

## CUET 2023 Geography Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :45 minutes	Maximum Marks :200	Total Questions :50
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### GEOGRAPHY

51. “Human Geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth’s surface”. Who said this?

- (1) Griffith Taylor
- (2) Vidal de-la-Blache
- (3) Ellen C. Semple
- (4) Ratzel

**Correct Answer:** (3) Ellen C. Semple

**Solution:**

This quote is attributed to Ellen C. Semple, a renowned American geographer who emphasized the relationship between human societies and the physical environment in her work. She is known for her contributions to the field of human geography and her idea of environmental determinism.

#### Quick Tip

Ellen C. Semple’s work laid the foundation for understanding the interplay between geography and human societies.

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52. \_\_\_\_\_ School of Thought in Geography is concerned with the different aspects of social well being of the people.

- (1) Deterministic
- (2) Humanistic
- (3) Possibilistic
- (4) Naturalistic

**Correct Answer:** (2) Humanistic

**Solution:**

The Humanistic School of Thought in Geography emphasizes the understanding of the human experience and the various aspects of people's well-being, including their social, cultural, and emotional needs. It focuses on human perception, behavior, and the spatial distribution of human activities, making it particularly concerned with the well-being of individuals and communities.

**Quick Tip**

Humanistic geography advocates for a more people-centered approach, understanding the world from the perspective of human experience and social concerns.

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**53.** Military Geography is a sub-field of which field of Human Geography?

- (1) Economic Geography
- (2) Human Geography
- (3) Political Geography
- (4) Urban Geography

**Correct Answer:** (3) Political Geography

**Solution:**

Military Geography is a sub-field of Political Geography. It deals with the spatial aspects of military activities, including the location of military resources, strategy, logistics, and the political implications of geographic factors.

**Quick Tip**

Military Geography is an interdisciplinary field that links political geography and military strategy.

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**54.** Katanga Zambia copper belt is located in:

- (1) Asia
- (2) Africa

- (3) Australia
- (4) North America

**Correct Answer:** (2) Africa

**Solution:**

The Katanga-Zambia Copper Belt is located in Africa, specifically in the southern part of the continent, stretching across the border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Katanga) and Zambia. It is one of the world's most significant sources of copper.

**Quick Tip**

The Katanga-Zambia Copper Belt is known for its rich mineral resources, especially copper and cobalt.

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**55.** Which one of the following is the main cause of immigration in developed countries?

- (1) The climate is pleasant
- (2) No interference from government
- (3) The people are helpful
- (4) Better job opportunities and better quality of life

**Correct Answer:** (4) Better job opportunities and better quality of life

**Solution:**

The main cause of immigration to developed countries is often the availability of better job opportunities and a higher quality of life. People seek improved living standards, economic stability, and career growth, which are more likely to be found in developed nations.

**Quick Tip**

Developed countries are often seen as more attractive destinations due to their economic opportunities and social welfare programs.

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**56.** The Demographic Transition Theory is used to .....

- (1) Measure birth rate of any area
- (2) Describe and predict the future population of any area

(3) Measure death rate of any area

(4) Explain emigration of any area

**Correct Answer:** (2) Describe and predict the future population of any area

**Solution:**

The Demographic Transition Theory is used to describe and predict the future population changes of a country or region based on its development stage. It explains how population growth rates transition through different stages (pre-industrial, industrial, post-industrial) as countries develop.

#### Quick Tip

The theory helps to understand the relationship between economic development and demographic changes like birth and death rates.

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**57.** Which industry is NOT dependent on any specific raw material?

(1) Cottage Industries

(2) Foot Loose Industries

(3) Manufacturing Industries

(4) Agro-based Industries

**Correct Answer:** (2) Foot Loose Industries

**Solution:**

Foot Loose Industries are not dependent on any specific raw material and can be located anywhere. These industries are flexible in terms of location as they are not tied to specific resources or raw materials, unlike agro-based industries or manufacturing industries which rely on specific resources.

#### Quick Tip

Foot loose industries are often driven by factors such as cheap labor or proximity to markets, rather than raw material availability.

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**58.** Many people living in landlocked areas love to spend holidays along the beaches/sea.

