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Papers Included

1. Physical Features of India
2. Soils of India
3. Natural Vegetation of India
4. Water Resources of India
5. Agriculture of India
6. Mineral Resources of India
7. Industries of India
8. Transport and Communication
9. Population and Settlements
10. Neighbouring Countries and International Relations

Suitable for: SSC exams, RRB NTPC, RRB Group D, Police Constable, Police SI

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GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Physical Features of India

Q1. Which river forms part of the boundary between Assam and West Bengal?
(A) Barak
(B) Kaveri
(C) Sankosh
(D) Kameng

Q2. Which plateau in India is renowned for its rich mineral resources?
(A) Chotanagpur Plateau
(B) Deccan Plateau
(C) Malwa Plateau
(D) Kathiawar Plateau

Q3. Which river system is most closely associated with the Harappan Civilization?
(A) Indus
(B) Ganga
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Yamuna

Q4. Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?
(A) Mullayanagiri
(B) Doddabetta
(C) Anamudi
(D) Kalsubai

Q5. Which is generally recognised as the largest natural freshwater lake in India?
(A) Wular Lake
(B) Dal Lake
(C) Chilika Lake
(D) Vembanad Lake

Q6. Which river originates from the Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Narmada
(B) Godavari
(C) Krishna
(D) Tapti

Q7. In which part of India is the Satpura Range located?
(A) Northern India
(B) Southern India
(C) Central India
(D) Eastern India

Q8. Which is the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills?
(A) Doddabetta
(B) Annamalai
(C) Anamudi
(D) Mullayanagiri

Q9. In which Indian state is Chilika Lake, the country's largest coastal lagoon, located?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Odisha
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q10. Which Indian state is traversed by both the Brahmaputra and Barak river systems?
(A) Assam
(B) West Bengal
(C) Bihar
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q11. In which country does the Brahmaputra River originate?
(A) India
(B) Nepal
(C) Bhutan
(D) China

Q12. Which mountain range forms a major part of India's northern boundary?
(A) Alps
(B) Himalayas
(C) Andes
(D) Rockies

Q13. Which river is popularly known as the “Lifeline of Madhya Pradesh”?
(A) Narmada
(B) Godavari
(C) Tapti
(D) Chambal

Q14. Which of the following is not a river of the Himalayan river system?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Beas
(C) Sutlej
(D) Mahanadi

Q15. Which of the following rivers flows through a tectonic rift valley?
(A) Ganga
(B) Narmada
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Yamuna

Q16. What is the Great Indian Desert commonly known as?
(A) Rann of Kutch
(B) Deccan Plateau
(C) Chotanagpur Plateau
(D) Thar Desert

Q17. What is another name for the Western Ghats?
(A) Vindhya Range
(B) Satpura Range
(C) Aravalli Range
(D) Sahyadri Range

Q18. In which Indian Union Territory is the town of Leh located?
(A) Ladakh
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(D) Lakshadweep

Q19. Which of the following is the longest river in Peninsular India?
(A) Krishna
(B) Cauvery
(C) Godavari
(D) Tungabhadra

Q20. The Karakoram Pass connects the Ladakh region of India with which country?
(A) Nepal
(B) China
(C) Pakistan
(D) Bhutan

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Soils of India

Q1. Which chemical compound is primarily responsible for the characteristic red colour of red soil?
(A) High organic matter content
(B) Aluminum oxide
(C) Iron oxide
(D) Calcium carbonate

Q2. Which of the following regions has an extensive distribution of red soil in India?
(A) Indo-Gangetic Plains
(B) Coastal Plains
(C) Himalayan region
(D) Deccan Plateau

Q3. By what alternative name is black soil commonly known in India?
(A) Laterite soil
(B) Alluvial soil
(C) Regur soil
(D) Mountain soil

Q4. How long can the process of soil formation take?
(A) Centuries
(B) Days
(C) Weeks
(D) Months

Q5. Which component of soil provides organic matter and plays a major role in maintaining soil fertility?
(A) Humus
(B) Clay
(C) Sand
(D) Silt

Q6. Which Indian state has extensive areas of red soil?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) West Bengal
(C) Punjab
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q7. Which factors can accelerate soil erosion?
(A) Deforestation and overgrazing
(B) Planting cover crops
(C) Soil conservation practices
(D) Mulching

