

34. Which state is the largest producer of Wheat:
   (a) Gujarat
   (b) Uttar Pradesh
   (c) Punjab
   (d) Haryana
35. Which one is the ‘Mineral Heartland’ of India:
   (a) Chotta Nagpur Plateau       (b) Deccan Plateau
   (c) Mumbai –Pune region         (d) Kolar Gold mines

36. Which state is the largest producer of Rice in India:
   (a) Bihar                        (b) West Bengal
   (c) Uttar Pradesh                (d) Madhya Pradesh

37. Two pre-dominant crops in the Northeast India are:
   (a) Rice and Tea                 (b) Rice and Wheat
   (c) Tea and Sugar                (d) Jute and Sugar

38. Kharif crop is a
   (a) Monsoon crop                (b) Winter crop
   (c) Summer crop                 (d) Mixed crop

39. Package technology in India means
   (a) New technology for young Indian (b) Green revolution
   (c) White revolution             (d) Equal opportunities in technological field

40. Irrigation facilities in India should be improved urgently in India because
   (a) Irrigation yield better output
   (b) Monsoon is irregular
   (c) Most of India rivers are seasonal
   (d) Majority of land are not suitable for cultivation

41. Not a raw- material-localized industry is
   (a) Glass industry              (b) Cotton textile
   (c) Sugarcane                   (d) Handloom

42. The Seaport which is located in the eastern side of the Gulf of Kutch is:
   (a) Bombay                      (b) Goa
   (c) Kandla                      (d) Dwarka

43. Iron and Steel industry require large quantity of water for:
   (a) Washing                     (b) Bleaching
   (c) Cleaning                    (d) Cooling

44. In India dry farming is commonly found in
   (a) Thar desert                  (b) Aravalli range
   (c) Deccan region                (d) Ganga plain

45. Ideal temperature for rice cultivation is:
   (a) 20\(^\circ\)C during growing season and 27\(^\circ\)C during harvesting period
   (b) 15\(^\circ\)C during growing season and 30\(^\circ\)C during harvesting period
   (c) 20\(^\circ\)C during growing season and 33\(^\circ\)C during harvesting period
   (d) 10\(^\circ\)C during growing season and 20\(^\circ\)C during harvesting period

46. The first India population census was held in the year:
   (a) 1872                        (b) 1901
   (c) 1951                        (d) 1891
47. Negative population growth was experienced by India in the year:
   (a) 1972          (b) 1941
   (c) 1921          (d) 1971

48. Decadal Population growth rate in India during 2001-2011 was:
   (a) 18.66          (b) 17.64
   (c) 19.21          (d) 23.28

49. According to 2011 census, the most populous and least populous states in India are:
   (a) Uttar Pradesh and Goa          (b) Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh
   (c) Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram       (d) Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim

50. Highest decadal growth rate and lowest decadal growth rate are found in 2001-2011:
   (a) Uttar Pradesh and Haryana       (b) Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
   (c) Meghalaya and Nagaland           (d) Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir

51. What is the most common reason of migration in India in 2011 census?
   (a) Marriage          (b) Business
   (c) Education         (d) Move after birth

52. Migration of people from village to small town and later to a city is known as:
   (a) Rural to urban migration       (b) Rur-ban migration
   (c) Stepwise migration             (d) Urban to Rural migration

53. Census town is characterized by:
   (a) More than 5000 population and at least 75 % working population engage in non-agricultural activities
   (b) More than 10,000 populations and at least 65 % working population engage in non-agricultural activities
   (c) More than 100,000 populations and at least 75 % working population engage in non-agricultural activities
   (d) More than 15000 populations and at least 70 % working population engage in non-agricultural activities

54. According to Census of India-all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee are known as:
   (a) Census town          (b) Metropolitan city
   (c) Statutory town       (d) Mega city

55. Physiological density is:
   (a) Number of people per unit area
   (b) A ratio of population to the cultivated area
   (c) Number of population per country geographical area
   (d) A ratio of people per unit area

56. Which of the following is correct:
   (a) Migration from one place to another within the state is called intra-state migration
   (b) Migration from one place to another within the state is called inter-state migration
   (c) Migration from one place to another within the state is called normal migration
   (d) Migration from one place to another within the state is called internal migration
57. In India class-III town consist of population of:
   (a) 20,000 to 49,999       (b) 50,000 to 99,999
   (c) 10,000 to 19,999       (d) 100,000 to 199,999

58. Percentage shared of urban population in India in 2011 census was:
   (a) 27.4            (b) 32.86
   (c) 23.51           (d) 31.16

59. Literacy rate in India in 2011 census was:
   (a) 74.04%         (b) 67.28%
   (c) 75.5%          (d) 65.16%

60. Most populous cities (largest to smallest) in India (2011) are:
   (a) Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai       (b) Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai
   (c) Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata,      (d) Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata

61. Where will you find large majority of Minas population:
   (a) Gujarat        (b) Haryana
   (c) Rajasthan      (d) Orrisa

62. Telugu speaking people are mostly concentrated in the state of:
   (a) Tamil Nadu     (b) Karnataka
   (c) Kerala         (d) Andhra Pradesh

63. Malayalam speaking people are mostly concentrated in the state of:
   (a) Kerala        (b) Karnataka
   (c) Tamil Nadu     (d) Andhra Pradesh

64. Which racial group of India were believed to be the builder of Indus valley civilization:
   (a) Negritos       (b) Brachycephals
   (c) Proto-Australoids (d) Mediterranean

65. Present day Gujaratis are belong to which sub-racial types:
   (a) Dinaric        (b) Alpinoids
   (c) Armenoids      (d) Mediterranean

