

CUET UG Geography Question Paper with Solution

1. 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:

Friedrich Ratzel is considered one of the founders of modern human geography. His definition emphasizes the role of humans in adapting to the natural world.

Quick Tip

Ratzel is known for his influence on environmental determinism, an idea linking geography with social theory.

2. “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:

This approach suggests that the environment controls human activities and shapes culture and societal developments.

Quick Tip

Remember: Environmental determinism argues that the physical environment predetermines human activities, while possibilism allows more flexibility.

3. 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:

Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, popularized this concept, drawing parallels between the growth of a state and the growth of a living organism.

Quick Tip

To recall, think of the country as a dynamic organism that grows and evolves, a concept from German geopolitics.

4. 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 population has a rectangular-shaped age-sex pyramid, reflecting a lower birth rate and higher life expectancy, indicating a more stable population.

Quick Tip

Triangular pyramids indicate high birth rates and high death rates, common in less developed countries.

5. 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:

This approach was advocated by the ILO, focusing on fulfilling basic human needs like food, water, shelter, and education.

Quick Tip

Remember: The basic needs approach is about ensuring everyone has access to life's essentials.

6. 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:

The pillars of human development are equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment. Affordability is not included.

Quick Tip

Human development focuses on expanding people's freedoms and capabilities, beyond economic factors.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) New Zealand

Solution:

New Zealand has an advanced dairy industry where milk is transported through pipelines from farms to processing facilities.

Quick Tip

New Zealand is renowned for its dairy production and cutting-edge technology in the dairy sector.

8. 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:

Settlements around a lake often take a circular shape, following the shoreline of the water body.

Quick Tip

Think of a settlement forming a ring or a circle around a lake, with the water at the center.

9. 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:

A push factor leads people to leave their area. Availability of regular work is a pull factor that attracts people, rather than pushing them away.

Quick Tip

Push factors force people to migrate (e.g., poverty, conflict), while pull factors attract people to new locations (e.g., job opportunities).

10. 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, introducing the Human Development Index (HDI).

Quick Tip

The Human Development Report measures human development based on factors beyond just income, such as education and life expectancy.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Sikkim

Solution:

According to the 2011 Census of India, Sikkim had the smallest population among the listed states.

Quick Tip

Sikkim remains one of the least populated states in India, contributing to its unique demographic and environmental characteristics.

12. 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 had one of the highest population growth rates in India between 2001 and 2011 due to its high fertility rates and population expansion.

Quick Tip

Higher population growth rates are often linked with higher fertility rates, especially in states with rural populations.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Semi-clustered

Solution:

A Dhani refers to a semi-clustered rural settlement found mainly in the states of Rajasthan and Haryana, where houses are grouped loosely.

Quick Tip

Semi-clustered settlements often reflect a transition from isolated to clustered patterns, influenced by social and geographic factors.

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

- (1) Rohtak
- (2) Sindri
- (3) Dispur
- (4) Mhow

Correct Answer: (1) Rohtak

Solution:

Rohtak developed as a satellite town of Delhi to help manage population growth and urban sprawl in the capital city.

Quick Tip

Satellite towns are developed around larger cities to help absorb their population overflow.

15. _____ is an example of ancient towns in India.

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

Correct Answer: (1) Madurai

Solution:

Madurai is one of the oldest cities in India, with a rich history dating back over 2,500 years.

Quick Tip

Madurai is often referred to as the cultural capital of Tamil Nadu, known for its temples and historical significance.

16. 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are _____.

- (1) rice types
- (2) tribes which are found in the north-eastern part of India

(3) types of folk dance

(4) names of rice crops

Correct Answer: (4) names of rice crops

Solution:

Boro, Aman, and Aus are seasonal varieties of rice grown in different periods of the year in India, particularly in the northeastern region.

Quick Tip

Rice varieties such as Boro, Aman, and Aus are harvested based on the monsoon and seasonal variations in regions like West Bengal and Assam.

17. Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in

(1) 1929

(2) 1931

(3) 1932

(4) 1942

Correct Answer: (2) 1931

Solution:

The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant is one of the oldest hydroelectric plants in India, built in 1931 in Tamil Nadu. It is an important source of power for the region.

Quick Tip

Hydroelectric plants harness water power to generate electricity, and the Pykara Plant was one of the early developments in India's power sector.

18. The total utilizable water resources in India is about _____ cubic km.

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

Correct Answer: (2) 1,969

Solution:

India's utilizable water resources are estimated to be around 1,969 cubic kilometers, taking into account both surface and groundwater availability.

Quick Tip

Water resources include rivers, lakes, and aquifers, and efficient management is crucial for a country like India, where demand often exceeds supply.

19. The first radio programme was broadcast in India in _____.

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

Correct Answer: (3) 1923

Solution:

The first radio broadcast in India took place in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. It marked the beginning of radio as a mass communication medium in the country.