Q8. Which of the following is a recognised method of soil conservation?
(A) Overgrazing
(B) Excessive plowing
(C) Terrace farming
(D) Deforestation

Q9. Which soil type is commonly found in northwestern India, particularly in Punjab and Haryana?
(A) Red soil
(B) Alluvial soil
(C) Laterite soil
(D) Black soil

Q10. Which soil conservation method involves ploughing furrows along the land's contours to reduce surface runoff and soil erosion?
(A) Mulching
(B) Windbreaks
(C) Contour plowing
(D) Afforestation

Q11. Black soil in the Deccan region of India is primarily derived from the weathering of which type of parent rock?
(A) Rocks formed under high rainfall
(B) Basaltic volcanic rocks
(C) Metamorphic rocks
(D) Glacial deposits

Q12. Which factor is primarily responsible for the formation of black soil in India?
(A) Glacial action
(B) Weathering of limestone
(C) Volcanic activity
(D) Deposition of sediments

Q13. Which measures can be implemented to prevent soil erosion?

(A) Intensive grazing
(B) Implementing soil conservation measures
(C) Deforestation
(D) Overgrazing

Q14. Which soil conservation method involves planting rows of trees along field boundaries to reduce wind erosion?
(A) Terracing
(B) Mulching
(C) Crop rotation
(D) Windbreaks

Q15. Which of the following is not one of the fundamental natural factors influencing soil formation?
(A) Human population
(B) Time
(C) Topography
(D) Organisms

Q16. Which factor is not included among the five fundamental factors of soil formation?
(A) Time
(B) Vegetation
(C) Topography
(D) Population density

Q17. Which soil type is rich in iron compounds and is widely found in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula?
(A) Red soil
(B) Laterite soil
(C) Black soil
(D) Alluvial soil

Q18. What is one of the major consequences of soil degradation?
(A) Increased soil fertility
(B) Loss of soil productivity
(C) Enhanced biodiversity
(D) Improved water retention

Q19. Which of the following is a major form of soil degradation?
(A) Soil enrichment
(B) Soil erosion
(C) Soil aeration
(D) Soil conservation

Q20. What do soil conservation methods primarily aim to prevent?
(A) Soil enrichment
(B) Soil compaction
(C) Soil erosion and degradation
(D) Soil acidity

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Natural Vegetation of India

Q1. Which type of forest in India is characterised by cone-bearing trees?
(A) Coniferous Forests
(B) Evergreen Forests
(C) Deciduous Forests
(D) Mangrove Forests

Q2. Which type of forest in India is characterised by needle-like leaves and cone-bearing trees?
(A) Evergreen Forests
(B) Deciduous Forests
(C) Tropical Rainforests
(D) Coniferous Forests

Q3. What is the primary reason for increased soil erosion in deforested areas?
(A) Increased vegetation cover
(B) Reduced surface runoff
(C) Loss of soil-binding tree roots
(D) Increased soil moisture retention

Q4. Which type of forest in India is characterised by the presence of sal trees?
(A) Evergreen Forests
(B) Deciduous Forests
(C) Coniferous Forests
(D) Tropical Rainforests

Q5. Which Indian state is home to the Indian portion of the Sundarbans mangrove forests?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Kerala
(C) Odisha
(D) West Bengal

Q6. Which type of forest consists of trees that shed their leaves during a particular season?
(A) Evergreen Forests
(B) Coniferous Forests
(C) Deciduous Forests
(D) Mangrove Forests

Q7. Which of the following forest types receives the highest rainfall in India?
(A) Deciduous Forests
(B) Evergreen Forests
(C) Coniferous Forests
(D) Grasslands

Q8. What is the term for managing forests to ensure the sustainable use of timber and non-timber products?
(A) Sustainable Forestry
(B) Afforestation
(C) Reforestation
(D) Conservation

Q9. What is the term for the large-scale removal or clearing of forest cover?
(A) Deforestation
(B) Transforestation
(C) Reforestation
(D) Afforestation

Q10. Which Indian state is historically renowned for its extensive sandalwood forests?
(A) Kerala
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Karnataka

Q11. Which Indian state is particularly associated with the Thar Desert and its arid vegetation?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Haryana
(D) Rajasthan

Q12. Which Indian state is particularly well known for its extensive sand dune ecosystems?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Punjab