Which factor of tourist attraction does this represent?

- (1) Landscape
- (2) Art
- (3) History
- (4) Cultural

**Correct Answer:** (1) Landscape

**Solution:**

The attraction of beaches and the sea for tourists from landlocked areas primarily represents the landscape factor of tourist attraction. It is the natural beauty and geographical features of coastal areas that draw people to them.

**Quick Tip**

Landscape features such as beaches, mountains, and lakes are major attractions for tourists seeking natural beauty.

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**59.** The spacing between two rails of broad gauge is .....

- (1) More than 1.5 meter
- (2) Less than 1.5 meter
- (3) More than 1.0 meter
- (4) Less than 1.44 meter

**Correct Answer:** (1) More than 1.5 meter

**Solution:**

The spacing between two rails of broad gauge is more than 1.5 meters. Broad gauge typically refers to rail systems where the distance between rails is wider than the standard gauge.

**Quick Tip**

Broad gauge tracks typically have a gauge width of 1.676 meters (5 feet 6 inches).

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**60.** Aryabhata was launched in the year .....

- (1) 1975

- (2) 1979
- (3) 1980
- (4) 1981

**Correct Answer:** (2) 1979

**Solution:**

Aryabhata, India's first satellite, was launched on April 19, 1979, by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was named after the ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata.

**Quick Tip**

Aryabhata marked a significant milestone in India's space research and was launched by the Soviet Union from the Kosmodrom Baikonur.

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**61.** By supporting developing countries in setting up capital intensive industries, the industrial nations ensure .....

- (1) Their monopoly
- (2) Markets for their finished products
- (3) Export of minerals from developing countries
- (4) Human welfare and ecological balance

**Correct Answer:** (2) Markets for their finished products

**Solution:**

By setting up capital-intensive industries in developing countries, industrial nations often ensure a market for their finished products. These industries often depend on foreign markets to sell their high-value goods.

**Quick Tip**

Capital-intensive industries often require foreign markets for sustainability, benefiting industrialized nations economically.

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**62.** Which city was the first urban settlement to reach a population of one million?

- (1) Paris
- (2) New York
- (3) Tokyo
- (4) London

**Correct Answer:** (4) London

**Solution:**

London was the first urban settlement to reach a population of one million in the early 19th century. It became the first city to experience this milestone during the Industrial Revolution.

**Quick Tip**

London's growth was fueled by industrialization, making it the first city to surpass a million people.

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**63.** The most important problem faced by big cities due to increasing population is

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- (1) Migration towards rural areas
- (2) Increase in slums and squatter settlement
- (3) Decline in medical facilities in absolute sense
- (4) Stagnation of per capita income

**Correct Answer:** (2) Increase in slums and squatter settlement

**Solution:**

The most significant issue in rapidly growing urban areas is the increase in slums and squatter settlements. As cities become more populated, insufficient housing and infrastructure lead to the rise of these informal settlements.

**Quick Tip**

Urbanization often outpaces infrastructure development, leading to overcrowded areas with poor living conditions.

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**64.** Which of the following statements about the definition of urban settlements by Census of

India are correct?

(A) All places which have municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee

(B) Minimum population of 5000 persons

(C) At least 50 percent of male workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits

(D) A density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer

(1) (A), (B), (C) only

(2) (A), (B), (D) only

(3) (B), (C), (D) only

(4) (A), (C), (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (1) (A), (B), (C) only

**Solution:**

According to the Census of India, urban settlements are defined by the presence of a municipality or similar governing body, a minimum population of 5000 persons, and at least 50

#### Quick Tip

Urban settlements in India are characterized by specific governance structures and a predominance of non-agricultural employment.

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**65.** Which of the given points on History of International Trade are correct?

(A) In ancient times trade was restricted to local markets

(B) The silk route is an example of long distance trade

(C) Industrialised nations started importing raw materials and exporting finished products

(D) Slave trade started after World War I

(1) (A), (B), (D) only

(2) (A), (B), (C) only

(3) (A), (C), (D) only

(4) (B), (C), (D) only

**Correct Answer:** (2) (A), (B), (C) only

**Solution:**

- (A) Trade in ancient times was largely restricted to local markets due to limited technology for long-distance trade.
- (B) The Silk Route was indeed an important example of long-distance trade connecting Asia to Europe.
- (C) Industrialized nations began importing raw materials from colonies and exporting finished goods as part of the Industrial Revolution.
- (D) The transatlantic slave trade began well before World War I, not after it.

