

UPPCS PRE 24 MA ANSWER-39

1. Given below are two statements, one is Statement (A) and the other is Reason (R).

Statement (A): The distribution of mineral resources in India is uneven and irregular.

Reason (R): The occurrence of minerals is associated with certain specific geological formations.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both A and R are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct .
- (d) A is correct but R is incorrect .

1. Answer - (b)

Mineral Resources

- 'Mineral' refers to such substances found in the natural form, which have **definite chemical-physical properties and chemical composition**. They are obtained by **mining, excavation and drilling**; all of these also have economic importance.
- Minerals are **depletable resources which cannot be renewed**.
- In the context of India, the status of minerals is satisfactory. **More than 100 types of minerals are found in our country**.
- Most of the mineral areas in India are found in **peninsular India**. This is the reason that **Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu** are important states of the country in terms of mineral resources.
- The **vast alluvial plains of North India are devoid of economically useful minerals**.
- The distribution of mineral resources in India is uneven and irregular. This is because the **presence of minerals is associated with some specific geological structures**. Hence **both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R)**.
- Most of the coal in India is found in the '**Gondwana**' rock group. Similarly, major metallic minerals of India such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese etc. are found in **Dharwad and Cuddapah system** and major non-metallic minerals such as limestone, dolomite, gypsum, calcium, sulfate, etc. are found in **Cuddapah and Upper Vindhyan system**.

Additional Knowledge:

Biotic Resources

- These resources are **obtained from all living elements of the environment.**
- **Forests, forest products, crops, birds, wild animals, fishes and other marine organisms** are examples of biological resources. These resources are **'renewable'** because they can reproduce and regenerate themselves.
- Although coal and mineral oil are also biological resources, they are not renewable.

2. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited':

1. It is a Central Public Sector Undertaking owned by the 'Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas', Government of India.
2. It was established in 1974 by the Government of India.
3. At present it is a Central Public Sector Undertaking of the recognized 'Maharatna' category.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only one
- (c) None
- (d) All three

2. Answer -(a)

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)

- It is an Indian central public sector undertaking owned by the **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**, Government of India.
- It is **headquartered in Delhi.**
- It was established on **14 August 1956** by the Government of India.
- In the **year 1997**, it was **accepted as one of the Navaratnas** by the Government of India, while in the year **2010** it was **given the status of Maharatna.**

Additional Knowledge:

List of Maharatna Companies in India and Year of Establishment

- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited - 1952
- Steel Authority of India Limited - 1954
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation - 1956
- Indian Oil Corporation Limited - 1959
- Oil India Limited - 1959
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited - 1964
- Rural Electrification Corporation - 1969
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited - 1974
- Coal India Limited - 1975
- National Thermal Power Corporation - 1975
- Gas Authority of India Limited - 1984

- Power Finance Corporation - 1986
- Power Grid Corporation of India - 1989

3. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Chhota Nagpur Plateau':

1. It is spread only in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states of India.
2. It is rich in minerals like mica, bauxite, copper, iron ore etc.
3. The 'iron steel and heavy engineering industry' has developed the most here.
4. It is also called the 'heartland of Indian minerals' and the 'Ruhr region' of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) All four
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only two
- (d) Only one

3. Answer - (b)

Chhota Nagpur Plateau

- **Chhota Nagpur Plateau** is spread mainly in **Jharkhand** state in India, apart from this, **southern Bihar, northern Chhattisgarh, Purulia district of West Bengal** and **northern region of Orissa** also fall in the Chhota Nagpur plateau region.
- Chhota Nagpur Plateau is called the **storehouse of minerals** because it is rich in minerals like **mica, bauxite, copper, iron ore etc.**
- Chhota Nagpur Plateau is **made up of three small plateaus** which include **Ranchi Plateau, Hazaribagh Plateau and Koderma Plateau**. Ranchi Plateau is the largest plateau whose average height is 700 meters. The area of the entire Chhota Nagpur Plateau is about 65,000 square kilometers.
- It is called the '**Mineral Heartland of India**' and '**Ruhr Pradesh**' of India.
- Due to the development of the **Kudappa structure**, deposits of limestone are also found here.
- Due to the **availability of iron ore and coal** in the **Chhota Nagpur Plateau**, the '**iron steel and heavy engineering industry**' has developed the most here.

Additional Knowledge:

Mineral Belts of India

- Most of the mineral wealth in India is concentrated in the **peninsular plateau regions**.
- **Several belts of mineral wealth have been identified** for the distribution of minerals in this plateau region. These belts are -
 - North-eastern plateau belt (Chhota Nagpur plateau)
 - Intermediate belt
 - North-western belt or Aravalli belt

- Southern and South-western belt

4. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Bababudan Hill area':

1. These hills are spread in the Mizoram state of north-eastern India.
2. It is the major 'manganese' producing region of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2
- (d) Both 1 and 2

4. Answer - (c)

Hills of Bababudan

- These hills are located in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka.
- Bababoodan was a famous Muslim Sufi saint.
- Bababoodan is also known as Dattagiri and was famous for bringing coffee seeds from Arabia to India.
- Kurinji flower is found in this region and blooms once in 12 years.
- This region is famous for coffee production and iron deposits.

Additional Knowledge:

- Odisha is the major 'manganese' producing state of India. In this state, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput, Kalahandi and Ganjam are the major manganese producing districts.
- In Maharashtra, manganese is produced in Nagpur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts.
- About 85% of the total manganese consumption in India is used by metallurgical industries.

