1. Who is known as the father of Human Geography?
    a) Carl Ritter
    b) Alexander von Humboldt
    c) Friedrich Ratzel
    d) Paul Vidal de la Blache

2. The term "Human Geography" was first used by:
    a) Friedrich Ratzel
    b) Eratosthenes
    c) Ptolemy
    d) Strabo

3. Which of the following is not a branch of Human Geography?
    a) Political Geography
    b) Economic Geography
    c) Climatology
    d) Population Geography

4. The study of human adaptation to the environment is known as:
    a) Cultural Geography
    b) Environmental Determinism
    c) Possibilism
    d) Human Ecology

5. Who introduced the concept of "Possibilism"?
    a) Friedrich Ratzel
    b) Carl Ritter
    c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
    d) Halford Mackinder

6. Which of the following approaches is related to Human Geography?
    a) Regional Approach
    b) Systematic Approach
    c) Quantitative Approach
    d) All of the above

7. The dualism in geography refers to the contrast between:
    a) Physical and Human Geography
    b) Determinism and Possibilism
    c) Urban and Rural Geography
    d) Regional and Systematic Geography

8. The study of human activities and their relationship with the physical environment is called:

a) Economic Geography
b) Human Geography
c) Geomorphology
d) Hydrology

9. Which geographer proposed the "Organic Theory of the State"?
a) Friedrich Ratzel
b) Carl Sauer
c) Alfred Wegener
d) Halford Mackinder

10. "Man shapes the environment according to his needs" is the concept of:
a) Determinism
b) Possibilism
c) Neo-Determinism
d) Humanism

11. Who introduced the concept of "Neo-Determinism"?
a) Griffith Taylor
b) Friedrich Ratzel
c) Ellen Churchill Semple
d) Carl Ritter

12. Which of the following is a subfield of Human Geography?
a) Climatology
b) Population Geography
c) Oceanography
d) Geology

13. The study of spatial patterns of population is a part of:
a) Physical Geography
b) Geomorphology
c) Population Geography
d) Pedology

14. The Quantitative Revolution in Geography began in:
a) 1920s
b) 1930s
c) 1950s
d) 1970s

15. Which of the following statements is true about Environmental Determinism?
a) The environment controls human actions
b) Humans can modify the environment

c) Humans and nature coexist with mutual influence
d) It is a modern theory of human-environment interaction

16. The main focus of Behavioral Geography is:
    a) Natural landscapes
    b) Economic activities
    c) Decision-making processes of humans
    d) Physical environment

17. Humanistic Geography emphasizes:
    a) Scientific laws and models
    b) Subjective experiences and meanings
    c) Only economic activities
    d) Climate change

18. The Regional Approach in Geography was developed by:
    a) Carl Sauer
    b) Richard Hartshorne
    c) Halford Mackinder
    d) David Harvey

19. Which of the following is an example of Applied Geography?
    a) Regional Planning
    b) Climatology
    c) Geomorphology
    d) Astronomy

20. The study of spatial distribution of diseases is called:
    a) Cultural Geography
    b) Medical Geography
    c) Historical Geography
    d) Biogeography

21. The concept of "Space" in Geography refers to:
    a) A physical location
    b) A social construct
    c) The interaction between humans and the environment
    d) Both a and b

22. The study of migration patterns falls under which branch of Geography?
    a) Urban Geography
    b) Population Geography
    c) Political Geography
    d) Agricultural Geography

23. The gravity model in Human Geography is used to analyze:
    a) Population density
    b) Migration patterns
    c) Urbanization trends
    d) Climatic changes

24. The study of land use and urban planning is a part of:
    a) Political Geography
    b) Economic Geography
    c) Urban Geography
    d) Agricultural Geography

25. A nodal region is defined by:
    a) Physical features
    b) A central point of interaction
    c) Cultural similarities
    d) Historical significance

26. Which geographer is associated with Cultural Landscape Theory?
    a) Carl Sauer
    b) David Harvey
    c) Alfred Wegener
    d) Friedrich Ratzel

27. GIS (Geographic Information System) is used for:
    a) Mapping and spatial analysis
    b) Studying atmospheric pressure
    c) Calculating sea levels
    d) Ocean current prediction

28. The term "Sense of Place" is associated with:
    a) Determinism
    b) Humanistic Geography
    c) Economic Geography
    d) Political Geography

29. The core-periphery model explains:
    a) Economic inequalities
    b) Climate change
    c) Population distribution
    d) River patterns

30. The concept of Time-Space Compression is related to:
    a) Faster movement and communication

b) Environmental change
c) Regionalism
d) Land degradation

31. "Mental maps" are studied in:
a) Physical Geography
b) Behavioral Geography
c) Climatology
d) Oceanography

32. The study of political boundaries falls under:
a) Cultural Geography
b) Political Geography
c) Economic Geography
d) Population Geography

33. Which theory explains urban land use patterns?
a) Christaller's Central Place Theory
b) Malthusian Theory
c) Plate Tectonics
d) Gravity Model

34. The Demographic Transition Model is used to study:
a) Migration
b) Population growth trends
c) Climatic changes
d) Urban planning

35. The Rank-Size Rule explains:
a) Population patterns in cities
b) Agricultural patterns
c) Landforms
d) River formations

36. Which approach focuses on spatial interactions?
a) Systematic Approach
b) Locational Approach
c) Regional Approach
d) Behavioral Approach

37. Which revolution led to the rapid growth of Human Geography?
a) Industrial Revolution
b) Green Revolution

c) Quantitative Revolution
d) French Revolution

38. Ethnic Geography studies:
    a) Population genetics
    b) Cultural and ethnic groups
    c) Economic activities
    d) Climate patterns

39. The study of human perception of landscapes is called:
    a) Regional Geography
    b) Perceptual Geography
    c) Systematic Geography
    d) Political Geography

40. The Spatial Diffusion Model explains:
    a) Migration trends
    b) Disease spread patterns
    c) Economic development
    d) River erosion

41. The "Anthropocene" is used to describe:
    a) Human impact on Earth's environment
    b) Ice Age periods
    c) Geomorphology changes
    d) Oceanic circulation

42. Which continent has the highest population density?
    a) Africa
    b) Europe
    c) Asia
    d) North America

43. The term "population density" refers to:
    a) The number of people per unit area
    b) The total population of a country
    c) The number of births per thousand people
    d) The growth rate of a population

44. Which of the following countries has the highest population?
    a) USA
    b) India

c) China
d) Brazil

45. Which factor is NOT a determinant of population distribution?
a) Climate
b) Topography
c) Government policies
d) Distance from the equator

46. The world's population reached 8 billion in:
a) 2021
b) 2022
c) 2019
d) 2020

47. The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) describes:
a) Migration trends
b) Changes in birth and death rates over time
c) Urbanization rates
d) The effects of globalization on population

48. The country with the highest crude birth rate is likely to be found in:
a) Europe
b) North America
c) Africa
d) Oceania

