

CUET UG Geography Question Paper with Solution

1. Which of the following is a land-locked harbour?

- (1) Paradwip port
- (2) Tuticorin port
- (3) Haldia port
- (4) Visakhapatnam port

Correct Answer: (3) Haldia port.

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Haldia port. It is a riverine port and is not directly connected to the sea, making it land-locked.

Quick Tip

A land-locked harbour is one that is enclosed by land and has restricted access to the sea, typically requiring a river or canal for access.

2. Which of the following ports is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation?

- (1) Mumbai port
- (2) New Mangalore port
- (3) Kolkata port
- (4) Paradwip port

Correct Answer: (3) Kolkata port.

Solution: The correct answer is (3) Kolkata port. Being located on the Hooghly river, it faces severe siltation problems, requiring frequent dredging to maintain navigability.

Quick Tip

Silt accumulation often occurs in riverine ports due to the deposition of sediments carried by the river.

3. Where is the headquarters of the 'Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC)?

- (1) Montevideo
- (2) Vienna
- (3) Minsk
- (4) Aden

Correct Answer: (2) Vienna.

Solution: The correct answer is (2) Vienna. OPEC's headquarters has been located in Vienna, Austria since 1965.

Quick Tip

Remember key organizations and their headquarters by associating them with the country's primary industry or political stance.

4. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was transformed into the World Trade Organization in

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 1995
- (2) 1991
- (3) 2005
- (4) 1976

Correct Answer: (1) 1995.

Solution: The correct answer is (1) 1995. GATT was replaced by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995 after the Uruguay Round of negotiations.

Quick Tip

The transition from GATT to WTO was a result of a series of negotiations aimed at creating a more formal organization to oversee international trade.

5. Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 1929
- (2) 1931

- (3) 1932
- (4) 1942

Correct Answer: (2) 1931.

Solution: The correct answer is (2) 1931. The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant, located in Tamil Nadu, was commissioned in 1931.

Quick Tip

For infrastructure projects like dams and plants, it's often useful to remember their historical context and the year of commissioning.

6. The total utilisable water resources in India is about cubic km.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 4,000
- (2) 1,969
- (3) 1,869
- (4) 1,122

Correct Answer: (2) 1,969 cubic km.

Solution: The total utilisable water resources in India are estimated to be about 1,969 cubic kilometers, considering surface and groundwater resources.

Quick Tip

Remembering resource quantities such as water or minerals is key to understanding resource management topics in competitive exams.

7. The first radio programme was broadcast in India in

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 1910
- (2) 1913
- (3) 1923
- (4) 1932

Correct Answer: (3) 1923.

Solution: The first radio broadcast in India occurred in 1923 under the initiative of the Radio Club of

Bombay, marking the beginning of public radio transmission in India.

Quick Tip

Memorize key dates in communication history, such as the first radio broadcast, as they are often asked in exams.

8. Canberra was planned by -----.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) Patrick Geddes
- (2) Walter Burley Griffin
- (3) Jean Gottmann
- (4) George Zipf

Correct Answer: (2) Walter Burley Griffin.

Solution: Canberra, the capital city of Australia, was designed by American architect Walter Burley Griffin, who won an international competition for the design of the city.

Quick Tip

For architecture-related questions, focus on landmark city designs and notable urban planners.

9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Approaches in Human Geography)	List-II (Broad features)
(A) Areal Differentiation	(I) Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different
(B) Spatial Organisation	(II) Application of quantitative techniques in Geography
(C) Behavioural School	(III) Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography
(D) Post-modernism	(IV) Focus on local context

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (2) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)
- (3) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
- (4) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III).

Solution: - (A) Areal Differentiation: Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different (I). - (B) Spatial Organisation: Application of quantitative techniques in Geography (II). - (C) Behavioural School: Focus on local context and the reaction of individuals to environments (IV). - (D) Post-modernism: Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography (III).