5. Consider the following pairs:

Airport - Location

1. Birsa Munda Airport - Ranchi
2. Zaruqi International Airport - Shillong
3. Veer Surendra Sai Airport - Guwahati
4. Biju Patnaik Airport - Raipur

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Three pairs
- (b) Four pairs
- (c) One pair

5. Answer - (d)

- **Airport - Location**
- Birsa Munda Airport - Ranchi
- Zaruqi International Airport - Shillong
- Veer Surendra Sai Airport - Jharsuguda
- Biju Patnaik Airport - Bhubaneswar

Additional Knowledge:

Major Airports of India

- **Airport - Location**
- Birsa Munda Airport - Ranchi
- Shekhul Alam International Airport - Srinagar

(d) Two pairs

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport - Ahmedabad
- Zairu International Airport - Shillong
- Kempegowda International Airport - Bengaluru
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport - Kolkata
- Trivandrum International Airport - Thiruvananthapuram
- Veer Bikram Manikya Kishore Airport - Agartala
- Veer Surendra Sai Airport - Jharsuguda
- Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport - Varanasi
- Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport - Lucknow
- Indira Gandhi International Airport - New Delhi
- Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport - Guwahati
- Shri Guru Ramdas Ji International Airport - Amritsar
- Devi Ahilyabai Holkar International Airport - Indore
- Raja Bhoj Airport - Bhopal
- Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport - Mohali
- Rajiv Gandhi International Airport - Hyderabad
- Veer Savarkar International Airport - Port Blair
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport - Mumbai
- Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar International Airport - Nagpur
- Biju Patnaik Airport - Bhubaneswar
- Calicut International Airport - Kozhikode
- Chhatrapati Raja Ram Maharaj Airport - Kolhapur
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee Airport - Dehradun

6. Which of the following is a low grade brown coal which has high moisture content along with ductility?

- (a) Bituminous
- (b) Anthracite

6. Answer - (c)

- Lignite coal, often known as brown coal, is the 'lowest grade' of coal with the lowest carbon content. It is mostly used in power generation due to its low heating value and high moisture content.

(c) Lignite

(d) Peat

Additional Knowledge:

Based on the amount of carbon, coal is of four types -

- **Anthracite coal** - This is the **best grade of coal**. The amount of carbon in it is more than 94% to 98%.
- **Bituminous coal** - It is also called **soft coal**. It is used for domestic purposes. The amount of carbon in it is 78% to 86%.
- **Lignite coal** - The amount of carbon in this coal is 28% to 30%. Its color is brown, it has a high amount of water vapor.
- **Peat coal** - Peat is the stage before the formation of coal. It is a soft, organic substance made of partially decomposed plant and mineral substances. When exposed to high pressure and heat, peat undergoes physical and chemical changes (coalification) to become coal.

7. Match List I (Ports) with List II (Location):

List I	List II
A. Kandla	1. Goa
B. Mormugao	2. Karnataka
C. New Mangalore	3. Gujarat
D. Kochi	4. Kerala

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

7. Answer - (a)

Kandla Port

- It is a **tidal port** located in the **Gulf of Kutch** in **Gujarat state**.
- Its importance has increased due to the development of industries like mineral oil, cement, chemicals, cotton textiles etc. in the states near it.
- Huge quantities of cotton, cotton textiles, fertilizers, crude oil, potash, phosphate, salt etc. are exported from this port.

Mormugao Port

- This is a **natural port** located on the coast of the **Arabian Sea** in the **state of Goa**.
- The hinterland of this port extends to the states of Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Southern Madhya Pradesh and Western Andhra Pradesh.

New Mangalore Port

- This port is located on the **coast of the state of Karnataka**.
- **Iron ore** extracted from the **Kudremukh mine** is exported

from this port.

Kochi Port

- This is a **natural port** located in the state of Kerala in which even large ships can dock.
- Kochi Port is considered to be the **best port on the western coast of India**.
- This port is **famous for the export of tea, coffee and spices.**

Additional Knowledge:

Major ports on the west coast of India

- Kandla (Gujarat)
- Mumbai
- Mormugao (Goa)
- New Mangalore (Karnataka)
- Kochi (Kerala)
- Jawaharlal Nehru Port (formerly Nhava Sheva) (Maharashtra)

Major ports on the east coast

- Tuticorin and Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
- Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
- Paradip (Orissa)
- Kolkata-Haldia (West Bengal).

8. Match List I (Major coalfields of India) with List II (Location):

List I	List II
A. Singareni	1. Meghalaya
B. Sonhat	2. Assam
C. Makum	3. Chhattisgarh
D. Langrin	4. Telangana

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
(b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

8. Answer-(b)

Name of coal producing state - Coalfield

- Telangana - Kantapalli, Singareni
- Chhattisgarh - Korba, Bishrampur, Sonhat, Jhilmil
- Assam - Makum, Nazira, Janji, Joypur
- Meghalaya - Umralong, Darangigiri, Mawlong, Langrin

Additional Knowledge:

Name of coal producing state - Coalfield

- **West Bengal** - Raniganj (**oldest coalfield in India**)
- **Jharkhand** - Jharia (**largest**), Bokaro, Dhanbad, Giridih, Karanpura, Ramgarh, Daltonganj
- **Madhya Pradesh** - Singrauli, Sohagpur, Johla, Umaria, Satpura coalfield
- **Odisha** - Talcher, Himgiri, Rampur