49. Which country has the lowest population density?
a) Canada
b) China
c) Bangladesh
d) Germany

50. The world's least densely populated continent is:
a) Africa
b) South America
c) Antarctica
d) Australia

51. Which of the following factors contributes most to population growth?
a) Industrialization
b) High birth rate and low mortality rate
c) Increased migration
d) High literacy rate

52. Which factor has contributed most to global population growth in the last century?
    a) Increased birth rates
    b) Declining death rates
    c) Increased migration
    d) Urbanization

53. What is the natural increase rate (NIR) of a population?
    a) Birth rate minus death rate
    b) Total population divided by land area
    c) Number of immigrants minus emigrants
    d) Population divided by GDP

54. A country with a rapidly aging population is likely to have:
    a) High birth rates
    b) A declining workforce
    c) A high dependency ratio
    d) Both b and c

55. Which region has the highest rate of population growth?
    a) Europe
    b) North America
    c) Africa
    d) Oceania

56. A country in Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model is characterized by:
    a) High birth and death rates
    b) Declining birth and death rates
    c) Low birth and death rates
    d) Increasing population growth

57. Which of the following is NOT a factor in determining spatial population change?
    a) Economic opportunities
    b) Political stability
    c) Seasonal weather changes
    d) Healthcare availability

58. What is the main cause of urban population growth?
    a) High death rates
    b) Migration from rural areas
    c) Increased agricultural productivity
    d) High infant mortality

59. Which country has a shrinking population?
    a) Japan

b) India

c) USA

d) Nigeria

60. Which factor is most likely to cause a decline in fertility rates?

a) Increased religious influence

b) Higher education levels for women

c) Increased agricultural production

d) Government restrictions on migration

61. The term "overpopulation" refers to:

a) A population exceeding the carrying capacity of its environment

b) High population growth

c) A densely populated country

d) Urban crowding

62. The age-sex ratio in a population pyramid shows:

a) The income levels of different age groups

b) The proportion of males and females in different age groups

c) The level of urbanization in a country

d) The literacy rate

63. Which country has the highest proportion of elderly people?

a) India

b) USA

c) Japan

d) Nigeria

64. Which shape of population pyramid represents rapid population growth?

a) Inverted pyramid

b) Bell-shaped

c) Wide base and narrow top

d) Uniform

65. A declining birth rate would lead to:

a) A youthful population

b) An aging population

c) High death rates

d) Increased urbanization

66. Which of the following contributes most to urban population growth?

a) High birth rates in cities

b) Rural-to-urban migration

c) Low death rates in rural areas

d) Government policies

67. What percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas?

a) 30%

b) 50%

c) 60%

d) 75%

68. Which of the following is a reason for rural-urban migration?

a) Better healthcare facilities

b) Higher employment opportunities

c) Improved education

d) All of the above

69. A high dependency ratio means:

a) A large number of people are dependent on the working-age population

b) A high number of elderly and young dependents

c) A strong economy

d) Both a and b

70. Which factor does NOT contribute to urbanization?

a) Industrialization

b) Improved transport networks

c) Decline in agriculture

d) High rural birth rates

71. Which country has the highest percentage of its population living in cities?

a) Japan

b) Brazil

c) USA

d) Singapore

72. Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

a) GDP per capita

b) Life expectancy

c) Education levels

d) All of the above

73. Which of the following is NOT a human development indicator?

a) Literacy rate

b) Per capita income

c) Carbon emissions

d) Life expectancy

74. A country with a high HDI score is likely to have:
    a) High birth rates
    b) High literacy rates
    c) Low life expectancy
    d) Low income

75. The HDI was introduced by:
    a) UNDP
    b) World Bank
    c) IMF
    d) UNESCO

76. Which region has the lowest HDI rankings?
    a) Europe
    b) North America
    c) Sub-Saharan Africa
    d) East Asia

77. Which factor is least likely to improve human development?
    a) Improved healthcare
    b) Higher education levels
    c) Gender inequality
    d) Economic growth

78. Life expectancy is highest in which continent?
    a) Europe
    b) Africa
    c) Asia
    d) South America

79. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures:
    a) Women's participation in politics
    b) Gender-based discrimination
    c) Employment rates of women
    d) All of the above

80. Which country ranks highest in HDI?
    a) Norway
    b) India
    c) China
    d) Brazil

81. The literacy rate is measured as:
    a) The percentage of people who can read and write
    b) The total number of schools in a country
    c) The number of universities per capita
    d) The rate of newspaper circulation

82. Which factor has the greatest impact on child mortality?
    a) Healthcare access
    b) Urbanization
    c) Birth rates
    d) Climate change

83. Which of the following is NOT a primary activity?
    a) Mining
    b) Agriculture
    c) Manufacturing
    d) Fishing

84. Which sector of the economy directly depends on natural resources?
    a) Primary
    b) Secondary
    c) Tertiary
    d) Quaternary

85. Which country is the leading producer of wheat?
    a) India
    b) China
    c) USA
    d) Brazil

86. Shifting cultivation is commonly practiced in:
    a) Amazon Basin
    b) Western Europe
    c) Middle East
    d) Australia

87. Which type of agriculture is also known as "slash and burn" farming?
    a) Intensive subsistence farming
    b) Shifting cultivation
    c) Commercial farming
    d) Plantation agriculture

88. Nomadic herding is most common in:
    a) Amazon rainforest

b) Central Asia

c) North America

d) Australia

89. The largest producer of coffee in the world is:
    a) Colombia
    b) India
    c) Brazil
    d) Ethiopia

90. Which factor influences subsistence farming the most?
    a) Availability of markets
    b) Government subsidies
    c) Family labor
    d) Technology

91. Pastoral nomadism is widely practiced in:
    a) The Arctic
    b) The Sahara Desert
    c) Japan
    d) Europe

92. The largest producer of rice in the world is:
    a) Indonesia
    b) China
    c) Vietnam
    d) USA

93. Which of the following is a secondary activity?
    a) Fishing
    b) Dairy farming
    c) Textile manufacturing
    d) Banking

94. Which of the following is an example of agro-processing industry?
    a) Steel plant
    b) Cotton textile mills
    c) Banking sector
    d) IT industry

95. Small-scale industries are characterized by:
    a) Large capital investment
    b) High employment generation

c) Mass production
d) Large-scale export

96. The world's leading automobile manufacturing country is:
   a) Germany
   b) USA
   c) Japan
   d) China

97. The most industrialized region in the USA is:
   a) Silicon Valley
   b) Rust Belt
   c) Midwest
   d) Gulf Coast

98. Which industry is considered a "footloose industry"?
   a) Iron and steel
   b) Cement
   c) IT industry
   d) Shipbuilding

99. Which country is the largest steel producer in the world?
   a) USA
   b) China
   c) Japan
   d) Germany

100. Which sector employs the most people in developed countries?
   a) Primary
   b) Secondary
   c) Tertiary
   d) Quaternary

101. The term "Industrial Revolution" refers to:
   a) The rise of modern agriculture
   b) The shift from hand-made to machine-made goods
   c) The expansion of the service sector
   d) The growth of the IT industry