66. In 2011 census, Scheduled Tribe population consist of:
   (a) 15.2% of Indian population       (b) 8.2% of Indian population
   (c) 7.2% of Indian population        (d) 14.2% of Indian population

67. In 2011 census, Scheduled Caste population consist of:
   (a) 15.2% of Indian population       (b) 16.2% of Indian population
   (c) 17.2% of Indian population       (d) 14.2% of Indian population

68. Which state has highest proportion of Scheduled Castes (2011 census):
   (a) West Bengal        (b) Uttar Pradesh
   (c) Haryana            (d) Punjab

69. Which state has highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe (2011 census):
   (a) Arunachal Pradesh  (b) Nagaland
   (c) Mizoram            (d) Meghalaya
70. According to 2011 census Christian population shared:
   (a) 3 % of India population  (b) 2.3 % of India population
   (c) 3.2 % of India population  (d) 2.5 % of India population

71. Muslim are majority in the states/UT of:
   (a) Lakshadweep and Jammu & Kashmir  (b) Bihar and Assam
   (c) Tripura and Daman & Diu  (d) Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir

72. Where do you find largest population of Buddhism:
   (a) Jammu & Kashmir  (b) Maharashtra
   (c) Tripura  (d) Sikkim

73. The share of the Scheduled Tribe population living in urban areas is:
   (a) 4.3 %  (b) 8.5 %
   (c) 2.4 %  (d) 3.3 %

74. One of the largest tribal groups of India, ‘the Santhal’ is concentrated mainly in:
   (a) Rajmahal Hills and Chota Nagpur Plateau  (b) Malawi Plateau and Deccan trap
   (c) Kaimur Hill and Kaonkan coastal region  (d) Rajasthan and Gujarat

75. Jain population to the total population is maximum in:
   (a) Jammu & Kashmir  (b) Maharashtra
   (c) Tripura  (d) Sikkim

76. In which Five Year Plan, regional development approach has been firstly introduced?
   (a) Third  (b) Fifth
   (c) Sixth  (d) Fourth

77. Forest Right Act was passed in the year:
   (a) 2006  (b) 1990
   (c) 1999  (d) 2005

78. Which states have Cauvery water disputes:
   (a) Kerala and Karnataka  (b) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
   (c) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu  (d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

79. The main aims of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is for:
   (a) Rural Infrastructure development  (b) Urban Infrastructure development
   (c) Urban Poverty Alleviation  (d) Rural drinking water supply scheme

80. Which of the following state is not carved out from Assam
   (a) Manipur  (b) Nagaland
   (c) Meghalaya  (d) Arunachal Pradesh

81. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSA) is located in
   (a) Mumbai  (b) Dedradune
   (c) Hyderabad  (d) Chennai

82. Which of the following is associated with Food Subsidy?
   (a) Open Market System(OMS)  (b) Public Distribution System(PDS)
   (c) Public Work System(PWS)  (d) Public Consumers System(PCS)
83. Rajeev Soochna Shakti Yojana is associated with training of:
(a) Computer Operator   (b) Farming Operator
(c) Social Library       (d) Exploration of Water

84. Which of the following programme is associated with Urban Employment and Anti-Poverty Programme?
(a) MWC                     (b) CRSP
(c) PMRY                    (d) JRY

85. Highest child sex ratio state in India in 2011 census was:
(a) Mizoram   (b) Manipur
(c) Meghalaya (d) Kerala

86. The percentage shared by HIV+ive to the total population in India is:
(a) 0.52%  (b) 0.25%
(c) 0.26%  (d) 0.62%

87. The largest slum area in India is in:
(a) Mumbai   (b) Kolkata
(c) Delhi    (d) Chennai

88. The smallest level of Administrative unit for measuring Regional Inequality is:
(a) Village Level   (b) Block Level
(c) District Level  (d) State Level

89. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have water dispute on the river:
(a) Cauvery   (b) Godavari
(c) Tungabhadra (d) Narmada

90. Which of the following is represented by Pyramid Diagram?
(a) Age and Sex   (b) Mortality Rate
(c) Natality Rate (d) Migration

91. Sex ratio of Mizoram (2011 census) is:
(a) 975   (b) 930
(c) 998   (d) 985

92. The only district in Mizoram that shows excess of females over males (2011 census) is
(a) Champhai   (b) Kolasib
(c) Saiha      (d) Aizawl

93. Which of the following has the highest potential to be self sufficient in drinking water in Mizoram
(a) River water   (b) Wells
(c) Ponds        (d) Rainwater harvesting

94. Which state in India is the second most urbanized?
(a) Goa   (b) Chandigarh
(c) Mizoram   (d) Jammu & Kashmir

95. In which direction the mountain ranges of Mizoram inclined:
(a) East-West direction (b) North-South direction
(c) West-South direction (d) Eastward direction
96. Population Density of Mizoram in 2011 census was:
   (a) 42  (b) 34
   (c) 68  (d) 52

97. According to recent discovery, Tropic of Cancer passes through:
   (a) Maubuang  (b) Chhipphir
   (c) Lungphunlian  (d) Maubawk

98. In which festival the early Mizo makes offering to death relatives?
   (a) Pawl Kut  (b) Khuangchawi
   (c) Mim kut  (d) Chapchar kut

99. Which climate prevails in Mizoram?
   (a) Temperate climate  (b) Monsoon climate
   (c) Equatorial climate  (d) Tundra climate

100. Which of the following National Highway connects Silchar with Tuipang?
   (a) NH44  (b) NH53
   (c) NH55  (d) NH54

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