(d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1	
<p>9. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Among iron ores, 'hematite' is the best grade of iron ore. 2. 80% of the iron ore found in India is of 'hematite' grade. 3. Iron ore is extracted on a large scale from Jharkhand's 'Jaduguda mine'. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>9. Answer-(a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among iron ores, magnetite ore is the best grade iron ore, but it is found in very small quantities in India whereas hematite is the second grade iron ore in India and 80% of the iron ore found in India is of 'hematite' category. • 'Jadugoda Mine' is a uranium mine located in Jadugoda village of Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state of India. <div data-bbox="678 734 1508 1070"> <p><u>Additional knowledge:</u></p> <p>Iron ore - Color - Iron content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetite - Black - Up to about 72% • Hematite - Red - Up to about 60 to 70% • Limonite - Yellow - Up to about 40 to 60% • Siderite - Brown - Up to about 40% </div>
<p>10. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India is the country with the largest railway network in the world. 2. Rail transport was introduced in India in the year 1853. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Neither 1 nor 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>10. Answer - (c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is the country with the fourth largest railway network in the world. The world's largest rail network is in the 'United States of America'. • About three-fourths of the country's passenger transport and about 60 percent of the goods transport is done through trains. • Rail transport was started in India in the year 1853 and the first train was run between Mumbai and Thane. After this, Calcutta was connected to Hooghly and in the year 1856, Madras was connected to Arcot by rail. <div data-bbox="678 1662 1508 2042"> <p><u>Additional knowledge:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Konkan Railway - The construction of Konkan Railway in 1998 is an important achievement of Indian Railways. This 760 km long railway line connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka. It is considered a unique marvel of engineering. This railway line crosses 146 rivers and </div>

streams and 2000 bridges and 91 tunnels. This route includes the **states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.**

11. Consider the following pairs:

Major Nuclear Power Stations - Location

1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station - Rajasthan
2. Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station - Maharashtra
3. Kaiga Atomic Power Station - Karnataka
4. Kakrapar Atomic Power Station - Gujarat

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Four pairs
- (b) One pair
- (c) Two pairs
- (d) Three pairs

11. Answer - (c)

Major nuclear power stations of India

- Tarapur Atomic Power Station - **Maharashtra**
- Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station - **Rajasthan**
- Kaiga Atomic Power Station - **Karnataka**
- Kakrapar Atomic Power Station - **Gujarat**
- Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station - **Tamil Nadu**
- Narora Atomic Power Station - **Uttar Pradesh**

Additional Knowledge:

- India entered the nuclear age on **August 4, 1956** when the **country's first nuclear reactor 'Apsara' was launched.** This reactor was designed and built by India, but the **nuclear fuel for it was supplied (under an agreement) by Britain.** It is worth noting that our **second reactor 'Cyrus' was developed in collaboration with Canada** for research purposes, which was **operated in 1960.**
- The work of generating electricity through nuclear energy started in **October 1969** when **two reactors were brought into service at Tarapur.**
- **Tarapur Atomic Power Station** was built by General Electric of the US. The Tarapur plant supplies the lowest cost non-hydro power in the country.
- **India's second nuclear power station** was set up near Kota in Rajasthan and its first unit started functioning in August 1972. The first two units in Rajasthan were set up with Canadian cooperation.

12. Match List I (Major iron ore regions of India) with List II (Location):

List I

List II

12. Answer - (d)

State - Iron Ore Region

- **Odisha** - Gurumahasini, Badam Pahar and Mayurbhanj
- **Jharkhand** - Noamundi, Jamda

- A. Gurumahasini 1. Karnataka
B. Noamundi 2. Odisha
C. Bailadila 3. Jharkhand
D. Kudremukh 4. Chhattisgarh

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
(b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

- **Chhattisgarh** - Dhalli-Rajhara, Bailadila
- **Karnataka** - Bababudan, Kudremukh

Additional Knowledge:

- **State - Major Iron Ore Region**
- **Odisha** - Sulepat, Kiriburu, Banspani, Thakurani, Kuruband Phillora, Daitari, Sukinda, Tomka, Amarkot, Chimara
- **Chhattisgarh** - Dalli-Rajhara, Bailadila, Aridongri, Dantewada, Bastar Bilaspur
- **Jharkhand** - Noamundi, Palamu, Sindurpur
- **Karnataka** - Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Kudremukh, Baba Budan, Tumkur, Bijapur, Sandur
- **Maharashtra** - Ratnagiri, Chandrapur
- **Tamil Nadu** - Nilgiri, Salem
- **Andhra Pradesh** - Warangal, Kurnool, Jagayyapeta, Ramalla Kota, Veldurthi, Bayyaram, Anantapur, Nellore
- **Gujarat** - Bhavnagar, Navanagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Vadodara, Khandeshwar
- **Rajasthan** - Udaipur, Thur, Hunder, Nathra-ki-Pal

13. Consider the following pairs:

Main Institute - Headquarters

1. National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM) - Bengaluru
2. National Aluminium Company Limited - Bhubaneswar
3. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) - Nagpur
4. Central Mining and Fuel Research Institute - Dhanbad

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Two pairs
(b) Four pairs
(c) One pair
(d) Three pairs

13. Answer - (b)

Major institutes and their headquarters

- Geological Survey of India (GSI) - Kolkata
- National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM) - Bengaluru
- National Aluminium Company Limited - Bhubaneswar
- Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) - Nagpur
- Central Mining and Fuel Research Institute - Dhanbad
- CSIR - National Metallurgical Laboratory - Jamshedpur
- Indian Bureau of Mines - Nagpur
- Hindustan Zinc Limited - Udaipur
- Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) - Kolkata

Additional Knowledge:

- **Iron-containing minerals** - Iron-ore, Manganese, Tungsten, Nickel etc.

- **Non-ferrous minerals** - Gold, silver, copper, lead, bauxite, tin etc.
- **Non-metallic organic minerals (fuel minerals)** - Coal, mineral oil and natural gas.
- **Non-metallic inorganic minerals (other non-metallic minerals)** - Limestone, sulphur, gypsum, mica, salt etc.

14. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Golden Quadrilateral Scheme':

1. In the year 1999, the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee laid the foundation stone of this project.
2. The project is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Only 2

14. Answer - (c)

Golden Quadrilateral Scheme

- In the year 1999, the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee laid the foundation stone of the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) highway project.
- It is the longest road project in India and the fifth longest highway in the world.
- It connects four major cities - Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- The project is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.
- The Golden Quadrilateral constitutes only the national highways of the country and not the state highways and rural-urban road stretches

Additional Knowledge:

- The **Border Roads Organisation** is a civil engineering organisation of the army whose job is to provide engineering services to the army in war and peace time. It was **established on 7 May 1960** with the aim of quick construction and development of roads in the border areas of the **northern and northeastern region**.

15. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'National Disaster Management Authority' (NDMA):

1. It was constituted under the 'Disaster Management Act, 2005'.
2. The Authority is headed by the

15. Answer - (c)

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

- It is the apex body for disaster management in India, which was **constituted under the 'Disaster Management Act, 2005'**.
- It is the body responsible for formulating policies, plans

Union Defence Minister.

3. It promotes a culture of disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

and guidelines for disaster management, which ensures timely and effective response in times of disasters.

- This authority is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
- The objective of this institution is to build a safe and disaster resilient India through a holistic, pro-active, technology driven sustainable development strategy, involving all stakeholders.
- It promotes a culture of disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.

Additional Knowledge:

- Based on data provided by the Indian Meteorological Department and other agencies, the Bureau of Indian Standards has prepared the Earthquake Resistant Design Code of India, which is the latest version of the Seismic Zoning Map of India. In this, the land area of India has been divided into four zones in terms of the earthquake system.
- The Karnataka Plateau does not fall in the high intensity earthquake belt.
- The Bureau of Indian Standards has divided the country into four seismic zones i.e. Zone 2, 3, 4, and 5 on the basis of various scientific information received from various agencies.

16. Consider the following pairs:

Railway Zone – Headquarters

1. Northeast Frontier Railway – Guwahati
2. North Western Railway – Jaipur
3. East Coast Railway – Bhubaneswar
4. West Central Railway – Jabalpur

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) One pair
(b) Two pairs
(c) Three pairs

16. Answer - (d)

Railway Zone - Headquarters

- Central Railway - Mumbai
- Northern Railway - Delhi
- North Eastern Railway - Gorakhpur
- North Eastern Frontier Railway - Guwahati
- Eastern Railway - Kolkata
- South Eastern Railway - Kolkata
- South Central Railway - Secunderabad
- Southern Railway - Chennai
- Western Railway - Mumbai
- South Western Railway - Hubli
- North Western Railway - Jaipur

<p>(d) Four pairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Central Railway - Jabalpur • North Central Railway - Allahabad • South East Central Railway - Bilaspur • East Coast Railway - Bhubaneswar • East Central Railway - Hajipur • Metro Railway - Kolkata • South Coast Railway - Visakhapatnam <div> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Highway Development Project (NHDP) is a project to upgrade, realign and widen major highways in India to a high level. This project was started in 1998. </div>
<p>17. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre' (ITEWC):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. 2. It was established in 1972. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Neither 1, nor 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>17. Answer - (a)</p> <p>Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was established at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad. • Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (ITEWS) was established in the year 2007. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Earth Sciences which provides timely tsunami advice to stakeholders. • This centre is capable of detecting earthquakes responsible for tsunamis in the entire Indian Ocean region as well as in the global oceans. <div> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclonic storms or cyclones are circular shaped air masses of winds in the atmosphere. • In the Northern Hemisphere, its direction is anticlockwise and in the Southern Hemisphere it is clockwise. • Cyclones in India affect both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. More cyclones are generated due to low pressure created due to high temperature in the Bay of Bengal. The cyclones arising from here move in an anticlockwise direction. Hence, cyclones originating in the south of the Bay of Bengal affect Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka and cyclones originating in </div>

the central Bay of Bengal affect Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

- During the monsoon season, these cyclones originate in the central and eastern Bay of Bengal, due to which Orissa and West Bengal are most affected. After the monsoon, cyclones originating in the south and central Bay of Bengal affect Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and the Bengal coast.

18. Consider the following statements:

1. All tribal communities in India have their own unique languages.
2. Among the tribal languages in India, 'Santhali' is the most spoken language.
3. Tharu is a tribe found in the Terai region bordering Nepal and India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

18. Answer - (b)

- All tribal communities in India have their own unique languages. Linguists have placed all the tribal languages of India mainly in three language families - **Gondi, Dravidian, Austric** and but some tribal languages also come under the **Indo-European language family**.
- Among the tribal languages, the **number of people speaking 'Bhilai' is the highest**, while '**Gondi**' language is in second place and '**Santhali**' language is in third place.
- Tharu is a tribe found in the Terai region bordering **Nepal and India**.
- About **6.6%** of the total population of Nepal is Tharu.
- **Tharus** are found in Champaran district of Bihar and Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar of Uttarakhand in India. They celebrate Diwali as a mourning festival.

Additional knowledge:

Chanda Committee in 1960 laid down 5 criteria for inclusion of any caste under the **Scheduled Castes** -

- Geographical isolation
- Distinct culture
- Backwardness
- Narrow-minded nature
- Characteristics of primitive tribes