102. Which country is known for its advanced electronics manufacturing?
   a) South Korea
   b) Brazil
   c) Russia
   d) Mexico

103. Which of the following is NOT a tertiary activity?
    a) Banking
    b) Tourism
    c) Coal mining
    d) Education

104. Which country is the largest exporter of services?
    a) USA
    b) China
    c) Germany
    d) India

105. Which is the most widely used mode of transport for international trade?
    a) Road transport
    b) Rail transport
    c) Water transport
    d) Air transport

106. Which of the following is an example of trade?
    a) A farmer growing rice
    b) A factory producing steel
    c) A shop selling clothes
    d) A person working in a call center

107. The world's busiest airport is located in:
    a) Dubai
    b) London
    c) Atlanta
    d) Beijing

108. The largest railway network in the world is in:
    a) USA
    b) India
    c) China
    d) Russia

109. Which country is the world leader in e-commerce?
    a) Germany
    b) India
    c) USA
    d) Brazil

110. What is the main function of the WTO (World Trade Organization)?
    a) Control world currency

b) Regulate global trade

c) Manage the UN budget

d) Provide loans to developing countries

111. The tourism industry contributes significantly to the GDP of:
    a) Switzerland
    b) Nigeria
    c) Russia
    d) Afghanistan

112. The fastest-growing sector in global employment is:
    a) Agriculture
    b) Manufacturing
    c) Services
    d) Mining

113. Quaternary activities are related to:
    a) Manufacturing
    b) Knowledge-based industries
    c) Agriculture
    d) Transport

114. Which of the following is NOT an example of a quaternary activity?
    a) Research and development
    b) Software development
    c) Banking
    d) Data analysis

115. Silicon Valley is famous for:
    a) Automobile industry
    b) Steel production
    c) Information technology
    d) Shipbuilding

116. The country with the largest IT industry in the world is:
    a) China
    b) USA
    c) Japan
    d) India

117. Which city is known as India's "IT Hub"?
    a) Mumbai
    b) Bangalore

c) Delhi

d) Kolkata

118. Which sector is considered part of the "Knowledge Economy"?

   a) Oil extraction

   b) Software development

   c) Fishing

   d) Agriculture

119. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are part of which economic activity?

   a) Primary

   b) Secondary

   c) Tertiary

   d) Quaternary

120. Which of the following is an example of biotechnology research?

   a) Developing new medicines

   b) Manufacturing clothes

   c) Running a supermarket

   d) Growing rice

121. Which of these countries is the global leader in biotechnology?

   a) USA

   b) Germany

   c) Japan

   d) India

122. Space research is considered a part of which sector?

   a) Primary

   b) Secondary

   c) Quaternary

   d) Tertiary

123. Which of the following is an example of financial analytics?

   a) Stock market predictions

   b) Road transportation

   c) Agriculture production

   d) Shipbuilding

124. The longest railway network in the world is found in:

   a) China

   b) India

   c) Russia

   d) USA

125. The busiest railway station in the world is in:
    a) New York
    b) Tokyo
    c) Paris
    d) Beijing

126. Which country has the highest road density?
    a) USA
    b) India
    c) Japan
    d) China

127. The Golden Quadrilateral in India connects:
    a) Four major airports
    b) Four major railways
    c) Four major ports
    d) Four metropolitan cities

128. Which is the longest transcontinental railway?
    a) Trans-Siberian Railway
    b) Canadian Pacific Railway
    c) Orient Express
    d) Indian Railways

129. The main purpose of a transcontinental railway is:
    a) To transport raw materials
    b) To connect remote rural areas
    c) To provide high-speed urban transport
    d) To connect different continents

130. Which country has the world's fastest train?
    a) France
    b) Japan
    c) China
    d) Germany

131. The first railway line in the world was built in:
    a) France
    b) USA
    c) Germany
    d) England

132. The highest railway station in the world is in:
    a) Switzerland

b) China
c) India
d) Peru

133. Which of the following is the longest highway in the world?
    a) Trans-Siberian Highway
    b) Pan-American Highway
    c) Highway 1 (Australia)
    d) US Route 66

134. The busiest shipping route in the world is:
    a) North Atlantic Route
    b) Cape of Good Hope Route
    c) Panama Canal Route
    d) Arctic Route

135. Which is the world's longest river used for inland navigation?
    a) Nile
    b) Mississippi
    c) Amazon
    d) Yangtze

136. Which canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea?
    a) Panama Canal
    b) Suez Canal
    c) Kiel Canal
    d) Corinth Canal

137. The Panama Canal connects which two oceans?
    a) Atlantic and Pacific
    b) Indian and Atlantic
    c) Arctic and Pacific
    d) Indian and Pacific

138. The largest port in the world by cargo volume is:
    a) Shanghai Port
    b) Singapore Port
    c) Rotterdam Port
    d) Mumbai Port

139. Which country has the largest inland water transport system?
    a) China
    b) India

c) USA

d) Brazil

140. The longest navigable river system in the world is found in:
   a) Amazon Basin
   b) Mississippi Basin
   c) Ganges Basin
   d) Danube Basin

141. Which of the following is a major inland waterway in Europe?
   a) Rhine River
   b) Mississippi River
   c) Yangtze River
   d) Mekong River

142. Which is the busiest container port in India?
   a) Mumbai Port
   b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)
   c) Kolkata Port
   d) Chennai Port

143. Which ocean route connects Europe to Asia through the Arctic?
   a) North Atlantic Route
   b) North Pacific Route
   c) Arctic Sea Route
   d) Cape Horn Route

144. The busiest airport in the world by passenger traffic is:
   a) Dubai International Airport
   b) London Heathrow Airport
   c) Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Airport
   d) Beijing Capital Airport

145. Which is the world's largest airline by fleet size?
   a) Emirates
   b) American Airlines
   c) Qatar Airways
   d) Lufthansa

146. Which country has the highest number of international airports?
   a) USA
   b) China
   c) India
   d) Germany

147. The longest non-stop flight in the world operates between:
    a) New York and Sydney
    b) Dubai and Los Angeles
    c) Singapore and New York
    d) London and Melbourne

148. The busiest air corridor in the world is between:
    a) New York and London
    b) Tokyo and Osaka
    c) Mumbai and Delhi
    d) Dubai and Paris

149. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is headquartered in:
    a) Geneva
    b) Montreal
    c) New York
    d) Paris

150. Which airline is known as the world's first commercial airline?
    a) Lufthansa
    b) KLM Royal Dutch Airlines
    c) British Airways
    d) Air India

151. The world's highest-altitude airport is in:
    a) Tibet
    b) Nepal
    c) Switzerland
    d) Canada

152. The first country to introduce high-speed bullet trains was:
    a) Japan
    b) France
    c) Germany
    d) China

153. What does IATA stand for?
    a) International Air Transport Association
    b) International Aviation and Trade Authority
    c) Indian Air Transport Authority
    d) International Airline Ticketing Association

