

CUET GEOGRAPHY Solution 2024 SET D

Ques 1. Identify from the following the correct statements with reference to oil refineries in India.

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

Solution:

- (B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.
- (C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India.
- (D) The oil refinery of Digboi is one of the oldest refineries in India.

Ques 2. Identify from the following the correct statements with reference to the metropolis.

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

Solution:

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

Ques 3. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Solution:

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

Ques 4. 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**

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

Solution. The correct statements about transport in India are as follows:

(A): The Atal Tunnel passes through the Pir Panjal Range – This is correct. The Atal Tunnel is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh; it passes below the Rohtang Pass in the Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas.

(B): About 80% Indian Railway track is of metre gauge — This statement is wrong. Most of the Indian railway track is broad gauge and not metre gauge. In fact, metre gauge has been largely phased out.

(C): The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986 — This statement is correct. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was established in 1986 to regulate and develop inland waterways of India.

(D): Konkan Railway links Roha in Karnataka to Mangalore in Kerala — This is wrong. The Konkan Railway connects Roha in the state of Maharashtra to Mangalore in the state of Karnataka, not Kerala.

Q5. The small scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of _____.

Answer: (3) production techniques

Solution: The utilization of power-driven machinery and semi-skilled labor in workshops outside the house is a defining feature of small scale production.

On the other side, cottage manufacturing is a home-based business that uses basic tools and frequently incorporates family members in the production process.

Q6. Which one of the following is not a feature of small scale manufacturing?

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

Solution:

- Small-scale manufacturing operates outside the house in workshops and uses semi-skilled labor.
- Cottage industries entail family-run, home-based production as opposed to small-scale manufacturing.

Q7. From the following, identify the feature of the cottage industry:

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

Solution: Using basic tools, cottage industries manufacture goods in homes that can be sold in nearby marketplaces or consumed internally. This sets cottage industries apart from small-scale manufacturing, which primarily creates commodities for export.

Q8. Large scale manufacturing is not _____.

Answer: (4) labour intensive

Solution: - Large-scale manufacturing is energy-, capital-, and technology-intensive since it depends on sophisticated technology, mass production methods, and substantial financial resources.

- Because a large portion of the work is done by machinery, it is not labor-intensive.

Q9. Which of the following is not a product of cottage industry?

Answer: (3) Car

Solution: While cars are mass-produced in large-scale enterprises requiring specialized personnel and sophisticated machinery, carpets, shoes, and baskets are often made in cottage industries utilizing inexpensive tools and locally sourced raw materials.

Q10. Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in which part of the district?

Answer: (3) Northernmost

Solution:

- The passage states that the Petlawad block is located in the northernmost portion of the Jhabua district. It is also emphasized as an illustration of effective community involvement and watershed management.

Q11. Which tribal community has high concentration in the district of Jhabua?

Answer: (1) Bhils

Solution: - According to the passage, the Bhil tribal people, who are heavily represented in the Jhabua district, are actively engaged in local projects like watershed management.

Q12. The Watershed Management Programmes, which have been successfully implemented in Jhabua, were funded by _____.

Answer: (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture

Solution: - The Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture jointly financed Jhabua's watershed management programs, which enhanced the district's natural resource management. This information is mentioned in the text.

Q13. Which among the following was not used by Bhils to revitalize Common Property Resources?

Answer: (3) Open grazing

Solution: The Bhils restored common property resources through the use of social fence, fodder grass, and tree planting. To guarantee the viability of the pastures they established, open grazing was prohibited.

Q14. Jhabua district is located in which agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh?

Answer: (4) Westernmost

Solution: The paragraph states that resource degradation is a problem in Jhabua district, which is located in Madhya Pradesh's westernmost agroclimatic zone.

Q15. 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”?

Answer: (2) Blache

Solution: Renowned French geographer Paul Vidal de la Blache provided this description of human geography, highlighting the connections between the natural world and living things.

Q16. “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 from the following.

Answer: (2) Environmental Determinism

Solution: Environmental determinism is the theory that holds that all facets of human existence, including culture and societal advancement, are under the direct control of the natural environment.

Q17. Which of the following geographers described the ‘state/country’ as a ‘living organism’?

Answer: (2) German

Solution: German geographer Friedrich Ratzel is renowned for his organic theory, in which he defined the state as a living thing that, like biological organisms, requires resources and space to thrive.

Q18. Which of the following country’s population does not have a triangular shaped age-sex pyramid?

Answer: (1) Australia

Solution: Compared to countries like Nigeria and Bangladesh, which have triangular population pyramids signifying high birth rates, Australia has a more rectangular population pyramid, reflecting its aging population and relatively low birth rate.

Q19. Which of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization?

Answer: (1) Basic needs approach

Solution: The basic needs approach was put forth by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and centers on guaranteeing that people have access to necessities including food, clothing, and shelter.

Q20. Which of the following is not one of the pillars of Human Development?

Answer: (2) Affordability

Solution: The four cornerstones of human growth are productivity, empowerment, sustainability, and equity. In this approach, affordability is not seen as one of the fundamental foundations.

Q21. In which country is milk transported from farms to factories through pipelines?

Answer: (2) New Zealand

Solution: New Zealand has introduced a novel technology that streamlines the dairy supply chain by sending milk straight from fields to factories via pipelines.

Q22. What is the pattern of settlement that develops around a lake?

Answer: (4) Circular pattern

Solution: Communities that grow up around lakes frequently take the shape of a circle, giving locals access to the body of water from different directions.

Q23. Which of the following is not a push factor for the migration of the rural population in India?

Answer: (2) Availability of regular work

Solution: Push factors, which include local conflicts, inadequate basic infrastructure, and significant population pressure, are what discourage people from moving to rural areas. Regular employment is a draw factor because it draws individuals to places where jobs are available.

Q24. When and by whom was the first Human Development Report published?

Answer: (4) UNDP in 1990

Solution: The Human Development Index (HDI), a gauge of development based on life expectancy, income, and education, was first introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the first Human Development Report, which was released in 1990.

Q25. Among the following, which was the least populated state in 2011?

Answer: (4) Sikkim

Solution: With only about 610,000 people living there, Sikkim was the least populous state in India as of the 2011 Census.

Q26. Which of the following States registered the highest population growth rate during 2001 – 2011?

Answer: (3) Rajasthan

Solution: Rajasthan's population increased significantly between 2001 and 2011, with one of the highest rates of population growth.

Q27. Dhani is an example of _____ type of rural settlements.

Answer: (2) Dispersed

Solution: "Dhani" is the term for dispersed villages, which are typical in Rajasthan and consist of many dwellings that are typically connected to agricultural land holdings.

Q28. Which of the following towns developed as a satellite town?

Answer: (4) Mhow

Solution: Mhow, a satellite town in Madhya Pradesh close to Indore, was established. Smaller towns called "satellite towns" are located close to major cities and frequently act as hubs for industry or residential areas.

Q29. _____ is an example of ancient towns in India.

Answer: (1) Madurai

Solution: One of the oldest cities in India, Madurai is situated in Tamil Nadu and is renowned for its extensive historical and cultural legacy that dates back thousands of years.

Q30. 'Boro', 'Aman' and 'Aus' are _____.

Answer: (3) Names of rice crops

Solution: Different types of rice crops, such as boro, aman, and aus, are grown throughout India, particularly in the northeastern and eastern regions.

Q31. Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in _____.

Answer: (2) 1931

Solution: Pykara Hydroelectric Project is located at Tamil Nadu, India. It was commissioned in 1931 and generated power by using the water of the Pykara River.

Ques 32. The total utilisable water resources in India is about _____ cubic km.

Answer: (2) 1,969

Solution: India has around 1,969 cubic kilometers of utilisable water resources, which is utilized in various sectors: agriculture, industry, and for domestic usage.

Ques 33. The first radio programme was broadcast in India in _____.

Answer: (2) 1913

Solution: Radio broadcasting in India began when the first radio program was broadcast in 1913. From then on, it started as an instrument of mass communication in that country.