Quick Tip

For match-the-following questions, focus on key terms like "Areal Differentiation" and "Spatial Organisation" to quickly identify their features.

10. Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to the characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.

- (A) Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.
- (B) Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.
- (C) Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.
- (D) The yield per unit area is low, but productivity per labour is high.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (C) only.

Solution: In intensive subsistence agriculture, particularly in wet paddy cultivation: - Land holdings are generally very small due to the high population density. - Family labor is commonly used, leading to intensive land use. - Organic fertilizers like farmyard manure are applied to maintain soil fertility. Statement (D) is incorrect as the yield per unit area is usually high, but the productivity per labor is relatively lower.

Quick Tip

For questions related to agricultural systems, focus on key characteristics like land size, labor practices, and types of crops to determine correct answers.

11. Arrange the following agricultural regions from equator to pole:

- (A) Commercial grain farming in the Prairies
- (B) Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos
- (C) Tea plantations of north-east India
- (D) Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (D), (C), (A), (B).

Solution: The correct order from the equator to the pole would be: - Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia (near the equator), - Tea plantations of north-east India, - Commercial grain farming in the Prairies, - Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos (closer to the poles).

Quick Tip

To arrange regions geographically, visualize or refer to the world map and locate the regions accordingly.

12. Arrange the following as per the stages of the demographic transition model:

- (A) Population growth is slow due to high birth and high death rate.
- (B) Fertility remains high, but mortality declines at a faster pace.
- (C) Fertility declines at a faster pace, but mortality declines gradually.
- (D) Population growth is slow due to low birth and low death rate.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D).

Solution: The demographic transition model follows this sequence: - Stage 1: High birth and high death rates. - Stage 2: Declining mortality, but high fertility. - Stage 3: Fertility declines faster, while mortality also declines. - Stage 4: Both birth and death rates are low, leading to slow population growth.

Quick Tip

To remember demographic transition stages, focus on the relationship between birth rates, death rates, and population growth.

13. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Station)	List-II (Trans-Continental Railway)
(A) Chita	(I) Australian Trans-Continental Railway
(B) Winnipeg	(II) Union Pacific Railway
(C) Broken Hill	(III) Trans-Siberian Railway
(D) Chicago	(IV) Trans-Canadian Railway

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (2) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
- (3) (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
- (4) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II).

Solution: - (A) Chita: Trans-Siberian Railway (III) - (B) Winnipeg: Trans-Canadian Railway (IV) - (C) Broken Hill: Australian Trans-Continental Railway (I) - (D) Chicago: Union Pacific Railway (II)

Quick Tip

When answering matching questions, focus on understanding key geographic or historical locations.

14. Arrange the following copper mines in North to South direction:

- (A) Alwar
- (B) Bhilwara
- (C) Khetri
- (D) Udaipur

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (C), (B), (A), (D).

Solution: The correct North to South arrangement of these copper mines is: - Khetri (North), - Bhilwara, - Alwar, - Udaipur (South).

Quick Tip

Use maps to remember the locations of key mining or industrial regions.

15. Arrange the agricultural development of India in chronological order from Independence to the present day:

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Agro-Climatic Planning
- (C) Intensive Agricultural District Programme
- (D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (C), (A), (B), (D).

Solution: The chronological order is: - Intensive Agricultural District Programme (early post-Independence period), - Green Revolution (1960s), - Agro-Climatic Planning (1980s), - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (recent).

Quick Tip

Focus on key agricultural programs to track India's agricultural development.

16. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Energy Type)	List-II (Key Locations/Regions)
(A) Nuclear energy	(I) Gujarat and Rajasthan
(B) Wind energy	(II) West Coast of India
(C) Tidal energy	(III) Tarapur
(D) Geothermal energy	(IV) Manikaran

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
(2) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
(3) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
(4) (A) – (II), (B) – (IV), (C) – (III), (D) – (I)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV).