154. The longest oil pipeline in the world is:
    a) Trans-Siberian Pipeline

b) Keystone Pipeline

c) Druzhba Pipeline

d) Trans-Alaska Pipeline

155. Which country is the largest exporter of oil?

a) Saudi Arabia

b) Russia

c) USA

d) Canada

156. The first artificial satellite was launched by:

a) USA

b) China

c) USSR

d) India

157. The global positioning system (GPS) is operated by:

a) NASA

b) USA

c) Russia

d) European Union

158. The world's largest internet service provider is:

a) Google

b) Amazon

c) China Telecom

d) AT&T

159. The largest exporter in the world is:

a) USA

b) Germany

c) China

d) India

160. The largest trade bloc in the world is:

a) NAFTA

b) ASEAN

c) European Union (EU)

d) BRICS

161. Which city is known as the "Financial Capital of the World"?

a) New York

b) London

c) Tokyo

d) Shanghai

162. The role of WTO (World Trade Organization) is to:
    a) Control currency exchange rates
    b) Promote international trade
    c) Regulate global oil prices
    d) Manage world population growth

163. The busiest port in India is:
    a) Mumbai Port
    b) Kolkata Port
    c) Chennai Port
    d) Kochi Port

164. The largest economy in the world by GDP is:
    a) USA
    b) China
    c) Germany
    d) Japan

165. A settlement is defined as:
    a) A place where people establish a community
    b) An area used only for agriculture
    c) A temporary camp
    d) A place with no human habitation

166. Which of the following is a characteristic of rural settlements?
    a) High population density
    b) Developed infrastructure
    c) Primary economic activities
    d) Presence of skyscrapers

167. Which is NOT a type of rural settlement?
    a) Linear
    b) Dispersed
    c) Nucleated
    d) Metropolitan

168. In a linear settlement, houses are arranged:
    a) Around a central point
    b) Along a road, river, or railway
    c) In a scattered pattern
    d) Randomly across an open space

169. A nucleated settlement is:
    a) Spread over a large area
    b) Clustered around a central location
    c) Located along a transport route
    d) Temporary in nature

170. Which of the following is an urban settlement?
    a) Village
    b) Hamlet
    c) City
    d) Farm

171. The largest urban settlement in the world is:
    a) Tokyo
    b) New York
    c) Shanghai
    d) London

172. The main difference between rural and urban settlements is based on:
    a) Population size
    b) Type of employment
    c) Infrastructure and services
    d) All of the above

173. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting rural settlement distribution?
    a) Climate
    b) Topography
    c) Internet connectivity
    d) Water supply

174. In developing countries, urbanization is mainly driven by:
    a) Rural-to-urban migration
    b) Government policies
    c) Climate change
    d) Decreasing birth rates

175. The Concentric Zone Model was given by:
    a) Walter Christaller
    b) Homer Hoyt
    c) E.W. Burgess
    d) Harris and Ullman

176. According to the Concentric Zone Model, the innermost zone is:
    a) Residential area

b) Central Business District (CBD)

c) Industrial area

d) Suburban area

177. The Sector Model explains urban growth along:
    a) Circular zones
    b) Transport routes
    c) Riverbanks
    d) Political boundaries

178. The Multiple Nuclei Model suggests that:
    a) A city has multiple centers of growth
    b) A city grows from a single center
    c) Transport networks do not affect urban growth
    d) Cities grow only in a linear fashion

179. The Central Business District (CBD) of a city is characterized by:
    a) Low land value
    b) High concentration of commercial activities
    c) Agricultural land use
    d) Lack of transportation facilities

180. Which city follows the Multiple Nuclei Model?
    a) Chicago
    b) Los Angeles
    c) Mumbai
    d) London

181. The Bid-Rent Theory suggests that:
    a) Land value decreases as you move away from the CBD
    b) The government controls land pricing
    c) Residential areas are always more expensive than commercial areas
    d) Transportation has no effect on land use

182. The Peripheral Model of urban development emphasizes:
    a) The decline of suburban areas
    b) The importance of ring roads and highways
    c) The dominance of the city center
    d) The concentration of industries

183. Which of the following is an example of a planned city?
    a) Mumbai
    b) Chandigarh

c) New York

d) Tokyo

184. The rank-size rule in urban geography states that:
   a) The largest city is always the capital
   b) The second-largest city has half the population of the largest city
   c) All cities grow at the same rate
   d) City size does not follow a pattern

185. The largest continent by urban population is:
   a) Africa
   b) Asia
   c) Europe
   d) South America

186. Megalopolis refers to:
   a) A very large city
   b) A cluster of interconnected urban areas
   c) A small town
   d) A rural area

187. The fastest-growing urban area in the world is in:
   a) USA
   b) India
   c) China
   d) Africa

188. Which country has the highest urban population percentage?
   a) India
   b) Japan
   c) Canada
   d) Singapore

189. The largest slum settlement in the world is:
   a) Dharavi (Mumbai)
   b) Kibera (Nairobi)
   c) Rocinha (Rio de Janeiro)
   d) Orangi Town (Karachi)

190. In which type of settlement is farming the primary occupation?
   a) Urban
   b) Rural
   c) Suburban
   d) Industrial

191. A primate city is:
    a) The largest city in a country, much bigger than the next largest
    b) A city with more than 10 million people
    c) A city planned by the government
    d) A city known for wildlife conservation

192. The urbanization rate is highest in:
    a) Developed countries
    b) Developing countries
    c) Least developed countries
    d) Island nations

193. The process of rural areas transforming into urban areas is called:
    a) Industrialization
    b) Urbanization
    c) Decentralization
    d) Gentrification

194. Which of the following is an example of a gateway city?
    a) London
    b) Dubai
    c) Mumbai
    d) All of the above

195. The biggest challenge faced by urban settlements in developing countries is:
    a) Overpopulation
    b) Infrastructure development
    c) High literacy rates
    d) Low population growth

196. The main cause of urban sprawl is:
    a) Rural-urban migration
    b) Government restrictions
    c) Declining birth rates
    d) Lack of transport facilities

197. Slum areas in cities are mainly caused by:
    a) High land prices
    b) Industrialization
    c) Poor housing policies
    d) All of the above

198. Which of the following is NOT a problem in urban settlements?
    a) Traffic congestion

b) Unemployment
c) Desertification
d) Pollution

199. Water crisis in urban areas is mainly due to:
a) Climate change
b) Overpopulation
c) Poor management of resources
d) All of the above

200. Which is NOT a challenge in rural settlements?
a) Lack of healthcare facilities
b) Low literacy rates
c) Overcrowding
d) Poor infrastructure

201. Smart cities aim to:
a) Improve urban living standards
b) Reduce rural population
c) Stop migration
d) Ban vehicles

202. Which country has the highest number of slums?
a) Brazil
b) India
c) Nigeria
d) Indonesia

203. Gentrification refers to:
a) Improvement of poor urban areas
b) Construction of new cities
c) Increasing traffic congestion
d) Rural-to-urban migration

204. Urban flooding is mainly caused by:
a) Deforestation
b) Poor drainage systems
c) Unplanned urban growth
d) All of the above

205. The biggest challenge in sustainable urban development is:
a) Air pollution
b) Population growth

c) Lack of government policies

d) Climate change

206. Which country has the highest population in the world?
   a) USA
   b) China
   c) India
   d) Brazil

207. Population density is measured as:
   a) Number of people per square kilometer
   b) Number of households per city
   c) Total area divided by population
   d) Growth rate of population

208. Which continent has the highest population density?
   a) Asia
   b) Europe
   c) Africa
   d) South America

209. The term "demographic transition" refers to:
   a) Population growth stabilization over time
   b) Migration trends between countries
   c) Increase in fertility rates
   d) Growth of urban centers

210. A high birth rate and low death rate indicate which stage of demographic transition?
   a) First stage
   b) Second stage
   c) Third stage
   d) Fourth stage

211. India's population growth rate has been:
   a) Increasing
   b) Declining
   c) Constant
   d) Fluctuating

212. The annual population growth rate is expressed in:
   a) Percentage
   b) Per capita income
   c) Population density
   d) GDP

213. The most densely populated state in India is:
    a) Bihar
    b) Maharashtra
    c) Kerala
    d) Uttar Pradesh

214. Which country has a declining population due to low birth rates?
    a) Japan
    b) India
    c) Nigeria
    d) Brazil

215. Which factor does NOT affect population growth?
    a) Birth rate
    b) Death rate
    c) Migration
    d) Literacy rate

216. The sex ratio is defined as:
    a) Number of males per 1000 females
    b) Number of females per 1000 males
    c) Ratio of children to adults
    d) Ratio of literate to illiterate persons

217. In which country is the sex ratio highly skewed in favor of males?
    a) India
    b) USA
    c) Sweden
    d) France

218. Rural-urban composition of population refers to:
    a) Number of children in rural areas
    b) Share of people living in urban vs. rural areas
    c) Total working population
    d) None of the above

219. The highest percentage of urban population in India is found in:
    a) Maharashtra
    b) Tamil Nadu
    c) Uttar Pradesh
    d) Gujarat

220. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing occupational structure?
    a) Economic development

b) Availability of resources

c) Population density

d) Birth rate

221. A majority of India's population is engaged in:
a) Manufacturing
b) Services
c) Agriculture
d) Mining

222. Which linguistic group has the highest number of speakers in India?
a) Dravidian
b) Indo-Aryan
c) Austroasiatic
d) Sino-Tibetan

223. The dominant religion in India by population percentage is:
a) Islam
b) Hinduism
c) Christianity
d) Sikhism

224. Occupational composition refers to:
a) The ratio of literate and illiterate people
b) The proportion of workforce in different sectors
c) Migration trends
d) Urbanization rate

225. The largest rural population in the world is found in:
a) China
b) USA
c) India
d) Brazil

226. Which of the following is a "pull factor" for migration?
a) Political instability
b) Unemployment
c) Higher wages in cities
d) Natural disasters

227. A major reason for rural-to-urban migration in India is:
a) War
b) Industrialization

c) Religious conflicts

d) Low literacy rate

228. International migration is most commonly caused by:
   a) Family reunification
   b) Climate change
   c) High fertility rate
   d) Language barriers

229. What is the main consequence of brain drain?
   a) Increase in labor force in home country
   b) Economic loss due to skilled workers moving abroad
   c) Growth of agriculture
   d) Higher literacy rate

230. The main reason for forced migration is:
   a) Political instability
   b) Tourism
   c) Trade opportunities
   d) Urbanization

231. The country with the highest number of emigrants is:
   a) India
   b) USA
   c) China
   d) Germany

232. Which type of migration occurs due to natural disasters?
   a) Seasonal migration
   b) Forced migration
   c) Internal migration
   d) Step migration

233. The migration of people from villages to cities is called:
   a) Immigration
   b) Urbanization
   c) International migration
   d) Transhumance

234. What is a negative consequence of urban migration?
   a) Decrease in unemployment
   b) Slum development
   c) Rural prosperity
   d) None of the above

235. The main source of remittances in India comes from:
    a) USA
    b) Saudi Arabia
    c) UAE
    d) UK

236. The Human Development Index (HDI) is based on:
    a) Per capita income, education, and life expectancy
    b) Population growth
    c) Religious composition
    d) Industrial growth

237. The country with the highest HDI ranking is:
    a) USA
    b) Norway
    c) India
    d) China

238. The indicator used to measure educational development in HDI is:
    a) Literacy rate
    b) Sex ratio
    c) Birth rate
    d) Migration rate

239. The highest literacy rate in India is in:
    a) Kerala
    b) Bihar
    c) Rajasthan
    d) Maharashtra

240. Infant mortality rate refers to:
    a) Deaths of children under one year per 1000 live births
    b) Life expectancy at birth
    c) Number of children per family
    d) Migration rate

241. What is NOT a factor of human development?
    a) Health
    b) Wealth
    c) Political stability
    d) Ocean currents

242. The term "sustainable development" means:
    a) Economic growth with environmental protection

b) Rapid industrialization

c) Growth of agriculture

d) None of the above

243. Which of the following leads to overpopulation?

a) Low birth rate

b) High birth rate and low death rate

c) High death rate

d) Migration

244. Deforestation is linked to:

a) Climate change

b) Lower pollution levels

c) Population decline

d) None of the above

245. Urbanization affects the environment by:

a) Increasing pollution

b) Decreasing resource use

c) Reducing population growth

d) Enhancing biodiversity

246. What is the major impact of population growth on resources?

a) Increased demand for food, water, and energy

b) Decreased migration

c) Increased biodiversity

d) Higher employment rate

247. Rural settlements are primarily based on:

a) Industrial development

b) Agricultural activities

c) Trade and commerce

d) Transportation hubs

248. Which of the following is NOT a type of rural settlement?

a) Clustered

b) Dispersed

c) Linear

d) Metropolitan

249. A clustered settlement is characterized by:

a) Houses being closely built together

b) Scattered individual homes

c) Houses following a river or road

d) Temporary settlement patterns

250. Dispersed settlements are most commonly found in:
a) Ganga plain
b) Rajasthan desert
c) Himalayan regions
d) Chhattisgarh

251. A linear settlement is typically developed along:
a) Roads, rivers, or railway lines
b) Large agricultural fields
c) Mountain peaks
d) Isolated forests

252. Which of the following is an example of wet-point settlement?
a) Settlements near oases
b) Settlements on hilltops
c) Settlements in deserts
d) None of the above

253. The most common type of rural settlement in India is:
a) Dispersed
b) Clustered
c) Linear
d) None of the above

254. The settlement pattern found in dry regions like Rajasthan is:
a) Clustered
b) Dispersed
c) Linear
d) Circular

255. The settlement pattern along river valleys is usually:
a) Circular
b) Rectangular
c) Linear
d) Radial

256. Which of the following is a factor affecting rural settlement patterns?
a) Climate
b) Water availability
c) Land use
d) All of the above

257. The major cause for the dispersed pattern of settlements in hilly areas is:
    a) Industrial development
    b) Dense population
    c) Difficult terrain
    d) Agricultural expansion

258. The major difference between rural and urban settlements is based on:
    a) Population density
    b) Economic activities
    c) Infrastructure availability
    d) All of the above

259. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of rural settlements?
    a) Primary economic activities
    b) High population density
    c) Traditional lifestyle
    d) Lack of modern infrastructure

260. What is an example of dry-point settlement?
    a) Settlements built on highlands to avoid floods
    b) Settlements along river banks
    c) Settlements near coastal plains
    d) None of the above

261. In India, rural settlements are classified based on:
    a) Relief and climate
    b) Occupation of people
    c) Cultural factors
    d) All of the above

262. Urban settlements primarily develop due to:
    a) Agriculture
    b) Industrialization and trade
    c) Climate variations
    d) Religious factors

263. A megacity is defined as a city with a population of:
    a) More than 1 million
    b) More than 5 million
    c) More than 10 million
    d) More than 20 million

264. Which of the following is an example of primate city?
    a) Mumbai

b) Kolkata

c) Delhi

d) All of the above

265. Towns are generally defined as settlements with:
a) Agricultural dependence
b) Basic infrastructure and local trade
c) High-rise buildings
d) Advanced technology sectors

266. Metropolitan cities have a population of more than:
a) 1 million
b) 5 million
c) 10 million
d) 20 million

267. The largest urban agglomeration in India is:
a) Delhi
b) Mumbai
c) Bengaluru
d) Kolkata

268. Which of the following is NOT an urban settlement?
a) Town
b) Village
c) City
d) Metropolitan area

269. Satellite towns are:
a) Completely independent cities
b) Built around large cities to absorb overflow population
c) Rural villages converted into cities
d) Cities connected by highways

270. The growth of urban areas is mostly influenced by:
a) Industrialization
b) Political factors
c) Availability of water
d) None of the above

271. The urban population in India is highest in:
a) Tamil Nadu
b) Maharashtra

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Gujarat

272. In planned cities, the layout of buildings and infrastructure is:
    a) Pre-determined
    b) Random
    c) Organized naturally over time
    d) None of the above

273. Which of the following is a planned city in India?
    a) Delhi
    b) Chandigarh
    c) Varanasi
    d) Mumbai

274. Which factor does NOT affect urbanization?
    a) Economic opportunities
    b) Transportation networks
    c) Rural land fertility
    d) Migration

275. Administrative towns are those that serve as:
    a) Industrial hubs
    b) Political and governance centers
    c) Religious centers
    d) Trading hubs

276. An example of an administrative town in India is:
    a) Bengaluru
    b) Delhi
    c) Mumbai
    d) Kolkata

277. Which city is known as a commercial city?
    a) Delhi
    b) Mumbai
    c) Jaipur
    d) Pune

278. Religious towns develop around:
    a) Rivers
    b) Administrative offices
    c) Places of pilgrimage
    d) Economic zones

279. An example of a religious town is:
    a) Varanasi
    b) Bhopal
    c) Hyderabad
    d) Jaipur

280. Industrial towns primarily develop due to:
    a) Availability of raw materials
    b) Tourism
    c) Administrative policies
    d) Cultural heritage

281. An example of an industrial town in India is:
    a) Jamshedpur
    b) Lucknow
    c) Chennai
    d) Indore

282. Transport towns grow mainly due to:
    a) Educational facilities
    b) Trade routes and connectivity
    c) Climate
    d) Forest resources

283. Which of the following is an example of a port city?
    a) Pune
    b) Kolkata
    c) Jaipur
    d) Hyderabad

284. A city that serves as an educational hub is:
    a) Chennai
    b) Bengaluru
    c) Kanpur
    d) Bhopal

285. An example of a tourist town in India is:
    a) Agra
    b) Bhopal
    c) Ranchi
    d) Patna

286. Mining towns are usually located near:
    a) Ports

b) Natural resource deposits

c) Religious sites

d) IT hubs

287. Which Indian city is known for its IT industry?
   a) Bengaluru
   b) Kochi
   c) Jaipur
   d) Lucknow

288. What is the main factor determining land use in India?
   a) Climate
   b) Population density
   c) Soil fertility
   d) All of the above

289. Which type of land use is most dominant in India?
   a) Agricultural land
   b) Industrial land
   c) Forest land
   d) Residential land

290. Common property resources include:
   a) Private farms
   b) Community forests
   c) Individual-owned mines
   d) Private lakes

291. Fallow land refers to:
   a) Land under permanent crops
   b) Cultivable land left uncultivated temporarily
   c) Land occupied by industries
   d) None of the above

292. The major problem faced in land use planning in India is:
   a) Lack of technology
   b) Overpopulation and land fragmentation
   c) Climate change
   d) Political interference

293. Which of the following is a food crop in India?
   a) Jute
   b) Cotton

c) Wheat

d) Rubber

294. The largest producer of rice in India is:

a) Punjab

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) West Bengal

d) Andhra Pradesh

295. Shifting cultivation is known as:

a) Jhum in Northeast India

b) Rabi in Punjab

c) Zaid in Rajasthan

d) None of the above

296. Which of the following crops is an oilseed?

a) Wheat

b) Mustard

c) Sugarcane

d) Maize

297. The Green Revolution in India was aimed at:

a) Promoting organic farming

b) Increasing food production

c) Expanding forest areas

d) Reducing irrigation

298. The main source of irrigation in India is:

a) Canals

b) Wells and tube wells

c) Rainwater

d) Rivers

299. Which state has the highest irrigation coverage in India?

a) Punjab

b) Bihar

c) Maharashtra

d) Tamil Nadu

300. The main purpose of rainwater harvesting is to:

a) Increase groundwater levels

b) Prevent soil erosion

c) Reduce flooding

d) All of the above

301. Which of the following is an example of watershed management?
    a) Haryali Project
    b) Green Revolution
    c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
    d) JNNURM

302. A major cause of water scarcity in India is:
    a) Population growth
    b) Unequal distribution of rainfall
    c) Overexploitation of groundwater
    d) All of the above

303. Bauxite is used for the production of:
    a) Iron
    b) Aluminium
    c) Copper
    d) Zinc

304. The largest producer of iron ore in India is:
    a) Odisha
    b) Jharkhand
    c) Karnataka
    d) Chhattisgarh

305. Coal is mainly found in:
    a) Western Ghats
    b) Chota Nagpur Plateau
    c) Thar Desert
    d) Kerala

306. Which mineral is used in nuclear energy production?
    a) Uranium
    b) Mica
    c) Copper
    d) Lead

307. Kolar Gold Fields are located in:
    a) Jharkhand
    b) Karnataka
    c) Rajasthan
    d) Odisha

308. Which is a conventional energy source?
    a) Solar energy

b) Wind energy

c) Thermal power

d) Geothermal energy

309. Which is the largest source of electricity in India?
    a) Hydropower
    b) Nuclear power
    c) Thermal power
    d) Solar power

310. The largest solar power plant in India is located in:
    a) Gujarat
    b) Rajasthan
    c) Tamil Nadu
    d) Madhya Pradesh

311. The main disadvantage of hydroelectric power is:
    a) High pollution
    b) Land submergence
    c) Limited fuel supply
    d) High maintenance cost

312. India's largest wind farm is located in:
    a) Tamil Nadu
    b) Maharashtra
    c) Gujarat
    d) Rajasthan

313. Which is the largest industry in India?
    a) Iron and Steel
    b) Petrochemicals
    c) Cotton Textiles
    d) IT Sector

314. The first iron and steel plant in India was set up at:
    a) Bhilai
    b) Bokaro
    c) Jamshedpur
    d) Salem

315. Which state is the largest producer of cotton textiles?
    a) Maharashtra
    b) Tamil Nadu

c) Gujarat

d) Karnataka

316. The largest sugar-producing state in India is:

a) Maharashtra

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Bihar

d) Karnataka

317. Petrochemical industries are mainly located near:

a) Coal mines

b) Oil refineries

c) Iron mines

d) Railway junctions

318. Which of the following policies was introduced in 1991 in India?

a) Green Revolution

b) LPG Reforms (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization)

c) Five-Year Plan

d) White Revolution

319. The main objective of privatization is:

a) To reduce government control over businesses

b) To increase government revenue

c) To expand public sector

d) To increase subsidies

320. Which sector grew the fastest after globalization?

a) Agriculture

b) IT and Services

c) Mining

d) Handicrafts

321. The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes:

a) Free trade among countries

b) Strict trade regulations

c) Monopoly in business

d) Government-controlled markets

322. The concept of sustainable development was introduced in:

a) 1987 Brundtland Report

b) 1991 Economic Policy

c) 1972 Stockholm Conference

d) Kyoto Protocol

323. The major goal of sustainable development is:
    a) Economic growth without harming the environment
    b) Rapid industrialization
    c) More employment opportunities
    d) Urban expansion

324. Which of the following is an example of Target Area Planning?
    a) Command Area Development Programme
    b) White Revolution
    c) Make in India
    d) Green Revolution

325. Which city in India has implemented a successful watershed management program?
    a) Indore
    b) Pune
    c) Jodhpur
    d) Bengaluru

326. Which of the following is an example of an eco-friendly initiative?
    a) Smart Cities Mission
    b) Renewable Energy Mission
    c) National Solar Mission
    d) All of the above

327. The largest protected forest reserve in India is:
    a) Kaziranga
    b) Sundarbans
    c) Gir
    d) Jim Corbett

328. The main challenge in industrial planning in India is:
    a) Unplanned urbanization
    b) Land shortage
    c) High labor cost
    d) Strict environmental laws

329. The longest National Highway in India is:
    a) NH 44
    b) NH 27
    c) NH 16
    d) NH 48

330. Golden Quadrilateral connects:
    a) Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai

b) Bengaluru, Delhi, Lucknow, Pune
c) Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal
d) Kochi, Surat, Nagpur, Patna

331. India's first expressway was:
a) Yamuna Expressway
b) Mumbai-Pune Expressway
c) Delhi-Agra Expressway
d) Chennai-Bangalore Expressway

332. The largest railway network in the world is in:
a) China
b) India
c) Russia
d) USA

333. The first railway line in India was laid between:
a) Mumbai and Delhi
b) Kolkata and Chennai
c) Mumbai and Thane
d) Chennai and Bengaluru

334. Which state has the largest railway network in India?
a) Maharashtra
b) Uttar Pradesh
c) Rajasthan
d) Tamil Nadu

335. Konkan Railway connects which two cities?
a) Mumbai and Mangalore
b) Chennai and Hyderabad
c) Pune and Bengaluru
d) Kolkata and Patna

336. India's largest inland waterway (NW1) is:
a) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System
b) Brahmaputra River
c) Godavari River
d) Kaveri River

337. The only state in India with both Western and Eastern Coastal Ports is:
a) Tamil Nadu
b) Gujarat

c) Andhra Pradesh
d) Kerala

338. The busiest seaport in India is:
a) Chennai Port
b) Kandla Port
c) Mumbai Port
d) Kochi Port

339. The largest container port in India is:
a) Chennai Port
b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)
c) Visakhapatnam Port
d) Paradip Port

340. India's largest shipyard is located at:
a) Mumbai
b) Visakhapatnam
c) Kochi
d) Kolkata

341. Which of the following is a major international airport in India?
a) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport
b) Chandigarh Airport
c) Lucknow Airport
d) Pune Airport

342. India's busiest airport by passenger traffic is:
a) Chennai Airport
b) Indira Gandhi International Airport (Delhi)
c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (Mumbai)
d) Kempegowda International Airport (Bengaluru)

343. The first civilian airport in India was built at:
a) Mumbai
b) Kolkata
c) Chennai
d) Delhi

344. The longest oil pipeline in India is:
a) Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline
b) Haldia-Barauni Pipeline
c) Mumbai-Manmad Pipeline
d) Jamnagar-Loni LPG Pipeline

345. The first pipeline transport system in India was built in:
    a) Assam
    b) Gujarat
    c) Maharashtra
    d) Rajasthan

346. The National Electric Grid in India was established in:
    a) 2000
    b) 2010
    c) 2013
    d) 2015

347. The major natural gas reserves in India are found in:
    a) Gujarat, Assam, Maharashtra
    b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha
    c) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab
    d) None of the above

348. India's largest thermal power plant is located in:
    a) Uttar Pradesh
    b) Maharashtra
    c) Chhattisgarh
    d) Tamil Nadu

349. The first Indian communication satellite was:
    a) Aryabhata
    b) INSAT-1A
    c) GSAT-1
    d) Bhaskara-I

350. Doordarshan was launched in which year?
    a) 1959
    b) 1972
    c) 1985
    d) 1990

351. India's first private FM radio station was:
    a) Red FM
    b) Radio Mirchi
    c) Big FM
    d) AIR FM Gold

352. Which city has the highest internet penetration in India?
    a) Mumbai

b) Bengaluru
c) Chennai
d) Delhi

353. BharatNet project is aimed at:
a) Urban digital expansion
b) Rural broadband connectivity
c) 5G network expansion
d) Satellite communication

354. The headquarters of ISRO is located in:
a) Hyderabad
b) Bengaluru
c) Chennai
d) Thiruvananthapuram

355. India's first satellite-based mobile network was launched by:
a) BSNL
b) Reliance Jio
c) Airtel
d) MTNL

356. The first 5G network in India was launched in:
a) 2021
b) 2022
c) 2023
d) 2024

357. India's largest trading partner is:
a) USA
b) China
c) UAE
d) Japan

358. The largest export from India is:
a) Petroleum products
b) Textiles
c) Tea
d) Electronics

359. India's major import is:
a) Gold
b) Machinery

c) Crude Oil
d) Food Grains

360. India's highest export earnings come from:
a) IT Services
b) Cotton textiles
c) Pharmaceuticals
d) Engineering goods