**Quick Tip**

The Silk Route and the export-import dynamics of the industrial revolution are crucial to understanding the history of international trade.

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**66.** Arrange the following technological developments in chronological order.

- (A) Information and Computers
  - (B) Development of Agriculture
  - (C) Sanitation and Medical
  - (D) Industrial Development
- (1) (D), (B), (A), (C)
  - (2) (D), (B), (C), (A)
  - (3) (B), (D), (A), (C)
  - (4) (B), (D), (C), (A)

**Correct Answer:** (3) (B), (D), (A), (C)

**Solution:**

The chronological order of these technological developments is as follows:

- (B) Development of Agriculture, followed by
- (D) Industrial Development, then
- (A) Information and Computers, and finally
- (C) Sanitation and Medical advancements.

### Quick Tip

Agriculture is the foundation of human society, followed by industrialization. Modern technology and healthcare emerged later as a result of these advances.

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**67.** Arrange the states in a descending order of population density as per 2011 census.

- (A) Odisha
  - (B) Uttar Pradesh
  - (C) Bihar
  - (D) Mizoram
- (1) (B), (C), (D), (A)
  - (2) (C), (B), (A), (D)
  - (3) (C), (D), (B), (A)
  - (4) (B), (A), (D), (C)

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

**Solution:**

According to the 2011 Census data, Bihar has the highest population density, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Mizoram, in descending order. The population density is highest in Bihar due to its larger population size and smaller land area.

### Quick Tip

Population density can be understood as the number of people per unit area, and varies widely across India due to geographical, economic, and social factors.

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**68.** Arrange the following approaches of Human Geography in chronological order.

- (A) Spatial Organisation
  - (B) Post-modernism
  - (C) Exploration and Description
  - (D) Areal Differentiation
- (1) (D), (C), (A), (B)

(2) (D), (C), (B), (A)

(3) (C), (D), (A), (B)

(4) (C), (D), (B), (A)

**Correct Answer:** (3) (C), (D), (A), (B)

**Solution:**

The chronological order of the approaches in Human Geography is as follows:

(C) Exploration and Description came first, as geographers sought to understand and describe different regions.

(D) Areal Differentiation followed, focusing on the differences across places.

(A) Spatial Organisation came next, emphasizing the spatial patterns of human activity.

(B) Post-modernism came last, challenging earlier ideas with a more subjective approach to human geography.

**Quick Tip**

Human Geography has evolved from descriptive to analytical, and now includes more diverse and subjective perspectives.

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**69. Match List - I with List - II.**

List - I:

Pillars of Human Development

(A) Equity

(B) Sustainability

(C) Productivity

(D) Empowerment

List - II:

Characteristics

(I) Power to make choices

(II) Equal access to opportunities

(III) Continuity in the availability

(IV) Better work efficiency

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(CIII), (D)-(I)

(3) (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

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

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

**Solution:**

The correct match is:

(A) Equity is linked to better work efficiency (IV)

(B) Sustainability is associated with continuity in availability (III)

(C) Productivity is related to power to make choices (I)

(D) Empowerment corresponds to equal access to opportunities (II).

**Quick Tip**

These pillars are essential in achieving sustainable development, focusing on providing equal opportunities and better work conditions.

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**70. Match List - I with List - II.**

List - I:

(Approach)

(A) Income Approach

(B) Welfare Approach

(C) Basic Needs Approach

(D) Capability Approach

List - II:

(Focus)

(I) Focus on provision of basic needs

(II) Build human capabilities and access to resources

(III) Maximum expenditure on welfare

(IV) Human development linked to income

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

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

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

**Solution:**

The correct match is:

- (A) Income Approach is linked to human development being tied to income (IV)  
(B) Welfare Approach focuses on maximum expenditure on welfare (III)  
(C) Basic Needs Approach focuses on the provision of basic needs (I)  
(D) Capability Approach focuses on building human capabilities and access to resources (II).