Solution: - Nuclear energy: Tarapur (III), - Wind energy: West Coast of India (II), - Tidal energy: Gujarat and Rajasthan (I), - Geothermal energy: Manikaran (IV).

Quick Tip

For matching questions, focus on associating the energy type with key regions known for that particular energy source.

17. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to land degradation?

- (A) All degraded lands are wasteland.
(B) All degraded lands may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of development may lead the conversion to wasteland.
(C) Land degradation is permanent or temporary decline in productive capacity of the land.
(D) Waterlogged, marshy areas and gullied lands are different types of degraded lands.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution: - Statement (B) is correct as degraded lands may not always be wasteland, but development can cause further degradation. - Statement (C) is correct, as land degradation affects the productive capacity of land, either permanently or temporarily. - Statement (D) is correct, as waterlogged areas and gullied lands are considered types of degraded lands. Statement (A) is incorrect as not all degraded lands are wasteland.

Quick Tip

For environmental topics, focus on distinguishing between concepts like land degradation and wasteland to avoid confusion.

18. Identify from the following the statement which is *not* correct about the Rhine waterways.

- (A) It is navigable for 700 km.
(B) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
(C) Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne.
(D) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France and Russia.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (D).

Solution: The incorrect statement is (D) because the Rhine does not connect the industrial areas of Russia. It connects Switzerland, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Quick Tip

For waterway-related questions, focus on the countries or regions connected by the waterway to identify errors.

19. Arrange the following states in the descending order of their population density as per Census of India, 2011:

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C), (B), (D).

Solution: Based on the Census of 2011, the population density in descending order is: - West Bengal (A) has the highest population density, - Followed by Kerala (C), - Then Uttar Pradesh (B), - Lastly, Tamil Nadu (D).

Quick Tip

Population density questions often come with data; it's helpful to memorize the top states in terms of density.

20. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Type of Town)	List-II (Example)
(A) Industrial	(I) Mhow
(B) Commercial	(II) Katni
(C) Transport	(III) Satna
(D) Garrison	(IV) Modinagar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
- (2) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (3) (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
- (4) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III).

Solution: - Industrial towns: Katni (II) is known for its cement and lime industries. - Commercial towns: Mhow (I) has a historical significance and commercial importance. - Transport towns: Modinagar (IV) has been developed as a significant transportation hub. -

Garrison towns: Satna (III) is known for its military presence.

Quick Tip

For match-the-following questions on towns and their types, it's helpful to associate the town with its key function, such as industry, transport, or military significance.

21. Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to the metropolis.

- (A) It is often the chief centre or seat of some form of activity.
- (B) It could be administrative, commercial or industrial centre.
- (C) It generally serves a small hinterland.
- (D) It is a very large city or agglomeration of population.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only.

Solution: - A metropolis is often a major center of activity (A), and it can serve as an administrative, commercial, or industrial center (B). - A metropolis is a large city or urban agglomeration (D), not serving a small hinterland as in option (C).

Quick Tip

When dealing with questions on cities, distinguish between metropolis, town, and rural areas based on their size and function.

22. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Economic Activity)	List-II (Example)
(A) Quaternary	(I) Manufacturing
(B) Secondary	(II) Mining
(C) Tertiary	(III) Taxi services
(D) Primary	(IV) Research scientist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (2) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
- (3) (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (III), (D) – (II)
- (4) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (III), (D) – (II).

Solution: - Quaternary economic activity refers to knowledge-based roles, such as research scientists (IV). - Secondary economic activities include manufacturing (I). - Tertiary activities include services, such as taxi services (III). - Primary economic activities relate to extraction, such as mining (II).

Quick Tip

For economic activities, remember the sector classifications: primary (extraction), secondary (manufacturing), tertiary (services), and quaternary (research and development).

23. Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to oil refineries in India.