361. The fastest-growing export sector in India is:
a) Automobiles
b) Software & IT services
c) Leather goods
d) Tea

362. India's largest foreign exchange earner is:
a) Tourism
b) IT & Software services
c) Textiles
d) Handicrafts

363. The Kandla Port is known for:
a) Largest crude oil imports
b) Handling fertilizers and petroleum
c) Major cotton exports
d) All of the above

364. The Chennai Port specializes in:
a) Passenger ships
b) Petroleum and automobiles
c) Heavy machinery export
d) Coal and steel

365. Which seaport serves as a major gateway for northeast India?
a) Kolkata Port
b) Paradip Port
c) Visakhapatnam Port
d) Mumbai Port

366. The largest airport in India by area is:
a) Delhi
b) Bengaluru
c) Mumbai
d) Hyderabad

367. The Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) handles:
    a) 50% of India's container traffic
    b) 10% of India's coal exports
    c) Bulk cargo only
    d) None of the above

368. The largest inland container depot in India is located in:
    a) Tughlakabad (Delhi)
    b) Mumbai
    c) Chennai
    d) Ahmedabad

369. India's busiest air cargo hub is:
    a) Chennai
    b) Mumbai
    c) Delhi
    d) Kolkata

370. Which of the following is NOT a type of environmental pollution?
    a) Air pollution
    b) Water pollution
    c) Noise pollution
    d) Solar pollution

371. The major cause of air pollution in urban areas is:
    a) Industrial emissions
    b) Deforestation
    c) Excessive rainfall
    d) None of the above

372. Which gas is responsible for acid rain?
    a) Carbon dioxide
    b) Sulfur dioxide
    c) Oxygen
    d) Hydrogen

373. Eutrophication is mainly caused by:
    a) Industrial waste
    b) Agricultural fertilizers
    c) Mining activities
    d) Oil spills

374. The most common source of water pollution in India is:
    a) Domestic sewage

b) Thermal pollution
c) Oil spills
d) Radioactive waste

375. Noise pollution is measured in:
    a) Kilograms
    b) Decibels
    c) Joules
    d) Celsius

376. Which of the following contributes most to global warming?
    a) Methane
    b) Oxygen
    c) Nitrogen
    d) Helium

377. The most polluted river in India is:
    a) Yamuna
    b) Godavari
    c) Ganga
    d) Krishna

378. The major cause of land pollution is:
    a) Plastic waste
    b) Excessive use of fertilizers
    c) Deforestation
    d) All of the above

379. The biggest contributor to indoor air pollution in rural India is:
    a) Firewood and biomass burning
    b) Air conditioners
    c) Plastic waste
    d) Road dust

380. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984) was caused by the leakage of:
    a) Carbon monoxide
    b) Methyl isocyanate
    c) Sulfur dioxide
    d) Lead oxide

381. Which pollutant is responsible for ozone layer depletion?
    a) Nitrogen oxides
    b) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

c) Carbon dioxide

d) Hydrogen sulfide

382. Deforestation causes:
    a) Soil erosion
    b) Biodiversity loss
    c) Climate change
    d) All of the above

383. The most common greenhouse gas is:
    a) Carbon dioxide
    b) Nitrogen
    c) Helium
    d) Argon

384. Which country produces the highest amount of plastic waste?
    a) USA
    b) China
    c) India
    d) Brazil

385. The main source of urban waste in India is:
    a) Industrial waste
    b) Domestic waste
    c) Biomedical waste
    d) Construction waste

386. Biomedical waste is generated from:
    a) Hospitals and clinics
    b) Schools and colleges
    c) IT companies
    d) Shopping malls

387. Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?
    a) Glass
    b) Plastic
    c) Vegetable peels
    d) Aluminum

388. Which city generates the highest amount of solid waste in India?
    a) Mumbai
    b) Delhi
    c) Kolkata
    d) Chennai

389. Landfills are associated with which type of pollution?
    a) Air pollution
    b) Water pollution
    c) Soil pollution
    d) All of the above

390. Waste-to-energy plants convert waste into:
    a) Electricity
    b) Fertilizers
    c) Plastic
    d) None of the above

391. The best method to manage e-waste is:
    a) Burning
    b) Recycling
    c) Burying in landfills
    d) Dumping into rivers

392. Composting is mainly used for:
    a) Plastic waste
    b) Organic waste
    c) E-waste
    d) Medical waste

393. Which of the following is an impact of improper waste disposal?
    a) Groundwater contamination
    b) Spread of diseases
    c) Air pollution
    d) All of the above

394. Which Indian city has the highest waste segregation efficiency?
    a) Indore
    b) Hyderabad
    c) Bengaluru
    d) Kolkata

395. Which government initiative focuses on waste management in India?
    a) Swachh Bharat Mission
    b) Make in India
    c) Ayushman Bharat
    d) Digital India

396. The best method for disposing of hazardous waste is:
    a) Incineration

b) Landfilling

c) Open dumping

d) Composting

397. Plastic waste management rules in India were introduced in:

a) 2011

b) 2016

c) 2019

d) 2022

398. The term "Circular Economy" refers to:

a) Recycling and reusing materials

b) Increasing waste generation

c) Single-use plastic production

d) Dumping waste in landfills

399. The major cause of rural-to-urban migration in India is:

a) Lack of education in villages

b) Job opportunities in cities

c) Overpopulation in rural areas

d) Climate change

400. The largest urban agglomeration in India is:

a) Mumbai

b) Delhi

c) Kolkata

d) Bengaluru

401. Which Indian state has the highest urban population?

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Maharashtra

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Gujarat

402. The fastest-growing metropolitan city in India is:

a) Hyderabad

b) Pune

c) Bengaluru

d) Jaipur

403. Which sector is responsible for maximum employment in urban areas?

a) Agriculture

b) Manufacturing

c) Services
d) Construction

404. The main problem of rapid urbanization is:
    a) Traffic congestion
    b) Pollution
    c) Housing shortages
    d) All of the above

405. The term "Urban Sprawl" refers to:
    a) Unplanned expansion of cities
    b) Increasing agricultural land
    c) Development of rural areas
    d) None of the above

406. Smart Cities Mission was launched in:
    a) 2015
    b) 2016
    c) 2018
    d) 2020

407. The largest slum in India, Dharavi, is located in:
    a) Delhi
    b) Mumbai
    c) Kolkata
    d) Chennai

408. Which Indian state has the highest number of towns?
    a) Maharashtra
    b) Tamil Nadu
    c) Uttar Pradesh
    d) Gujarat

409. Which of the following is an impact of rapid urbanization?
    a) Air pollution
    b) Loss of biodiversity
    c) Housing crisis
    d) All of the above

410. The main function of SEZs (Special Economic Zones) is to:
    a) Promote urbanization
    b) Encourage foreign investment
    c) Reduce traffic congestion
    d) Control pollution