Quick Tip

Radio has played an essential role in spreading news, entertainment, and education, especially in rural India.

20. 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:

Haldia port is a riverine port located along the Hooghly River and does not have direct access to the sea, making it a land-locked harbour.

Quick Tip

Land-locked harbours are connected to the sea through rivers, and they are crucial for inland transport and trade.

21. 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:

Kolkata port faces significant problems with silt accumulation due to its location along the

Hooghly River, necessitating frequent dredging to keep the port operational.

Quick Tip

Silt accumulation occurs when sediments build up in harbours or rivers, affecting shipping and requiring constant maintenance.

22. 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 headquarters of OPEC is in Vienna, Austria. OPEC coordinates petroleum policies among member countries to stabilize the oil market.

Quick Tip

OPEC plays a vital role in global oil supply, and its decisions have significant impacts on oil prices worldwide.

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

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

(4) 1976

Correct Answer: (1) 1995

Solution:

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995, replacing the GATT as the global organization dealing with trade rules between nations.

Quick Tip

The WTO governs international trade agreements and helps resolve trade disputes between member countries.

24. Canberra was planned by -----.

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

Correct Answer: (2) Walter Burley Griffin

Solution:

Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect, is credited with designing Canberra, the capital city of Australia. He won an international design competition for the city's layout in 1912.

Quick Tip

Canberra was planned as a garden city, and its design reflects principles of geometry and functionality.

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)

Solution:

- Areal Differentiation focuses on understanding the uniqueness of specific regions.
- Spatial Organisation deals with quantitative techniques for spatial analysis.
- The Behavioural School critiques the quantitative revolution in geography.
- Post-modernism emphasizes the importance of local context and individual experiences.

Quick Tip

When matching terms in geography, look for keywords that directly connect the terms with their definitions or features.

26. 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) Farmyard 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:

- Land holdings in intensive subsistence farming are small due to high population pressure.
- Farmers use family labour and focus on maximizing land use.
- Farmyard manure is essential for maintaining soil fertility in such agricultural systems.
- However, yields per unit area are generally higher, and productivity per labour is usually lower than in mechanized systems.

Quick Tip

In intensive subsistence agriculture, maximizing the use of small land plots is crucial, often requiring family labour and organic inputs like manure.

27. 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 equator to pole is: - Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia (equatorial region). - Tea plantations of north-east India (tropical region). - Commercial grain farming in the Prairies (temperate region). - Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos (polar region).

Quick Tip

To remember the order, think of tropical farming (tea and subsistence) near the equator, and polar activities like reindeer herding closer to the poles.

28. Arrange the following as per the stages of 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 outlines stages of population growth: - Stage 1: High birth and death rates lead to slow growth.

- Stage 2: Death rates decline, but birth rates remain high.

- Stage 3: Birth rates decline, followed by a gradual decline in death rates.
- Stage 4: Both birth and death rates are low, resulting in slow growth.

Quick Tip

Demographic transition stages follow a pattern from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality.

29. 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) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
- (4) (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (III)

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

Solution:

- Chita is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway (Russia).
- Winnipeg is a key station on the Union Pacific Railway (USA).
- Broken Hill is part of the Australian Trans-Continental Railway.
- Chicago is a major station on the Trans-Canadian Railway.

Quick Tip

The key to matching railways with cities is recognizing their geographic location and the continent's major railway lines.

30. 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: (3) (B), (C), (D), (A)

Solution:

From North to South, the correct order is: - Bhilwara (northmost), - Khetri, - Udaipur, - Alwar (southernmost).

Quick Tip

To remember, focus on the relative locations of these cities, with Bhilwara and Khetri in Rajasthan, followed by Udaipur and Alwar.

31. 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 of agricultural development in India is: 1. Intensive Agricultural District Programme (1950s). 2. Green Revolution (1960s-70s). 3. Agro-Climatic Planning (1980s). 4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (recent initiative).

Quick Tip

Key milestones in Indian agricultural development include the Green Revolution for food security and recent sustainable agricultural practices.

32. 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) – (IV), (D) – (I)

(3) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)

(4) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

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

Solution:

- Nuclear energy is primarily produced in Tarapur.
- Wind energy is prominent along the West Coast of India.
- Tidal energy is being explored in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- Geothermal energy is found in Manikaran.

Quick Tip

To remember, associate energy types with specific regions—nuclear with Tarapur, wind with coastal areas, and geothermal with Manikaran.

33. 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:

- Not all degraded lands are wastelands, but unchecked development processes can convert them into wasteland.
- Land degradation refers to both permanent and temporary declines in land productivity.
- Waterlogged, marshy, and gullied lands are different forms of land degradation.

Quick Tip

Land degradation can be caused by both natural factors (e.g., floods) and human-induced factors (e.g., deforestation, overgrazing).