**Quick Tip**

Each of these approaches offers a unique perspective on human development, focusing on income, welfare, basic needs, and capabilities.

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**71.** In which environment one can expect the presence of the clustered rural settlements?

- (1) Alluvial plains of Ganga River  
(2) On small hills with farms or pastures on the slope  
(3) Ridges on the Himalayas  
(4) Thick forest and Hills of North-East

**Correct Answer:** (1) Alluvial plains of Ganga River

**Solution:**

Clustered rural settlements are typically found in fertile alluvial plains where land is flat and suitable for agriculture. The Ganga River's alluvial plains are ideal for such settlements due to the fertile soil and easy access to water.

**Quick Tip**

Alluvial plains are areas with fertile soil deposited by rivers, ideal for agricultural activities and supporting clustered settlements.

72. Which one of the following is a cantonment town?

- (1) Ambala
- (2) Raniganj
- (3) Bhilai
- (4) Jharia

**Correct Answer:** (1) Ambala

**Solution:**

Ambala is a cantonment town in India. Cantonment towns are areas in which military forces are stationed and which are governed by special regulations.

**Quick Tip**

Cantonments are typically located in strategic areas to accommodate military forces, and many were established during the British colonial era.

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73. Which one of the following crops is grown in all three cropping seasons in southern states of India?

- (1) Maize
- (2) Jowar
- (3) Rice
- (4) Wheat

**Correct Answer:** (1) Maize

**Solution:**

Maize is a versatile crop grown in all three cropping seasons (Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid) in southern India. It is well-suited to the region's climate and can be grown in different seasons.

**Quick Tip**

Maize is an important staple crop in India, and its ability to grow in multiple seasons makes it significant for food security.

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74. In which of the following river basins, the replenishable utilization of water is the

highest?

- (1) Tapi
- (2) Narmada
- (3) Krishna
- (4) Mahanadi

**Correct Answer:** (3) Krishna

**Solution:**

The Krishna River Basin has the highest replenishable utilization of water among the listed options. The basin is heavily used for irrigation, industry, and domestic consumption, resulting in a high percentage of replenishable water utilization.

**Quick Tip**

The Krishna Basin, covering states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, plays a crucial role in water utilization for agriculture and power generation.

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**75.** Which water development projects is sponsored by Central Government?

- (1) Johad scheme
- (2) Arvary Pani Sansad
- (3) Neeru Meeru
- (4) Haryali

**Correct Answer:** (4) Haryali

**Solution:**

The Haryali scheme is a water development project sponsored by the Central Government. It aims to enhance water conservation and recharge groundwater by focusing on improving water storage in rural areas.

**Quick Tip**

The Haryali scheme focuses on watershed management, which is essential for sustainable water usage in rural India.

**76.** Which one of the following is a metallic mineral?

- (1) Copper
- (2) Limestone
- (3) Mica
- (4) Graphite

**Correct Answer:** (1) Copper

**Solution:**

Copper is a metallic mineral. It is widely used in electrical conductors, electronics, and other industrial applications. Limestone, mica, and graphite are non-metallic minerals.

**Quick Tip**

Metallic minerals are generally used for their physical properties, such as conductivity, strength, and malleability.

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**77.** The Petrofils Cooperative Limited (PCL), a joint venture of Government of India and Weaver's Cooperative plant is located at:

- (1) Pinjore
- (2) Vadodara
- (3) Lucknow
- (4) Jodhpur

**Correct Answer:** (1) Pinjore

**Solution:**

Petrofils Cooperative Limited (PCL) is located at Pinjore, Haryana. It was a joint venture between the government and weavers' cooperative to support the textile industry.

**Quick Tip**

Pinjore, located near Chandigarh, is an industrial hub with several manufacturing plants.

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**78.** The National Highways Authority of India was operationalised in .....

- (1) 1995

- (2) 1993
- (3) 1992
- (4) 1990

**Correct Answer:** (1) 1995

**Solution:**

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was operationalized in 1995. It was established to manage, maintain, and develop national highways in India.

**Quick Tip**

NHAI has played a significant role in modernizing and expanding India's national highway network.

**79.** The roads laid along international boundaries are known as .....

- (1) National Roads
- (2) Border Roads
- (3) Military Roads
- (4) Undulating Roads

**Correct Answer:** (2) Border Roads

**Solution:**

Border roads are those that are constructed along the international boundaries of a country. They are essential for strategic defense and transportation between countries.

**Quick Tip**

Border roads are critical for national security and improving accessibility in border regions.

**80.** The Indian Railways is divided into how many zones?

- (1) 9
- (2) 12
- (3) 16

(4) 21

**Correct Answer:** (2) 12

**Solution:**

The Indian Railways is divided into 18 zones. Each zone is responsible for managing train services and infrastructure in specific regions of the country.

**Quick Tip**

The division into zones helps streamline operations, maintenance, and the coordination of services across India's vast rail network.

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**81.** Which one is NOT a cause of water pollution?

- (1) Urbanisation
- (2) Landslides
- (3) Rainfall
- (4) Industrialisation

**Correct Answer:** (3) Rainfall

**Solution:**

Rainfall itself is not a direct cause of water pollution. However, rainfall can contribute to the spread of pollutants through runoff. Urbanization, landslides, and industrialization directly impact water quality by adding pollutants to water sources.

**Quick Tip**

Urbanization and industrialization lead to contamination of water bodies, while rainfall can carry pollutants to water sources.

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**82.** Slums are inhabited by which of the following?

- (1) Well-off people
- (2) Higher-middle class
- (3) Middle class
- (4) Lower income people

**Correct Answer:** (4) Lower income people

**Solution:**

Slums are typically inhabited by lower-income people who cannot afford better housing.

These areas are characterized by overcrowding, poor infrastructure, and inadequate services.

**Quick Tip**

Slums are often a result of rapid urbanization and lack of affordable housing for low-income groups.

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**83.** Arrange the following river basins according to their area in a descending order.

(A) Mahanadi basin

(B) Tapi basin

(C) Ganga basin

(D) Godavari basin

(1) (C), (D), (B), (A)

(2) (C), (D), (A), (B)

(3) (C), (A), (D), (B)

(4) (C), (A), (B), (D)

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

**Solution:**

According to the area, the order of river basins is:

1. Ganga Basin (C)

2. Godavari Basin (D)

3. Tapi Basin (B)

4. Mahanadi Basin (A).

**Quick Tip**

The Ganga Basin is the largest in terms of area, followed by the Godavari, Tapi, and Mahanadi basins.

**84.** Arrange the given historical developments in radio broadcasting in India in chronological order.

(A) Akashvani

(B) All India Radio

(C) Radio broadcasting brought under the Indian broadcasting system

(D) Radio broadcasting started

(1) (D), (B), (C), (A)

(2) (D), (C), (B), (A)

(3) (D), (A), (B), (C)

(4) (D), (A), (C), (B)

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

**Solution:**

The chronological order is as follows:

1. Radio broadcasting started (D)
2. All India Radio (B) was formed to manage radio services.
3. Radio broadcasting was brought under the Indian broadcasting system (C).
4. The name Akashvani was adopted (A).

#### Quick Tip

Akashvani is the name adopted for the Indian broadcasting service that was previously known as All India Radio.

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**85.** Which of the following characteristics of rainwater harvesting are correct?

(A) It is a method to capture and store rainwater

(B) It is complicated and requires huge finances

(C) It is an eco-friendly technique

(D) It can be done by harvesting rainwater on rooftops and open spaces

(1) (A), (B) and (C) Only

(2) (A), (C) and (D) Only

(3) (B), (C) and (D) Only

(4) (A), (B) and (D) Only

**Correct Answer:** (2) (A), (C) and (D) Only

**Solution:**

Rainwater harvesting is an eco-friendly method (C) to capture and store rainwater (A). It can be implemented by harvesting water from rooftops and open spaces (D). It is not necessarily complicated or costly, as suggested by option (B).

**Quick Tip**

Rainwater harvesting is a sustainable and cost-effective method of water conservation, especially in water-scarce regions.

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**86.** Which of the following causes of establishing Iron and Steel Industries in West Bengal, Odisha, and Jharkhand are correct?

- (A) Availability of water from rivers
- (B) Availability of high-grade iron ore
- (C) Availability of forest resources
- (D) Availability of coal for fuel in the proximity

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

**Correct Answer:** (1) (A), (B), (D) Only

**Solution:**

The establishment of Iron and Steel industries in West Bengal, Odisha, and Jharkhand is mainly attributed to the availability of water from rivers (A), high-grade iron ore (B), and coal for fuel (D), which are essential for steel production. Forest resources (C) are not a primary factor in this case.

**Quick Tip**

Access to natural resources like coal, iron ore, and water are vital for establishing heavy industries such as steel manufacturing.

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**87.** Which of the following points about roles and responsibilities of Border Road Organisation are correct?

- (A) Construction of roads in high altitude areas
- (B) Maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas
- (C) Snow clearance from high altitude roads
- (D) Maintenance of rural roads in plain areas

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

**Correct Answer:** (4) (A), (B), (C) Only

**Solution:**

The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads in high altitude areas (A), maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas (B), and snow clearance from high-altitude roads (C). However, rural roads in plain areas (D) are not the primary responsibility of the BRO.

**Quick Tip**

The BRO plays a critical role in maintaining strategic infrastructure along India's borders, especially in high-altitude and sensitive areas.

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**88.** Match the Industry type and basis on which it is classified.

List - I:

- (A) Ownership
- (B) Capital investment
- (C) Use of their products
- (D) Raw materials used by them

List - II:

- (I) Consumer goods

(II) Mineral based

(III) Private sector

(IV) Cottage industry

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

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

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

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

**Solution:**

The correct matching is:

(A) Ownership is linked to the private sector (III),

(B) Capital investment is linked to consumer goods (I),

(C) Use of their products corresponds to cottage industry (IV),

(D) Raw materials used by them corresponds to mineral-based industries (II).

#### Quick Tip

Industries can be classified based on ownership, capital investment, product use, and raw materials used.

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**89.** Match List - I with List - II.

List - I:

Ports

(A) Ennore

(B) Paradwip

(C) Kandla

(D) Kochi

List - II:

States

(I) Odisha

(II) Tamil Nadu

(III) Kerala

(IV) Gujarat

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

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

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

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

**Solution:**

(A) Ennore is in Tamil Nadu (II),

(B) Paradwip is in Odisha (I),

(C) Kandla is in Gujarat (IV),

(D) Kochi is in Kerala (III).

#### Quick Tip

The major ports of India are spread across its coastal states, contributing to its maritime trade.

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**90. Match List - I with List - II.**

List - I:

Pollution Types

(A) Air Pollution

(B) Water Pollution

(C) Land Pollution

(D) Noise Pollution

List - II:

Sources of Pollution

(I) Use of pesticides

(II) Advertising media

(III) Combustion of coal

(IV) Effluents from industries

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

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

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

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

**Solution:**

The correct match is:

(A) Air Pollution is caused by the combustion of coal (III),

(B) Water Pollution is caused by effluents from industries (IV),

(C) Land Pollution is caused by the use of pesticides (I),

(D) Noise Pollution is caused by advertising media (II).

**Quick Tip**

Pollution is a major environmental concern, with each type having specific sources and solutions.

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**91.** Read the given passage and answer the following question.

**Concept of High Technology Industry**

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.

Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape.

Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies. Are some technopolies developing in India?

**High Technology Manufacturing Industries are an example of .....**

- (1) Primary Activities
- (2) Secondary Activities
- (3) Tertiary Activities
- (4) Quaternary Activities

**Correct Answer:** (4) Quaternary Activities

**Solution:**

High Technology Manufacturing Industries are an example of quaternary activities. These activities involve advanced technological research and development, knowledge-based services, and the creation of new products in scientific and technological fields. High-tech industries require specialized knowledge and skills, which fall under quaternary activities.

**Quick Tip**

Quaternary activities focus on knowledge-based services such as research, development, and innovation, which are crucial for high-tech industries.