19. Consider the following pairs:

State - Major tribe

1. Meghalaya - Mikir

19. Answer - (c)

State - Major tribes

- **Meghalaya** - Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi, Mikir

<p>2. Sikkim - Lepcha 3. Arunachal Pradesh - Mishmi</p> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs (c) All three pairs (d) None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikkim - Bhotia, Limbu, Lepcha, Tamang • Arunachal Pradesh - Abor, Dafla, Apatani, Khowa, Galo, Momba, Mishmi <p>Additional knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of population, the largest tribe of India is 'Bhil'. According to the census conducted in the year 2011, the population of people of Bhil tribe in India is 1 crore 69 lakh. Which included 86 lakh men and 84 lakh women.
<p>20. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Census 2011':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Uttar Pradesh, the decadal growth rate of male population was higher than that of females. 2. In terms of decadal population growth rate, Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all the states and union territories of the country. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Neither 1 nor 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Only 1</p>	<p>20. Answer - (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the year 2001-11, the decadal growth rate of men and women in Uttar Pradesh was 19.31 and 21.23 percent respectively. • According to the census of the year 2011, Uttar Pradesh ranks 14th among all the states and union territories of the country in terms of decadal population growth rate. <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to 'Census 2011', the 5 districts with the highest decadal growth rate in 'descending order' are – Gautam Buddha Nagar (49.1%), Ghaziabad (41.3%), Shravasti (30.5%), Bahraich (29.3%) and Balrampur (27.7%). • According to 'Census 2011', the 5 districts with the lowest growth rate in 'ascending order' are – Kanpur Nagar (9.9%), Hamirpur (11.1%), Baghpat (11.9%), Fatehpur (14.1%) and Deoria (14.2%).
<p>21. Arrange the following states of India in decreasing order of population density.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. Bihar 4. West Bengal <p>Code:</p> <p>(a) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3</p>	<p>21. Answer - (d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order of Indian states in terms of population density (in descending order) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bihar - 1,106 persons/sq. km. ○ West Bengal - 1,028 persons/sq. km. ○ Kerala - 860 persons/sq. km. ○ Uttar Pradesh - 829 persons/sq. km. • Order of Union Territories in terms of population density

<p>(b) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2 (c) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3 (d) 3 - 4 - 1 - 2</p>	<p>(in descending order) - Delhi 11,320 persons/sq. km. > Chandigarh - 9,258 persons/sq. km. > Puducherry - 2,547 persons/sq. km.</p> <p>Additional Knowledge: In the context of Uttar Pradesh,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to 'Census 2011', the top five districts with highest population density are Ghaziabad (3971), Varanasi (2395), Lucknow (1816), Bhadohi (1555) and Kanpur (1452). According to 'Census 2011', the districts with the lowest population density of 5 are Lalitpur (242), Sonbhadra (270), Hamirpur (275), Mahoba (279), and Chitrakoot (308).
<p>22. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of humans living in a given area and time is called 'population'. The first census in a modern and systematic manner was conducted in 'Britain' in 1749. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Neither 1, nor 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>22. Answer - (a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of humans living in a given area and time is called 'population'. Population is determined through census. The first census in a modern and systematic way was conducted in 'Sweden' in 1749. The first decadal census was conducted in 'America' in 1790. <p>Additional knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first census in India was conducted in 1872 during the tenure of 'Lord Mayo'. From the tenure of 'Lord Ripon' in 1881, it started being conducted at an interval of every ten years which continues even today. In India, the growth rate of population was the lowest in the decade 1911-1921, therefore the year 1921 is called the 'year of the great divide'. The 2011 census is the 15th census in the census series after 1872 in India, while this is the 7th census of independent India.
<p>23. Arrange the following states of India in descending order according to 'literacy rate'?</p>	<p>23. Answer - (b) Top literate states according to 'Census 2011'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State - Literacy rate

1. Kerala
2. Mizoram
3. Goa
4. Tripura

Code:

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

- Kerala - 94.00 %
- Mizoram - 91.33 %
- Goa - 88.70 %
- Tripura - 87.22 %

Additional knowledge:

- According to 'Census 2011', the **total literacy of Uttar Pradesh is 67.7 percent** and male literacy is 77.3 percent and female literacy is 57.2 percent.
- The rural literacy of Uttar Pradesh is 65.46% and urban literacy is 75.14%.
- Uttar Pradesh ranks 29th in terms of literacy rate in India. Ghaziabad has the highest literacy rate of 85% while Shravasti has the lowest literacy rate.
- The average literacy growth of the state during 2001-11 was 11.4%.
- According to Census 2011, the 5 districts with the highest average literacy in Uttar Pradesh are Gautam Buddha Nagar (80.12%), Kanpur Nagar (79.65%), Auraiya (78.95%), Etawah (78.41%) and Ghaziabad (78.07%).
- According to Census 2011, the 5 districts with the lowest literacy in Uttar Pradesh are Shravasti (46.74%), Bahraich (49.36%), Balrampur (49.51%), Badaun (51.29%) and Rampur (53.34%).

24. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Santhal tribe':

1. It is a major scheduled tribe of Rajasthan state.
2. It is the largest scheduled tribe community in the country.
3. The people of this tribe are hardworking, liberal minded, skilled farmers and good hunters.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one

24. Answer - (a)

Santhal tribe

- This is a **major scheduled tribe of Jharkhand state**, which mainly resides in Santhal Pargana division and West and East Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Dhanbad and Giridih districts. Some of its population was also found in Bhagalpur, Purnia, Saharsa and Munger divisions of Bihar state.
- After 'Gond' and 'Bhil', 'Santhal' is the **third largest scheduled tribe community of the country**.
- The people of this tribe are **hardworking, liberal minded, skilled farmers and good hunters**. Their life has always

- (b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

been a life of struggle with the people of their neighboring areas.

- The **Santhal tribe** believes in Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, and Adi-Dharma.

Additional knowledge:

- According to the census of the year 2011, the **number of scheduled tribes in India is 10,42,81,034**. This is 8.6 percent of the total population of India.
- **Madhya Pradesh** ranks first in terms of Scheduled Tribe population in India.
- **Odisha, Maharashtra, Rajasthan** rank second, third and fourth respectively in terms of Scheduled Tribe population in India.
- **Gond, Bhil, Kol, Korku, Saharia and Baiga** are some of the populous tribes of the state of Madhya Pradesh.

25 .Match List I (Tribes) with List II (Respective States):

List I List II

A. Meena 1. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Apatani 2. Nagaland

C. Angami 3. Tamil Nadu

D. Irula 4. Rajasthan

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

25. Answer - (c)

- **Meena** - A tribe of Rajasthan
- **Apatani** - Tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh
- **Angami** - Tribal people of Nagaland
- **Irula** - A tribe of Tamil Nadu

Additional Knowledge:

- **Meena or Mina** is a tribe mainly residing in the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in India. They are said to be the **descendants of the Matsya tribe of the Matsya Republic of the Vedic era**, which flourished in the sixth century BC.
- The **head of the Meenas is called Patel**, the mud houses of the Meenas are called **Chhapra or Tapra**.
- The **Morni Mandana** program is held in the mud houses of the Meenas.
- The **Panchayat is called Chaurasi** among the Meenas.
- **Meenas** worship **Jhinmata** located in **Raiwasa village, Sikar**, child marriages are also prevalent among Meenas.

26. With reference to 'Census 2011', arrange the following states of India in descending order according to the percentage of population of 'Scheduled Tribes'?

1. Mizoram
2. Meghalaya
3. Nagaland
4. Arunachal Pradesh

Codes:

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

26. Answer - (a)

According to the 2011 census, the maximum percentage of scheduled tribes is in the following states -

- Mizoram - 94.8%
- Nagaland - 86.5%
- Meghalaya - 86.1%
- Arunachal Pradesh - 68.8%

Lakshadweep is the Union Territory in which the **Scheduled Tribe** population is **94.8%** and it is the highest among the Union Territories. The literacy rate of scheduled tribes is highest in Mizoram (91.7%) and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (49.2%).

Additional Knowledge:

- According to the 2011 census, the total number of scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh is 11,34,273 (0.6%).
- The number of scheduled tribes is highest in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh and lowest in Baghpat.
- The major scheduled tribes found in Uttar Pradesh are Gond, Buksa, Tharu, Raji, Jaunsari, Kharwar and Mahigir.
- 'Bhotia' are Himalayan people, who are believed to have migrated southwards from Tibet in the ninth century or thereafter. The people of this tribe are also known as Bhotiya, Bhot and Bhutani. Most of the people of Bhotiya tribe live in hilly areas. They are residents of the border areas of Uttarakhand bordering Tibet.

27. Match List I (Major Festivals) with List II (Respective States):

List I

List II

A. Hornbill Festival 1. Mizoram

B. Bathukamma 2. Telangana

27. Answer - (b)

- **Major Festivals - Related States**
- Hornbill Festival - Nagaland
- Bathukamma - Telangana
- Chapchar Kut - Mizoram
- Majuli Festival - Assam

Additional Knowledge:

C. Chapchar Kut 3. Nagaland

D. Majuli Festival 4. Assam

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

- **Major Festivals - Related States**
- Kheer Bhawani Mela (Raganya Devi) - Jammu Kashmir
- Sindhu Darshan - Ladakh
- Nuakhai Festival - Odisha
- Kharchi Puja - Tripura
- Lai Haraoba - Tripura
- Mim Kut - Mizoram
- Chapchar Kut - Mizoram
- Pakke Pakka Hornbill - Arunachal Pradesh
- Hornbill Festival - Nagaland
- Moatsu Festival - Nagaland
- Ambubachi Mela - Assam
- Bhogali Bihu/Bhoga Bihu (January), Rongali Bihu (April) and Kongali Bihu (October) - Assam
- Basant Utsav Santiniketan - West Bengal
- Gudi Padwa (Beginning of New Year) - Maharashtra
- **Bathukamma - Telangana**
- Bonalu Festival - Telangana
- Uttarayan - Gujarat
- Onam - Kerala
- Vishu (Malayalam New Year) - Kerala
- Ugadi - Karnataka
- Pongal - Tamil Nadu
- Bali Yatra - Odisha
- Dhanu Jatra - Odisha
- Tawang Festival - Arunachal Pradesh

28. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Betta-Kuruba tribe':

1. This tribe lives in the hilly areas of Karnataka and is one of the few indigenous communities of the Nilgiris.
2. They are generally considered to be descendants of the Pallavas.

Which of the statements given above

28. Answer - (d)

Betta-Kuruba Tribe

- The Betta Kuruba (**Betta means 'hill', Kuruba means 'shepherd'**) tribe lives in the hilly areas of Karnataka and is one of the few indigenous communities of the Nilgiris.
- Traditionally, the Kuruba people earned their livelihood by hunting and collecting wild honey.
- They are generally considered to be descendants of the Pallavas.

is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Both 1 and 2

Additional Knowledge:

- The Toda tribe is one of the original tribal communities who inhabited the rugged provinces of the Nilgiris. Karnataka is home to the Toda tribal community. Polyandry is prevalent among the Todas.
- Jarawa is a major tribe of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India.
- The Jarawa tribe is considered to be the oldest tribe in the world which is still living in the Stone Age.

29. Consider the following pairs with reference to the Census 2011?

1. Most literate district of India – Alirajpur
2. Highest sex ratio district of India – Daman
3. Low literacy district of India – Serchhip

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

29. Answer - (d)

Important facts of the 2011 census

- Mahe district of Puducherry has the highest sex ratio (1176 women per 1000 men).
- Daman district has the lowest sex ratio (533 women per 1000 men).
- Sarchip district of Mizoram has the highest literacy rate (98.76 percent).
- Alirajpur of Madhya Pradesh is the least literate district in India with a figure of 22 percent.

Additional knowledge:

- According to the 2011 census, the population of all the states of India has increased. Only Nagaland has recorded a negative population growth.

30. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Census 2011':

1. It was the 15th census of India and the 7th census after independence.
2. Its motto was 'Our Census, Our Future'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Neither 1 nor 2
- (c) Only 1

30. Answer - (a)

- 'Census 2011' was the 15th census of India and the 7th census after independence.
- The motto of Census 2011 was 'Our Census, Our Future'.
- Registrar General and Census Commissioner under whom Census 2011 was conducted – C. Chandra Mouli
- India's 'Census 2011' was conducted in two phases –
 - House listing and Housing Census (April to September 2010)
 - Population Enumeration (9 to 28 February 2011)

(d) Only 2

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sex Ratio in India** – 940 Female / 1000 Male
- **States with Highest Sex Ratio** – Kerala – 1084, Tamil Nadu – 996, Andhra Pradesh – 993, Manipur – 992, Chhattisgarh – 991
- **States with Lowest Sex Ratio** – Haryana – 878
- **District with Highest Sex Ratio** – Mahe (Puducherry) 1176
- **District with Lowest Sex Ratio** – Daman – 533

31. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Demographic Dividend':

1. It reflects the positive and sustainable development of human resources in the structure of the population.
2. It includes the working class of a country which is healthy, educated and empowered.
3. India is counted as a country with a 'Demographic Dividend'.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) None
(b) All three
(c) Only two
(d) Only one

31. Answer – (b)

Demographic Dividend

- **Demographic Dividend Population** It reflects the **positive and sustainable development of human resources in the structure of the population.**
- It includes the **working class** of a country which is healthy, educated and empowered.
- India is considered as a country with 'demographic dividend' i.e. the **percentage of population in the age group of 15-64 years is high here.**
- The **working class (15-64)** has two sub-classes -
 - 15-39 years
 - 40-64 years
- The **age group of 15-39 is also called the 'youth group'**, which is more active and productive than the age group of 40-64.

Additional knowledge:

- The number of women per 1000 men is called **sex ratio**. It is an **important social indicator** to measure the extent of equality between men and women of the society at a given time.
- **Union Territory with the highest population** – Delhi – 1.67 crore
- **Union Territory with the highest literacy** – Lakshadweep – 92.28%
- **Union Territory with the lowest literacy** – Dadra and Nagar Haveli – 77.65

32. Consider the following pairs:

State - Tribe

1. Uttar Pradesh - Sahariya
2. Sikkim - Lepcha
3. Assam - Kachari
4. Tamil Nadu - Irula

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Two pairs
- (b) One pair
- (c) Four pairs
- (d) Three pairs

32. Answer - (c)

- **State - Tribe**
- Uttar Pradesh - Sahariya
- Sikkim - Lepcha
- Assam - Kachari
- Tamil Nadu - Irula

Additional Knowledge:

- **State - Tribe**
- **Uttar Pradesh** - Jaunsari, Tharu, Gond, Sahariya, Kharwar, Buksa, Patri
- **Uttarakhand** - Jaunsari, Tharu, Buksa, Bhotia, Raji
- **West Bengal** - Santhal, Oraon, Bhumji, Munda, Lodha
- **Arunachal Pradesh** - Abor, Dafla, Apatami, Khowa, Galo, Momba, Mishmi
- **Assam** - Boro, Miri, Karbi, Rabha, Kachari, Sonawal, Lushai
- **Manipur** - Kuki, Tangkhul, Thado, Naga, Meithei
- **Meghalaya** - Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi, Mikir
- **Mizoram** - Mizo, Pawi, Lakhar, Chakma
- **Nagaland** - Naga, Konyak, Angami
- **Tripura** - Reang, Tripuri, Jamatia, Chakma
- **Andaman & Nicobar** - Andamanese, Nicobarese, Sentinelese, Jarawa, Jarna, Aunge, Shompen, Yere, Kede, Kora, Tabu

33. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Census - 2011':

1. According to this, the population density of India was 582 persons per square kilometre.
2. According to this, Sikkim was the state with the lowest population density in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Neither 1, nor 2

33. Answer -(a)

- India is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.
- According to the 2011 census, the population density of India was **382 persons per square kilometer**.
- **Bihar has the highest population density (1106 people per square kilometer), followed by West Bengal (1028) and Kerala (860).**
- The state with the lowest population density is **Arunachal Pradesh (17 persons/sq)** and the Union Territory with the lowest population density is **Andaman**

<p>(b) Both 1 and 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Only 1</p>	<p>& Nicobar Islands.</p> <div> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of area, 'Lakshadweep' is the smallest Union Territory of India. The area of Lakshadweep is 32 sq km. </div>
<p>34. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Census - 2011':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The overall literacy rate of India is '74.04 percent'. The male literacy rate in India is higher than the female literacy rate. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Neither 1 nor 2 (c) Only 2 (d) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>34. Answer - (d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the data of Census 2011, the overall literacy rate of India is '74.04 percent'. The male literacy rate is 80.9 percent while the female literacy rate is 64.6 percent. The urban literacy rate is 84.1 percent while the rural literacy rate is 67.8 percent. <div> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 'Census 2011', a person aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding in any language, is considered literate. The 'Census 2011' is the 15th census of India and the 7th after independence. The motto of Census 2011 is "Our Census, Our Future". </div>
<p>35. The number of deaths of children up to five years of age per thousand live births is called -</p> <p>(a) Infant mortality rate (IMR) (b) Child mortality rate (CMR) (c) Maternal mortality rate (MMR) (d) Total fertility rate (TFR)</p>	<p>35. Answer - (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apart from general mortality rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and maternal mortality rate are considered better indicators of health and nutrition conditions in any country. Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of infants aged one year and less per thousand live births. Child mortality rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children aged up to five years per thousand live births. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is the number of maternal deaths per one lakh live births. According to the SRS bulletin, it is 122 during 2015-17. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children born per woman.