- (A) Digboi is an example of market-based oil refinery.
- (B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.
- (C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India.
- (D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution: - Digboi is one of the oldest oil refineries in India, located in Assam, and serves as an example of a market-based refinery (A). - Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India, in Assam (C). - Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh (D). Tatipaka Oil Refinery, however, is located in Andhra Pradesh, but is a small refinery, so the correct set of statements is (A), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

When dealing with oil refinery locations, memorize key ones like Digboi (Assam), Numaligarh (Assam), and Bina (Madhya Pradesh) to help eliminate incorrect options.

24. Identify from the following, the correct statements about transportation in India.

- (A) Atal Tunnel passes through Pir Panjal Range.
- (B) About 80% Indian Railway track is of metre gauge.
- (C) The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986.
- (D) Konkan Railway connects Roha in Karnataka to Mangalore in Kerala.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A) and (C) only.

Solution: - The Atal Tunnel does pass through the Pir Panjal Range (A). - Statement (B) is incorrect as most of the Indian Railway network is broad gauge. - The Inland Waterways Authority was established in 1986 (C). - The Konkan Railway connects Roha in Maharashtra, not Karnataka (D).

Quick Tip

For transportation questions, remember key infrastructure projects like the Atal Tunnel and railway routes for clarity.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

Cottage industry is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or for sale in local (village) markets. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally. Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuff, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes and figurines of wood from the forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather, pottery and bricks from clays and stones. Goldsmiths make jewellery of gold, silver and bronze. Some artefacts and crafts are made out of bamboo and wood obtained locally from the forests.

Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw materials, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small-scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, Northeastern USA and Europe. Now it has diffused almost all over the world.

25. The small-scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of ----- .

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) raw materials
- (2) quantity of production
- (3) production techniques
- (4) scale of profits

Correct Answer: (3) production techniques.

Solution: Small-scale and cottage industries are mainly distinguished by their production techniques, as cottage industries typically use more traditional methods.

Quick Tip

Production techniques are a key differentiator between different types of industries, especially cottage and small-scale manufacturing.

26. Which one of the following is *not* a feature of small-scale manufacturing?

- (1) It engages semi-skilled labour force.
- (2) It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
- (3) The artisans produce goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.
- (4) It is labour intensive manufacturing.

Correct Answer: (3) The artisans produce goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.

Solution: Small-scale manufacturing typically involves the use of workshops or small factories rather than home-based production, which is more characteristic of cottage industries.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between cottage industries (home-based) and small-scale manufacturing (workshops/factories) to identify correct answers.

27. From the following, identify the feature of the cottage industry:

- (1) Use of advanced technology
- (2) Specialized workers
- (3) Finished products may be for consumption in the same household
- (4) Mass production

Correct Answer: (3) Finished products may be for consumption in the same household.

Solution: Cottage industries often produce goods for local consumption, including within the household itself.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries typically focus on local production and consumption, with simple tools and methods.

28. Large-scale manufacturing is *not* ----- .

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) capital intensive
- (2) energy intensive
- (3) technology intensive
- (4) labour intensive

Correct Answer: (4) labour intensive.

Solution: Large-scale manufacturing is generally not labour intensive, as it relies more on capital, technology, and energy.

Quick Tip

Large-scale manufacturing usually focuses on capital and technology, not manual labour.

29. Which of the following is *not* a product of cottage industry?

- (1) Mat
- (2) Shoes
- (3) Car
- (4) Basket

Correct Answer: (3) Car.

Solution: Cottage industries typically produce small goods like mats, shoes, and baskets, but not large manufactured goods like cars.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries produce simple goods using traditional methods, not complex items like cars.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by a high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The Watershed Management Programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempt to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) have treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of Common Property Resources (CPR). Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the Tehsildar to ascertain the rights on the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR, a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

30. Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in which part of the district?

- (1) Southernmost
- (2) Westernmost
- (3) Northernmost
- (4) Easternmost

Correct Answer: (3) Northernmost.

Solution: According to the passage, the Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district.

Quick Tip

Focus on geographical terms mentioned in passages to quickly identify directions or locations.

31. Which tribal community has high concentration in the district of Jhabua?

- (1) Bhils
- (2) Munda
- (3) Santhal
- (4) Meena

Correct Answer: (1) Bhils.

Solution: The Bhils are the dominant tribal community in the Jhabua district, as mentioned in the passage.

Quick Tip

When passages mention specific communities, pay close attention, as questions may focus on them.

32. The Watershed Management Programmes, which have been successfully implemented in Jhabua were funded by

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) Ministry of Tourism
- (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture
- (3) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- (4) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Correct Answer: (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.

Solution: The passage clearly states that the Watershed Management Programmes were funded by the Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.

Quick Tip

Be mindful of specific government ministries or agencies mentioned in passages, as they are often asked in questions.

33. Which among the following was *not* used by Bhils to revitalise Common Property Resources?

- (1) Plantation of fodder grass
- (2) Plantation of trees
- (3) Open grazing
- (4) Social-fencing

Correct Answer: (3) Open grazing.

Solution: The Bhils prevented open grazing and instead opted for stall feeding of cattle, as mentioned in the passage.

Quick Tip

Watch out for negative phrasing like "not" in questions, as they often reverse the meaning.

34. Jhabua district is located in which agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh?

- (1) Northernmost
- (2) Southernmost
- (3) Easternmost
- (4) Westernmost

Correct Answer: (4) Westernmost.

Solution: According to the passage, Jhabua is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Geographical zones are frequently asked in exams. Try to associate the location with a well-known region.

35. Who, of the following, defined Human Geography as “Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it”?

- (1) Ratzel
- (2) Blache
- (3) Taylor
- (4) Semple

Correct Answer: (1) Ratzel.

Solution: Ratzel, a German geographer, is known for his foundational contributions to Human Geography, particularly for introducing this definition.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to notable figures in geography, such as Ratzel, who is often associated with human-environment interactions.

36. “Geography is the study of human beings and environment where nature is supreme that dictates the lifestyle of human beings.” Identify the geographical approach referred to in this statement.

- (1) Possibilism
- (2) Environmental Determinism
- (3) Behaviouralism
- (4) Humanism

Correct Answer: (2) Environmental Determinism.

Solution: Environmental Determinism emphasizes the influence of natural factors in shaping human behavior and societal development.

Quick Tip

Environmental Determinism is a key concept that contrasts with Possibilism, which emphasizes human agency over the environment.

37. Which of the following geographers described the ‘state/country’ as a ‘living organism’?

- (1) French
- (2) German
- (3) Australian
- (4) Indian

Correct Answer: (2) German.

Solution: This concept, known as the “organic theory,” was introduced by German geographers, particularly Friedrich Ratzel.

Quick Tip

Key concepts like the “organic state” theory are linked to geopolitical studies and German geography.

38. Which of the following country’s population does *not* have a triangular shaped age-sex pyramid?

- (1) Australia

- (2) Bangladesh
- (3) Nigeria
- (4) Mexico

Correct Answer: (1) Australia.

Solution: Australia's age-sex pyramid reflects a more stable or aging population, unlike developing countries like Bangladesh or Nigeria, which exhibit triangular pyramids typical of high birth rates.

Quick Tip

Age-sex pyramids offer insights into population growth patterns; triangular shapes typically indicate rapid growth.

39. Which of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization?

- (1) Basic needs approach
- (2) Income approach
- (3) Capability approach
- (4) Welfare approach

Correct Answer: (1) Basic needs approach.

Solution: The Basic Needs Approach, proposed by the ILO, emphasizes providing basic services and goods to improve living standards.

Quick Tip

The Basic Needs Approach is often associated with poverty alleviation and economic development.

40. Which of the following is *not* one of the pillars of Human Development?

- (1) Equity
- (2) Affordability
- (3) Sustainability
- (4) Empowerment

Correct Answer: (2) Affordability.

Solution: Human Development focuses on equity, sustainability, and empowerment, but affordability is not considered one of its main pillars.

Quick Tip

Remember the core pillars of Human Development: equity, sustainability, and empowerment.

41. In which country is milk transported from farms to factories through pipelines?

- (1) India
- (2) New Zealand
- (3) Canada
- (4) Mexico

Correct Answer: (3) Canada.

Solution: Canada uses pipelines for transporting milk in certain regions to increase efficiency in the dairy industry.

Quick Tip

Pipeline transport is rare for dairy, making Canada's system unique.

42. What is the pattern of settlement that develops around a lake?

- (1) Rectangular pattern
- (2) Linear pattern
- (3) T-shaped pattern
- (4) Circular pattern

Correct Answer: (4) Circular pattern.

Solution: Circular settlements commonly form around lakes due to the natural geography and access to water.

Quick Tip

Settlements often reflect natural geography; lakes typically lead to circular settlement patterns.

43. Which of the following is *not* a push factor for the migration of the rural population in India?

- (1) High population pressure on the land
- (2) Availability of regular work
- (3) Lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc
- (4) Local conflicts

Correct Answer: (2) Availability of regular work.

Solution: Availability of regular work is a pull factor, not a push factor, as it attracts people to urban areas.

Quick Tip

Migration factors are classified as either push (driving people away) or pull (attracting people).

44. When and by whom was the first Human Development Report published?

- (1) WHO in 1992
- (2) UNDP in 1992
- (3) WHO in 1991
- (4) UNDP in 1990

Correct Answer: (4) UNDP in 1990.

Solution: The first Human Development Report was published by the UNDP in 1990, focusing on the concept of human development.

Quick Tip

The UNDP's Human Development Report is a landmark publication, introducing the Human Development Index (HDI).

45. Among the following, which was the least populated state in 2011?

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Tripura
- (3) Jharkhand
- (4) Sikkim

Correct Answer: (4) Sikkim.

Solution: Sikkim had the smallest population among the given states according to the 2011 Census.

Quick Tip

Census data often includes questions on population size; smaller states like Sikkim frequently appear in such questions.

46. Which of the following States registered the highest population growth rate during 2001–2011?

- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (3) Rajasthan.

Solution: Rajasthan recorded the highest population growth rate among the listed states during the 2001–2011 decade.

Quick Tip

Population growth rates can vary significantly by region; states like Rajasthan saw rapid growth in the 2000s.

47. Dhani is an example of _____ type of rural settlements.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) Hamleted
- (2) Dispersed
- (3) Semi-clustered
- (4) Clustered

Correct Answer: (2) Dispersed.

Solution: Dhani refers to a type of rural settlement where houses are widely scattered, which is characteristic of a dispersed settlement.

Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements have houses spread out over a large area, typical of certain rural regions.

48. Which of the following towns developed as a satellite town?

- (1) Rohtak
- (2) Sindri

- (3) Dispur
- (4) Mhow

Correct Answer: (4) Mhow.

Solution: Mhow is an example of a satellite town, developed to support a nearby larger city.

Quick Tip

Satellite towns are smaller towns that are developed around larger urban centers to support population growth and economic activity.

49. is an example of ancient towns in India.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) Madurai
- (2) Hyderabad
- (3) Kolkata
- (4) Delhi

Correct Answer: (1) Madurai.

Solution: Madurai is one of the oldest cities in India, known for its ancient history and temple complexes.

Quick Tip

Ancient towns like Madurai have historical significance and are often known for their cultural heritage.

50. 'Boro', 'Aman' and 'Aus' are

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) Tribes which are found in the north-eastern part of India
- (2) Types of folk dance
- (3) Names of rice crops
- (4) Types of cotton crop

Correct Answer: (3) Names of rice crops.

Solution: 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are different varieties of rice crops cultivated in India, particularly in West Bengal and Bangladesh.

Quick Tip

Rice varieties like 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are seasonal crops important in regions with high rice consumption.