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**Manufacturing of advanced scientific products is possible with the application of:**

- (1) Research and development
- (2) Retrofitting
- (3) Traditional techniques
- (4) More unskilled workforce

**Correct Answer:** (1) Research and development

**Solution:**

The passage emphasizes that high-tech industries rely heavily on research and development (RD) efforts, making it the key factor in the manufacturing of advanced scientific products. Retrofitting, traditional techniques, and unskilled workforce are not mentioned as essential components for high-tech manufacturing.

#### Quick Tip

Research and development (RD) is at the heart of high-tech industries, enabling the creation of innovative products in fields like electronics, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals.

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**93.** Read the given passage and answer the following question.

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High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies. Are some technopolies developing in India?

**Which workers make up large share of the total workforce in these industries?**

- (1) Blue collar
- (2) White collar
- (3) Gold collar
- (4) Pink collar

**Correct Answer:** (2) White collar

**Solution:**

The passage clearly mentions that professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the workforce in high-tech industries. These workers are highly skilled specialists who outnumber the production (blue collar) workers in these industries.

#### Quick Tip

High-tech industries require advanced skills, so white collar workers (like engineers and researchers) are dominant in such fields.

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**94.** Read the given passage and answer the following question.

#### **Concept of High Technology Industry**

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical

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**Which of the following is NOT an example of high-tech industry?**

- (1) Robotics
- (2) Pharmaceutical products
- (3) Paper industry
- (4) Computer Aided Designs

**Correct Answer:** (3) Paper industry

**Solution:**

Robotics, pharmaceutical products, and computer-aided designs (CAD) are all examples of high-tech industries. However, the paper industry is not considered a high-tech industry as it involves more traditional manufacturing processes that do not rely heavily on research and development.

#### Quick Tip

High-tech industries are characterized by their reliance on advanced technology, research, and development to produce cutting-edge products.

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**95.** Read the given passage and answer the following question.

#### **Concept of High Technology Industry**

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**Regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized High Tech Industries are known as .....**

- (1) Technopolies
- (2) Foot Loose Industries
- (3) Megalopolis
- (4) Conurbation

**Correct Answer:** (1) Technopolies

**Solution:**

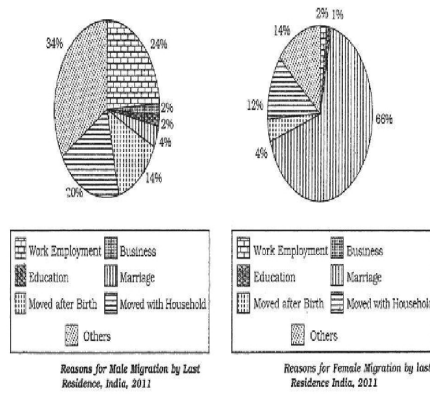
The passage defines regionally concentrated, self-sustained, and highly specialized high-tech industries as "technopolies." Silicon Valley and Silicon Forest are examples of technopolies.

#### Quick Tip

Technopolies are specialized clusters of high-tech industries that are concentrated in specific regions, such as Silicon Valley, which drives innovation and development.

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**96.** Study the given diagram and answer the following question.



**Which is the leading cause of male migration in India ?**

- (1) Marriage
- (2) Business
- (3) Education
- (4) Work Employment

**Correct Answer:** (4) Work Employment

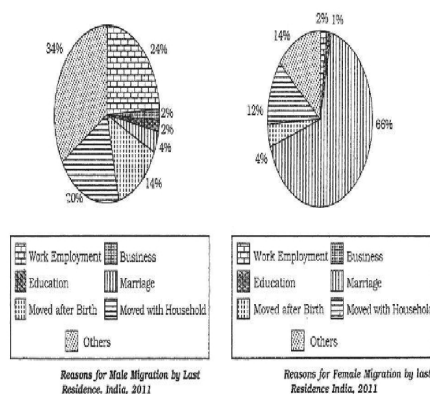
**Solution:**

From the pie chart, it is clear that the leading cause for male migration is "Work Employment," which accounts for 34% of the total migration. This is the largest segment compared to others like Marriage, Business, and Education.

**Quick Tip**

Work employment is often the primary factor driving migration in India, especially in urban migration patterns, where individuals move for job opportunities.