Additional knowledge:

According to 'Census 2011

- State - Scheduled Caste Population
- Uttar Pradesh - 41,357,608 (maximum)
- West Bengal - 21,463,270
- Bihar - 16,567,325
- Tamil Nadu - 14,438,44
- Andhra Pradesh - 13,878,078

36. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Socio-economic and caste census-2011':

1. This is the first socio-economic and caste census after independence.
2. It was conducted under the aegis of the Census Commissioner under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
(b) Both 1 and 2
(c) Neither 1 nor 2
(d) Only 1

36. Answer - (d)

Socio-economic and caste census-2011 (SECC-2011)

- The first caste-based census was conducted in the year 1931.
- This is the first socio-economic and caste-based census after independence. It was started on 29 June 2011 from 'Sankhola village' of West Tripura.
- While the general census is conducted under the aegis of the Census Commissioner under the Ministry of Home Affairs, SECC was conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission (present NITI Aayog).
- The recommendations (for methodology) of the 'Hashim Committee' were invited for the survey of the urban part of SECC, while the recommendations of the 'Saxena Committee' were invited for the survey of the rural part.
- Through this, the beneficiaries of various government schemes will be correctly identified (by abandoning the earlier BPL formula) and policy formulation and implementation will be done as per the demand for different sections of the society (economic and social).

Additional Knowledge:

Key findings of SECC 2011

- Out of a total of 24.4 crore families, 17.9 crore (73.3%) belong to rural areas. Out of 17.9 crore rural families, 10.7 crore families are considered deprived.
- 13 percent of rural families live in kutcha houses or huts.

- 30 percent of rural families who have houses but no agricultural land are engaged in manual labour.
- 36 percent of rural people are illiterate, and among the remaining 64 percent literate people, about 21 percent have not even completed primary education.
- About 1.80 lakh families are forced to do manual scavenging for their livelihood. Their distribution in the states in decreasing order of numbers is - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka and Punjab respectively.
- 0.1 percent of India's population is included in the homosexual category.

37. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Census 2011':

1. The state with the highest rural population in India is 'Himachal Pradesh'.
2. The state with the lowest rural population in India is 'Assam'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2
- (d) Only 1

37. Answer - (c)

According to Census 2011 -

- States with the highest rural population
 - Uttar Pradesh (15,53,17,278)
 - Bihar (92,341,436)
 - West Bengal (62,183,113)

States with the highest rural population percentage

- Himachal Pradesh (89.9%)
- Bihar (88.7%)
- Assam (85.9%)

Additional Knowledge:

According to Census 2011 -

States with the lowest rural population

- Sikkim (4,56,999)
- Mizoram (5,25,435)
- Goa (5,51,731)

States with the lowest rural population percentage

- Goa (37.83%)
- Mizoram (47.89%)
- Tamil Nadu (51.60%)

38. Arrange the following metropolitan cities of India in the descending order of population as per the provisional data of

38. Answer - (b)

Major metros of India (in descending order) Year According to provisional data of 2011 census

<p>Census 2011?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delhi 2. Chennai 3. Mumbai 4. Kolkata <p>Codes:</p> <p>(a) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3</p> <p>(b) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2</p> <p>(c) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3</p> <p>(d) 3 - 4 - 1 - 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mumbai - 18.41 million • Delhi - 16.31 million • Kolkata - 14.11 million • Chennai - 8.70 million <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>Additional Knowledge:</u></p> <p>Metropolitan City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'city' which has a population of 10 lakh or more is called a 'metropolitan city'. • The following are the major metropolitan cities in India - Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Panaji, Trivandrum etc. </div>
<p>39. According to 'Dr. B.S. Guha', which of the following human species/species is/are found in the 'Indian Subcontinent'?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negrito 2. Proto-Australoid 3. Mongoloid 4. Mediterranean <p>Codes:</p> <p>(a) Only 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(b) Only 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(c) Only 1, 3 and 4</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>	<p>39. Answer - (d)</p> <p>'Dr. B.S. Guha has divided the human population of the Indian subcontinent into 6 main races -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negrito/Negro • Proto-Australoid • Mongoloid • Mediterranean • Western Brachycephals • Nardic <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>Additional Knowledge:</u></p> <p>Races of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographers believe that the first race to come to India is Negrito, followed by Proto-Australoid and Mediterranean races respectively, and the Nordic race arrived last. • The Proto-Australoid and Mediterranean races together started the Harappan civilization. On the basis of the evidence obtained, generally 4 types of races existed during the Harappan period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proto-Australoid ○ Alpine ○ Mediterranean ○ Mongoloid </div>
<p>40. Consider the following statements with</p>	<p>40. Answer -(a)</p>

reference to 'Airports Authority of India':

1. It is a statutory body under the ownership of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India.
2. It is responsible for building, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure in India.
3. It was formed by the Government of India in the year 1974

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Airports Authority of India (AAI)

- It is a **statutory body** under the ownership of the **Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India**.
- It is **responsible for the creation, upgradation, maintenance and management** of civil aviation infrastructure in India.
- The **Government of India** formed the **International Airports Authority of India (IAAI)** in 1972 to manage the international airports of the country, while the **National Airports Authority of India (NAAI)** was formed in 1986 to look after the domestic airports.
- These organisations were merged in April 1995 by an Act of Parliament, namely the **Airports Authority of India Act, 1994** and constituted as a statutory body named as **Airports Authority of India (AAI)**.
- It provides communication navigation surveillance/air traffic management services in the Indian airspace and even beyond the territorial boundaries of the country as per the norms laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Additional Knowledge:

Air Transport

- Air transport was first started in India in 1911, which was started as a 'postal service' between Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad) and Naini. After that, Indian air transport continued to develop. **Air services were nationalised in 1953.**

Greenfield Airport

- When a new airport is constructed in a completely new way at a new place away from the old airport, it is called a 'Greenfield Airport'.
- Generally, it is constructed when there is no scope for further expansion in an old airport.