Ques 34. Which of the following is a land-locked harbour?

Answer: (3) Haldia port

Solution: The Haldia port is also a land-locked harbor, which exists at the mouth of the Hooghly River in West Bengal, India; it has been designed for all those vessels which cannot navigate into the deeper waters of the Kolkata port.

Ques 35. Which of the following ports is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation?

Answer: (3) Kolkata port

Solution: Kolkata Port is beset by siltation as sediments brought by the Hooghly River deposit there, thus necessitating regular dredging to ensure that the port remains navigable.

Ques 36. Where is the headquarter of the 'Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC)?

Answer: (2) Vienna

Solution: The headquarters is located in Vienna, Austria, but from there, OPEC coordinates and unifies the petroleum policies found among all of its member countries.

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Ques 37. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was transformed into the World Trade Organization in _____.

Answer: (1) 1995

Solution: The GATT was transformed to the World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995, to make a more formal institution for the management of international trade relations.

Ques 38. Canberra was planned by _____.

Answer: (2) Walter Burley Griffin

Solution: Walter Burley Griffin was the architect who designed the capital city of Australia, chosen for its strategic location and notable for being an area that embraced natural landscapes.

Ques 39. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Solution:

- Areal Differentiation (I): Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different.
- Spatial Organisation II: Applying Quantitative Techniques in Geography.
- Behavioural School (III): Protests against the quantitative revolution and its dehumanized way of conducting Geography.
- Post-modernism (IV): Local focus on context.

Ques 40. Identify from the following the correct statements with reference to the characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.

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

Solution:

- (A) Because of the high population density, land holdings are relatively tiny.
(B) Farmers need a lot of land because they employ family labor to help them with their task.
(D) Productivity per labor is high but yield per unit area is low.

Ques 41. Arrange the following agricultural regions from equator to pole:

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

Solution:

1. Early Indonesian subsistence farming (D)
2. India's northeastern tea plantations (C)
3. Grain farming for commercial use in the Prairies (A)
4. Raising reindeer by Eskimos (B)

Ques 42. Arrange the following as per the stages of demographic transition model:

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

Solution:

1. The high birth and death rates contribute to the slow population increase (A).

2. While mortality is declining more quickly, fertility is still high (B).
3. While mortality decreases progressively, fertility reduces more quickly (C).
4. Because of the low birth and mortality rates, population growth is sluggish (D).

Ques 43. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Solution:

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

Ques 44. Arrange the following copper mines in North to South direction:

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

Solution:

1. Khetri (C)
2. Bhilwara (B)
3. Alwar (A)
4. Udaipur (D)

Ques 45. Arrange the agricultural development of India in chronological order from Independence to the present day:

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

Solution: Green Revolution (A) Intensive Agricultural District Program (C) The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (D) and Agro-Climatic Planning (B)

Ques 46. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Solution:

- Nuclear energy (A) (III): Tarapur
- Wind energy (B) (I): Gujarat and Rajasthan
- Tidal energy (C) (II): West Coast of India
- Geothermal energy (D) (IV): Manikaran

Ques 47. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to land degradation?

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

Solution:

- (B) Not all degraded areas will become wasteland, although development that proceeds unchecked may eventually result in this outcome.
- (C) A permanent or transient reduction in the land's potential for production is referred to as land degradation.
- (D) Different types of degraded lands include gully lands, marshy places, and waterlogged areas.

Ques 48. Identify from the following the statement which is not correct about the Rhine waterways.

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

Solution: The Rhine mostly links territories in Switzerland, France, Germany, and the Netherlands; it does not connect industrial centers of Russia.

Ques 49. Arrange the following states in the descending order of their population density as per Census of India, 2011:

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

Solution:

1. Uttar Pradesh (B)
2. West Bengal (A)
3. Tamil Nadu (D)
4. Kerala (C)

Ques 50. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Solution:

- Industrial (A) (I): Mhow
- Commercial (B) (III): Katni
- Transport (C) (II): Satna
- Garrison (D) (IV): Modinagar