Q13. Which type of forest is characterised by a dense canopy and high annual rainfall?
(A) Deciduous forests
(B) Coniferous forests
(C) Tropical evergreen forests
(D) Grasslands

Q14. What is the primary cause of biodiversity loss resulting from deforestation?
(A) Climate change
(B) Habitat destruction
(C) Soil erosion
(D) Water pollution

Q15. Which type of forest retains its foliage throughout the year?
(A) Deciduous Forests
(B) Evergreen Forests
(C) Coniferous Forests
(D) Alpine Forests

Q16. What is the term for the protection and sustainable management of forest resources?
(A) Conservation
(B) Afforestation
(C) Reforestation
(D) Desertification

Q17. What is the term for establishing tree cover on land that was not previously forested?
(A) Afforestation
(B) Reforestation
(C) Desertification
(D) Deforestation

Q18. What is the term for planting trees and other vegetation along riverbanks to prevent soil erosion?
(A) Riparian planting
(B) Afforestation
(C) Reforestation
(D) Riverbanking

Q19. Which type of forest in India grows in coastal areas influenced by saline or brackish water?
(A) Mangrove Forests
(B) Evergreen Forests
(C) Deciduous Forests
(D) Coniferous Forests

Q20. In which Indian state is the Indian portion of the Sundarbans mangrove forest primarily located?
(A) Kerala
(B) Goa
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) West Bengal

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Water Resources of India

Q1. Which river is popularly known as the "Southern Ganga"?
(A) Krishna
(B) Godavari
(C) Kaveri
(D) Narmada

Q2. The Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu is constructed across which river?
(A) Vaigai
(B) Kaveri
(C) Bhavani
(D) Palar

Q3. Which of the following Indian rivers is not associated with the Sundarbans mangrove forest?
(A) Godavari
(B) Ganges
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Meghna

Q4. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed across which river?
(A) Krishna
(B) Godavari
(C) Cauvery
(D) Tungabhadra

Q5. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of the Brahmaputra?
(A) Sabarmati
(B) Teesta
(C) Subansiri
(D) Dibang

Q6. Which river is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" because of its frequent floods?
(A) Kosi
(B) Brahmaputra
(C) Tapi
(D) Mahanadi

Q7. The Indira Gandhi Canal, formerly known as the Rajasthan Canal, receives water from which river system?
(A) Ganges
(B) Sutlej
(C) Yamuna
(D) Brahmaputra

Q8. Which river is regarded as the lifeline of the Kinnaur region in Himachal Pradesh?
(A) Beas
(B) Ganga
(C) Ravi
(D) Sutlej

Q9. The Ukai Dam, also known as the Vallabh Sagar Dam, is constructed across which river in Gujarat?
(A) Mahi
(B) Sabarmati
(C) Tapi
(D) Narmada

Q10. The Dhuandhar Falls, a popular tourist attraction in Madhya Pradesh, is located on which river?
(A) Godavari
(B) Tapti
(C) Son
(D) Narmada

Q11. Which river flows through the famous Marble Rocks at Bhedaghat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Godavari
(B) Narmada
(C) Tapti
(D) Krishna

Q12. The Nizam Sagar Dam in Telangana is constructed across which river?
(A) Krishna
(B) Godavari
(C) Musi
(D) Manjira

Q13. Which Indian state is popularly known as the “Land of Five Rivers”?
(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) Bihar
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q14. Which river is popularly known as the “Sorrow of Assam” because of its devastating floods?
(A) Barak
(B) Brahmaputra
(C) Subansiri
(D) Manas

Q15. The Tehri Dam, one of the world's tallest dams, is built across which river?
(A) Bhagirathi
(B) Beas
(C) Ravi
(D) Yamuna

Q16. The Salal Dam in Jammu and Kashmir is constructed across which river?
(A) Kosi
(B) Jhelum
(C) Chenab
(D) Ravi

Q17. Which Indian state is famous for its extensive network of backwaters, comprising brackish lagoons and lakes?
(A) Kerala
(B) Goa
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) West Bengal

Q18. Which of the following was India's longest river bridge when it was inaugurated in 2017?
(A) Godavari Bridge
(B) Mahatma Gandhi Setu
(C) Vikramshila Setu
(D) Dhola–Sadiya Bridge

Q19. The Hirakud Dam, one of the world's longest dams, is built across which river?
(A) Krishna
(B) Mahanadi
(C) Godavari
(D) Brahmaputra

Q20. Which river's name is traditionally associated with the meaning “River of Gold”?
(A) Subansiri
(B) Beas
(C) Lohit
(D) Sutlej

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Agriculture of India

Q1. Where is the Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) located?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Mumbai
(C) Kolkata
(D) Lucknow

Q2. Who is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India?
(A) M. S. Swaminathan
(B) Dr. Norman Borlaug
(C) Dr. Verghese Kurien
(D) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Q3. Which type of agricultural production is associated with the Yellow Revolution in India?
(A) Oilseeds
(B) Fruits
(C) Pulses
(D) Vegetables

Q4. Which Indian state is particularly famous for producing high-quality Kesar mangoes?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q5. Which Indian state is particularly famous for producing high-quality Mysore Silk?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Kerala
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q6. What does the term "aquaculture" refer to?
(A) Crops
(B) Fish and other aquatic organisms
(C) Livestock
(D) Poultry

Q7. What is the Blue Revolution in India associated with?
(A) Oilseeds
(B) Pulses
(C) Fish
(D) Fruits

Q8. Which of the following is NOT a major oilseed crop in India?
(A) Mustard
(B) Soybean
(C) Coffee
(D) Groundnut

Q9. Which Indian state is the largest producer of sugarcane?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Punjab

Q10. Which Indian state is particularly famous for Ratnagiri and Devgad Alphonso mangoes?
(A) Gujarat
(B) West Bengal
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Karnataka

Q11. Which crop is referred to by the term "Boro"?
(A) Wheat
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Cotton
(D) Rice

Q12. Which of the following is a Rabi crop in India?
(A) Rice
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Mustard
(D) Cotton

Q13. Which crop is referred to as "Jowar"?
(A) Rice
(B) Wheat
(C) Sorghum
(D) Millet

Q14. What is the primary objective of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)?
(A) Cash crops
(B) Horticultural crops
(C) Food grains
(D) Pulses

Q15. Which crop is commonly known as the "King of Fibres"?
(A) Rice
(B) Wheat
(C) Cotton
(D) Sugarcane

Q16. Which crop is commonly known as the "Golden Fibre"?
(A) Wheat
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Jute
(D) Cotton

Q17. Where is the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) located?
(A) New Delhi
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Pune
(D) Chennai

Q18. What does the term "horticulture" primarily refer to?
(A) Cereals
(B) Fruits and vegetables
(C) Pulses
(D) Oilseeds

Q19. Which Indian state is the largest producer of wheat?
(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh

Q20. Which of the following is NOT a major cotton-producing state in India?
(A) Bihar
(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Andhra Pradesh

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Mineral Resources of India

Q1. Which Indian state is known for its significant salt reserves?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Kerala
(C) Punjab
(D) Gujarat

Q2. Which mineral is essential for cement production?
(A) Iron ore
(B) Coal
(C) Limestone
(D) Mica

Q3. What is the primary use of manganese in India?
(A) Steel manufacturing
(B) Aluminum production
(C) Fertilizer manufacturing
(D) Glass making

Q4. Which mineral is the principal ore of aluminium?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Iron ore
(C) Coal
(D) Limestone

Q5. Which of the following minerals is used in the manufacture of fertilisers?
(A) Coal
(B) Phosphates
(C) Iron ore
(D) Mica

Q6. Which mineral is primarily used in the manufacture of ceramic tiles?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Feldspar
(C) Limestone
(D) Mica

Q7. What is the primary use of thorium in India?
(A) Textile manufacturing
(B) Paper production
(C) Nuclear energy production
(D) Food processing

Q8. Which of the following was a major traditional use of asbestos in construction?
(A) Jewellery Making
(B) Automotive Industry
(C) Textile Manufacturing
(D) Thermal and Fire Insulation

Q9. What is the primary use of limestone in India?
(A) Steel production
(B) Agriculture
(C) Electronics industry
(D) Cement manufacturing

Q10. Which mineral is primarily used in the manufacture of ceramics?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Gypsum
(C) Feldspar
(D) Phosphates

Q11. What is the primary use of copper in India?
(A) Automobile manufacturing
(B) Electronics industry
(C) Textile production
(D) Food processing

Q12. What is the primary use of lead in India?
(A) Glass making
(B) Battery manufacturing
(C) Steel production
(D) Cement manufacturing

Q13. What is the primary industrial use of mica in India?
(A) Agricultural fertilizer
(B) Insulation material
(C) Cement production
(D) Paper manufacturing

Q14. Which Indian state is known for its significant gypsum reserves?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Telangana
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan

Q15. Which Indian state is particularly well known for its significant lead and zinc reserves?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q16. What is the primary use of uranium in India?
(A) Fertilizer manufacturing
(B) Steel production
(C) Textile industry
(D) Nuclear energy production

Q17. What is the principal use of coal in India?
(A) Steel production
(B) Glass manufacturing
(C) Electricity generation
(D) Textile industry

Q18. Which Indian state is known for its significant uranium reserves?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Kerala
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q19. Which Indian state is known for its significant silver reserves?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh

Q20. Which Indian state is the largest producer of copper?
(A) Kerala
(B) Gujarat
(C) Karnataka
(D) Madhya Pradesh

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Industries of India

Q1. Which industry is the city of Bhagalpur in Bihar famous for?
(A) Silk weaving
(B) Shipbuilding
(C) Steel production
(D) Paper manufacturing

Q2. In which year was India's first Industrial Policy Resolution adopted?
(A) 1951
(B) 1947
(C) 1948
(D) 1962

Q3. Which Indian city is known as the "Detroit of India" because of its concentration of automobile manufacturing industries?
(A) Pune
(B) Kanpur
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Chennai

Q4. Which region does India's "Look East" policy primarily aim to strengthen economic ties with?
(A) North America
(B) Middle East
(C) Europe
(D) Southeast Asia

Q5. What is the city of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh best known for producing?
(A) Electronics
(B) Leather goods
(C) Automobiles
(D) Pharmaceuticals

Q6. Which Indian city is known as the "Silicon Valley of India" because of its significant presence in the IT industry?
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Pune
(C) Bengaluru
(D) Chennai

Q7. Which of the following is NOT traditionally considered one of India's major industries?
(A) Textile
(B) Handicrafts
(C) Leather
(D) Biotechnology

Q8. What is the city of Mysuru in Karnataka famous for producing?
(A) Incense sticks
(B) Heavy machinery
(C) Pharmaceuticals
(D) Tea

Q9. Which Indian state is particularly well known for its jute industry?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Assam

Q10. What is the city of Salem in Tamil Nadu best known for producing?
(A) Rubber products
(B) Stainless steel
(C) Handicrafts
(D) Silk textiles

Q11. Which Indian city is particularly well known for its leather industry?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Bhopal

Q12. What is the city of Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu primarily known for manufacturing?
(A) Knitwear and hosiery
(B) Silk textiles
(C) Jute textiles
(D) Woolen textiles

Q13. What is the city of Rajkot in Gujarat best known for producing?

(A) Woolen textiles
(B) Machine tools and auto parts
(C) Handloom fabrics
(D) Diamonds

Q14. Which industry is the city of Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh famous for?
(A) Automobiles
(B) Brassware
(C) Pharmaceuticals
(D) Electronics

Q15. What is the city of Vadodara in Gujarat best known for producing?
(A) Petrochemicals
(B) Glassware
(C) Leather goods
(D) Handicrafts

Q16. What is the city of Jaipur in Rajasthan famous for producing?
(A) Steel
(B) Gemstones and jewelry
(C) Electronics
(D) Heavy machinery

Q17. What is the city of Meerut in Uttar Pradesh best known for producing?
(A) Electronics
(B) Pharmaceuticals
(C) Automobiles
(D) Sports goods

Q18. Which Indian industrial city is particularly famous for its steel production?
(A) Coimbatore
(B) Nagpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Jamshedpur

Q19. Which Indian city is known as the "Manchester of India" because of its prominence in the textile industry?
(A) Surat
(B) Kanpur
(C) Ahmedabad
(D) Ludhiana

Q20. What is the city of Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh best known for producing?
(A) Carpets
(B) Glassware
(C) Leather goods
(D) Pharmaceuticals

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Transport and Communication

Q1. Which Indian city is popularly known as the “Silicon Valley of India”?
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Pune
(C) Bangalore
(D) Chennai

Q2. Which Indian state is famous for its extensive backwater network and houseboat tourism?
(A) Goa
(B) West Bengal
(C) Kerala
(D) Gujarat

Q3. Which Indian city is popularly known as the “City of Lakes”?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Bhopal
(D) Srinagar

Q4. What type of connectivity does the BharatNet project aim to provide to rural areas of India?
(A) Clean drinking water
(B) Electricity
(C) High-speed internet connectivity
(D) Healthcare facilities

Q5. Which Indian city was the first to integrate boat services with its metro transport network?
(A) Chennai
(B) Bengaluru
(C) Kochi
(D) Hyderabad

Q6. Which organisation was India's first Internet Service Provider (ISP)?
(A) BSNL
(B) Airtel
(C) Reliance
(D) VSNL

Q7. Which Indian city is known for having Asia's oldest operating electric tram system?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Chennai
(C) Delhi
(D) Kolkata

Q8. The invention of the steam engine significantly contributed to the development of which mode of transport?
(A) Road
(B) Rail
(C) Air
(D) Water

Q9. The Make in India initiative aims to promote domestic manufacturing and strengthen which sector?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Education
(C) Industry
(D) Infrastructure

Q10. In which city is Indira Gandhi International Airport located?
(A) Delhi
(B) Mumbai
(C) Kolkata
(D) Chennai

Q11. Which Indian city has the busiest airport in terms of annual passenger traffic?
(A) Delhi
(B) Mumbai
(C) Bengaluru
(D) Kolkata

Q12. In which city is the headquarters of the Western Railway zone of Indian Railways located?
(A) Delhi
(B) Kolkata
(C) Chennai
(D) Mumbai

Q13. In which year did India's first passenger train operate?
(A) 1901
(B) 1947
(C) 1956
(D) 1853

Q14. Which national highway connects Srinagar with Kanyakumari?
(A) NH-1
(B) NH-7
(C) NH-44
(D) NH-66

Q15. In which city is the headquarters of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) located?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Bengaluru
(C) New Delhi
(D) Hyderabad

Q16. Which Indian city was the first to have an operational metro rail system?
(A) Chennai
(B) Delhi
(C) Mumbai
(D) Kolkata

Q17. What is the name of India's first indigenously designed and constructed aircraft carrier, commissioned into the Indian Navy?
(A) INS Vikrant
(B) INS Vikramaditya
(C) INS Viraat
(D) INS Arihant

Q18. Under which ministry does Indian Railways operate?
(A) Transport
(B) Infrastructure
(C) Railways
(D) Commerce

Q19. Which Indian state introduced the country's first monorail system?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Gujarat

Q20. Which Indian city has the country's busiest suburban railway network?
(A) Kolkata
(B) Chennai
(C) Mumbai
(D) Delhi

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Population and Settlements

Q1. Which continent has the fastest rate of urban population growth?
(A) Europe
(B) Africa
(C) North America
(D) Asia

Q2. What is a large and densely populated urban agglomeration with a population of at least 10 million called?
(A) Town
(B) Metropolis
(C) Megacity
(D) Capital

Q3. Which of the following is not a primary factor influencing settlement patterns?
(A) Topography
(B) Climate
(C) Cultural factors
(D) Plate tectonics

Q4. Which of the following does not contribute to urban sprawl?
(A) Compact city planning
(B) Transportation infrastructure
(C) Zoning regulations
(D) Population growth

Q5. What is the term for the process in which the proportion of the population living in urban areas increases relative to the rural population?
(A) Urbanization
(B) Suburbanization
(C) Ruralization
(D) Counterurbanization

Q6. What is the term for leaving one's home country to settle in another country?
(A) Emigration
(B) Internal migration
(C) International migration
(D) Immigration

Q7. Which of the following countries has the highest proportion of its population living in urban areas?
(A) Brazil
(B) China
(C) Singapore
(D) India

Q8. Which of the following countries has the smallest rural population in absolute numbers?
(A) China
(B) Singapore
(C) Russia
(D) United States

Q9. What is the term for the movement of people across national boundaries?
(A) International migration
(B) Internal migration
(C) Emigration
(D) Immigration

Q10. What is the term for a large settlement that serves as the administrative, economic and cultural centre of a region?
(A) Town
(B) Village
(C) City
(D) Municipality

Q11. Which country has the highest proportion of its population living in urban areas?
(A) China
(B) India
(C) Brazil
(D) Singapore

Q12. What is the term for the movement of people within the boundaries of a country?
(A) Immigration
(B) Emigration
(C) International migration
(D) Internal migration

Q13. What is the term for a residential settlement located on the outskirts of a larger urban area?
(A) Peri-urban settlement
(B) Rural settlement
(C) Exurb
(D) Suburb

Q14. What is the term for the movement of people from urban areas to rural areas?
(A) Urbanization
(B) Suburbanization
(C) Ruralization
(D) Counterurbanization

Q15. Which of the following is a typical characteristic of a rural settlement?
(A) High-rise buildings
(B) Low population density
(C) Industrial activities
(D) Advanced infrastructure

Q16. Which region has the highest concentration of megacities in the world?
(A) Asia
(B) Europe
(C) Africa
(D) North America

Q17. Which of the following countries has the largest rural population in absolute numbers?
(A) India
(B) China
(C) United States
(D) Brazil

Q18. What is the term for the spatial arrangement of people across the Earth's surface?
(A) Population distribution
(B) Ecosystem
(C) Topography
(D) Demography

Q19. What is the term for a temporary settlement typically established for activities such as mining or construction?
(A) Hamlet
(B) Suburb
(C) Camp
(D) Colony

Q20. Which of the following is a major pull factor attracting people from rural areas to cities?
(A) Better job opportunities
(B) Access to agricultural land
(C) Traditional lifestyle
(D) Close-knit community

GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography: Neighbouring Countries and International Relations

Q1. India and which country are involved in a territorial dispute over Arunachal Pradesh?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) China
(C) Nepal
(D) Myanmar

Q2. What is the capital city of Pakistan?
(A) Karachi
(B) Lahore
(C) Islamabad
(D) Peshawar

Q3. Which neighbouring country of India is popularly known as the “Pearl of the Indian Ocean”?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Maldives
(D) Myanmar

Q4. Which neighbouring country of India is renowned for producing spices such as cinnamon and cloves?
(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Nepal
(C) Bhutan
(D) Myanmar

Q5. India shares its maritime boundary with which neighbouring country to the east?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Myanmar
(D) Maldives

Q6. India shares its longest international land border with which neighbouring country?
(A) Pakistan
(B) Bangladesh
(C) China
(D) Nepal

Q7. Which neighbouring country of India is popularly known as the "Land of the Thunder Dragon"?
(A) Nepal
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Myanmar
(D) Bhutan

Q8. Which neighbouring country of India is well known for its tea production?
(A) Nepal
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Bhutan
(D) Maldives

Q9. Which of the following neighbouring countries of India has a predominantly Hindu population?
(A) Bhutan
(B) Nepal
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Myanmar

Q10. Which Indian state shares an international border with Myanmar?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Mizoram
(C) Bihar
(D) Gujarat

Q11. Which country shares the longest international land border with India?
(A) Pakistan
(B) Nepal
(C) China
(D) Bangladesh

Q12. Which neighbouring country of India is traditionally known as the "Land of White Elephants"?
(A) Thailand
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Nepal
(D) Myanmar

Q13. Which country is popularly known as the "Land of a Thousand Lakes"?
(A) Finland
(B) Canada
(C) Norway
(D) Sweden

Q14. India and which neighbouring country are involved in a territorial dispute over the Siachen Glacier region?
(A) Pakistan
(B) China
(C) Nepal
(D) Bhutan

Q15. India shares its maritime boundary with which neighbouring country to the west?
(A) Pakistan
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Maldives

Q16. Which neighbouring country shares the longest land border with India?
(A) Pakistan
(B) China
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Nepal

Q17. Which of the following countries does NOT have a coastline along the Indian Ocean?
(A) India
(B) China
(C) Pakistan
(D) Australia

Q18. Which neighbouring country of India is an archipelago comprising more than 1,000 islands?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Myanmar
(D) Maldives

Q19. Which of the following countries does NOT share a maritime boundary with India?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Maldives
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Afghanistan

Q20. Which of the following countries does NOT share a land border with India?
(A) Afghanistan
(B) Bhutan
(C) Thailand
(D) Sri Lanka

Answers & Explanations

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