**97.** Study the given diagram and answer the following question.



**Which is the leading cause of female migration in India ?**

- (1) Education
- (2) Business
- (3) Marriage
- (4) Work Employment

**Correct Answer:** (3) Marriage

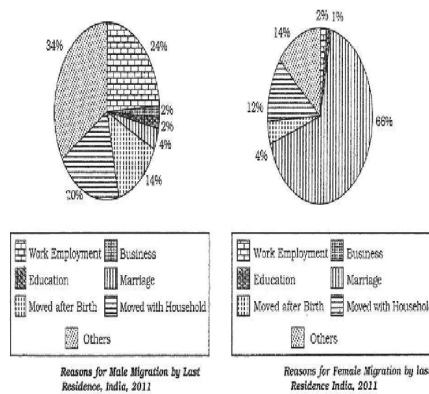
**Solution:**

The pie chart clearly shows that Marriage is the leading cause of female migration, accounting for 66% of total female migration. Education and Business account for smaller proportions.

**Quick Tip**

Marriage is often a significant driver of female migration patterns in India, especially in rural areas.

**98.** Study the given diagram and answer the following question.



**The diagram used to represent the relative share of reasons of migration is known as .....**

- (1) Percentage bar diagram
- (2) Pie diagram
- (3) Proportional circle diagram
- (4) Flow diagram

**Correct Answer:** (2) Pie diagram

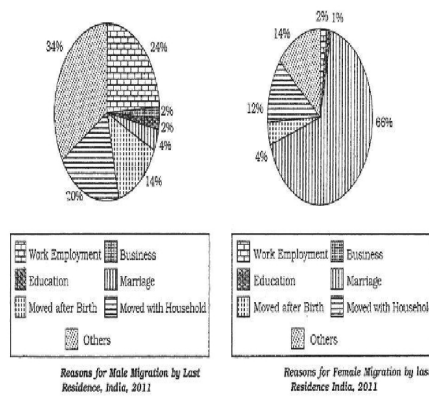
**Solution:**

The given diagram in the question is a pie diagram. A pie diagram is used to represent the relative share of different categories in a whole. The segments (or slices) represent different categories, and their size corresponds to the proportion or percentage that each category contributes to the whole.

**Quick Tip**

Pie diagrams are ideal for showing the proportion of parts to the whole and are frequently used in data representation like migration patterns.

99. Study the given diagram and answer the following question.



**Which one of the following represents the percentage share of male migration due to education reason?**

- (1) 2%
- (2) 34%
- (3) 1%
- (4) 14%

**Correct Answer:** (1) 2%

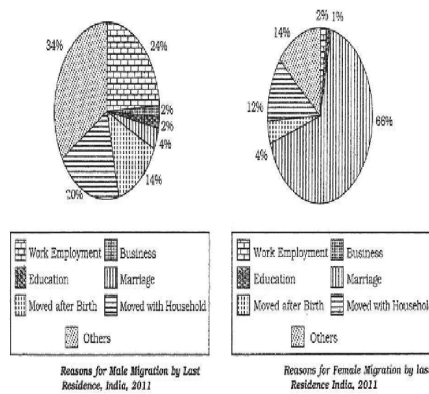
**Solution:**

From the given pie chart for male migration, the percentage share of male migration due to education is represented by the section that is labeled with "Education." This percentage corresponds to 2% of the total migration.

### Quick Tip

Education is a significant factor in migration patterns, but it contributes a relatively small percentage in comparison to other reasons, such as work employment.

100. Study the given diagram and answer the following question.



The percentage share for different reasons of female migration is calculated by dividing the number of associated female migrants with .....

- (1) Total population of India
- (2) Total female population
- (3) Total female migrants of India
- (4) Total migrants of India

**Correct Answer:** (3) Total female migrants of India

**Solution:**

The percentage share for different reasons of female migration is calculated by dividing the number of associated female migrants with the total female migrants of India. This gives us the relative share of each cause for female migration.

### Quick Tip

When calculating the share of migration reasons, the denominator should represent the total number of individuals within the specific group being analyzed, in this case, female migrants.