34. Identify from the following the statement which is not correct about the Rhine waterways:

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

Correct Answer: (4) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France, and Russia.

Solution:

The Rhine River flows through Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands, but it does not connect to Russia. Thus, statement (4) is incorrect.

Quick Tip

The Rhine is one of Europe's most important rivers for trade, connecting key industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands.

35. 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), (C), (B)
- (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution:

Based on population density data from the 2011 Census: 1. West Bengal has the highest population density. 2. Uttar Pradesh follows. 3. Kerala comes next. 4. Tamil Nadu has the lowest population density of the four listed.

Quick Tip

Remember, states like West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have high population densities due to a combination of historical urbanization and rural population growth.

36. 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) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (3) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
- (4) (A) – (II), (B) – (IV), (C) – (III), (D) – (I)

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

Solution:

- Industrial towns include Modinagar.
- Commercial towns like Katni are known for trade activities.
- Transport towns such as Satna are key for transportation networks.
- Garrison towns like Mhow are military bases.

Quick Tip

Each town type has its primary function—commercial for trade, transport for logistics, and garrison for military purposes.

37. 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 a major city that serves as the economic, political, or cultural center of a region. It is typically large and influential, with a vast population and diverse activities. Statement (C) is incorrect because a metropolis typically serves a large hinterland.

Quick Tip

Think of a metropolis as a hub that influences a broad geographic area, not just its immediate surroundings.

38. 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) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (III), (D) – (II)
- (3) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)
- (4) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

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

Solution:

- Quaternary activities involve intellectual services such as research, so the correct match is research scientists.
- Secondary activities involve manufacturing.
- Tertiary activities include services like transportation, e.g., taxi services.
- Primary activities include extraction of raw materials, such as mining.

Quick Tip

Economic sectors: primary (extraction), secondary (manufacturing), tertiary (services), and quaternary (research, information).

39. 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: (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

- Tatipaka Oil Refinery is in Andhra Pradesh.
- Numaligarh Refinery is located in Assam, in northeast India.

- Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Digboi, however, is an example of a resource-based oil refinery, not a market-based refinery.

Quick Tip

Digboi is one of the oldest oil refineries in India and is an example of a resource-based refinery, close to oil sources.

40. 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), (C), and (D) only
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

- The Atal Tunnel passes through the Pir Panjal Range in the Himalayas.
- The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was established in 1986 to manage the country's waterways.
- Statement (B) is incorrect as most of the Indian Railway tracks are broad gauge, not metre gauge.
- The Konkan Railway connects Roha in Maharashtra, not Karnataka, to Mangalore in Karnataka.

Quick Tip

India's railway network primarily uses broad gauge, and the Atal Tunnel is a vital link through the Pir Panjal Range.

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.

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

(1) raw materials

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

Correct Answer: (3) production techniques

Solution:

Small scale manufacturing uses semi-skilled labour and simple machines in workshops, while cottage industries operate within homes using manual labour and basic tools. This difference in production techniques distinguishes the two.

Quick Tip

Small scale industries have workshops outside homes, whereas cottage industries are home-based.

42. 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 is characterized by semi-skilled labour and simple machines in workshops, while cottage industries involve production within homes using family labour.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries focus on home-based production, whereas small scale manufacturing operates in workshops.

43. 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 typically produce goods that are consumed within the household or sold in local markets. These industries do not rely on advanced technology or mass production.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries use local resources and produce items for household use or sale in village markets.

44. Large scale manufacturing is not

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

Correct Answer: (4) labour intensive

Solution:

Large scale manufacturing relies on advanced technology and capital rather than manual

labour. It is capital, energy, and technology intensive.

Quick Tip

Labour intensive manufacturing is common in small-scale and cottage industries, not large-scale manufacturing.

45. 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 focus on producing simple everyday goods, such as mats, shoes, and baskets, using local materials. Cars are produced in large-scale manufacturing industries.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries produce small-scale, handmade items, not large-scale goods 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 Karrawat 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.

46. 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:

The passage clearly states that the Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost

part of the district.

Quick Tip

Remember that Petlawad block is located in the northernmost part of Jhabua, where successful watershed management has taken place.

47. 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 passage mentions that the Bhils form the majority of the tribal population in Jhabua.

Quick Tip

Jhabua is known for its high concentration of the Bhil tribal community.

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

- (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 specifies that the Watershed Management Programmes in Jhabua were funded by the Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.

Quick Tip

Watershed Management Programmes in Jhabua were supported by both the Rural Development and Agriculture ministries.

49. 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 adopted social-fencing and avoided open grazing to protect the pastures. Open grazing was explicitly avoided.

Quick Tip

Open grazing was not allowed, and social-fencing was implemented to protect the pastures in Jhabua.

50. 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:

The passage mentions that Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Jhabua district is situated in the westernmost agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh.