

CUET UG Geography Online Question Paper 2024 with Solutions

Question 1: In the following identify the broad feature of Post-modernism:

- (1) The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region.
- (2) Imperial and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas.
- (3) The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.
- (4) Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken.

Correct Answer: (3) The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.

Solution: A key feature of post-modernism is the emphasis on understanding local contexts individually, without relying on overarching narratives or universal frameworks.

Quick Tip

Post-modernism rejects grand narratives and focuses on the specific, diverse experiences of local contexts and cultures.

Question 2: Who, of the following, defined "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth."?

- (1) Semple
- (2) Ratzel
- (3) Blache
- (4) Karl Ritter

Correct Answer: (1) Semple

Solution: Ellen Churchill Semple is known for her work on environmental determinism, and she defined human geography as the study of the relationship between the dynamic nature of humans and the earth.

Quick Tip

Human geography examines how human activities are shaped by the earth's physical features and vice versa.

Question 3: Which of the following schools of thought employed Marxian theory?

- (1) Humanistic
- (2) Behavioural
- (3) Radical
- (4) Post-modernism

Correct Answer: (3) Radical

Solution: The radical school of thought in geography incorporates Marxian theory to explain social inequalities and spatial distribution in terms of class struggles and economic exploitation.

Quick Tip

The radical geography school draws on Marxism to critique social and economic inequalities present in spatial arrangements.

Question 4: Katanga copper belt is in which of the following country?

- (1) Zambia
- (2) Indonesia
- (3) Mexico
- (4) Brazil

Correct Answer: (1) Zambia

Solution: The Katanga copper belt is located in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, one of the most significant copper mining areas in the world.

Quick Tip

The Katanga copper belt is renowned for its rich deposits of copper and cobalt, essential for global industries.

Question 5: Identify the correct statement about development:

- (1) Development is a quantitative and value-neutral change.
- (2) Positive growth always leads to development.
- (3) Development may have a positive or a negative sign.
- (4) Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

Correct Answer: (3) Development may have a positive or a negative sign.

Solution: Development involves both quantitative and qualitative changes, but it may have positive or negative consequences depending on various factors.

Quick Tip

Development can lead to both positive outcomes, like improved living standards, and negative impacts, such as environmental degradation.

Question 6: Who, among the following, remarked that, “Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many”?

- (1) Ralph Waldo Emerson
- (2) George B. Cressey
- (3) Thomas Malthus
- (4) P.J. Taylor

Correct Answer: (2) George B. Cressey

Solution: George B. Cressey made this remark about the uneven population distribution in Asia, highlighting the extreme contrasts in population density across the region.

Quick Tip

Asia's population distribution is highly uneven, with densely populated regions like South Asia and sparsely populated areas like Central Asia.

Question 7: Identify the region which is NOT associated with pastoral nomadism.

- (1) North Africa and Arabian Peninsula
- (2) Tundra region of Eurasia
- (3) Amazon Basin region
- (4) Island of Madagascar

Correct Answer: (3) Amazon Basin region

Solution: The Amazon Basin region is primarily known for its dense rainforest and is not associated with pastoral nomadism, which is practiced in regions like North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Tundra.

Quick Tip

Pastoral nomadism is practiced in areas where livestock grazing is a key economic activity, often in arid or semi-arid regions.

Question 8: Financial and legal consultants belong to which category of activities?

- (1) Tertiary

- (2) Quaternary
- (3) Quinary
- (4) Manufacturing

Correct Answer: (3) Quinary

Solution: Financial and legal consultants belong to the quinary sector, which includes high-level decision-making and services such as legal and financial consultancy.

Quick Tip

The quinary sector includes services that involve the highest levels of decision-making and knowledge-based activities like consulting.

Question 9: Which of the following airports is located farthest from the Tropic of Capricorn?

- (1) Aden
- (2) Port Louis
- (3) Rio De Janeiro
- (4) Harare

Correct Answer: (1) Aden

Solution: Aden is located farthest from the Tropic of Capricorn as it is situated near the Tropic of Cancer in Yemen, while the other airports are located closer to the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere.

Quick Tip

The Tropic of Capricorn lies in the Southern Hemisphere, and Aden, being in Yemen, is in the Northern Hemisphere, farthest from it.

Question 10: Maracaibo in Venezuela is which type of port?

- (1) Industrial Port
- (2) Commercial Port
- (3) Oil Port
- (4) Packet Station

Correct Answer: (3) Oil Port

Solution: Maracaibo in Venezuela is known as a major oil port due to its location near oil-rich regions and its role in exporting petroleum products.

Quick Tip

Maracaibo is a key oil-exporting port, located near Venezuela's rich petroleum reserves.

Question 11: Which oceans are connected by the Panama Canal?

- (1) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- (2) Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean
- (3) Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- (4) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean

Correct Answer: (1) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

Solution: The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, significantly reducing the shipping time between the two oceans by providing a shortcut across Central America.

Quick Tip

The Panama Canal is one of the most important man-made waterways, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, facilitating global trade.

Question 12: What is the main cause of ageing of population?

- (1) Increased birth rate
- (2) Sedentary lifestyle
- (3) Increased life expectancy
- (4) Migration

Correct Answer: (3) Increased life expectancy

Solution: The main cause of population ageing is increased life expectancy, as improvements in healthcare, living standards, and medical technology allow people to live longer lives, leading to a higher proportion of elderly individuals in the population.

Quick Tip

Increased life expectancy, due to better healthcare and living conditions, leads to an ageing population as more people live longer into old age.

Question 13: Which of the following continent has the highest density of population?

- (1) Africa
- (2) Asia
- (3) Europe
- (4) North America

Correct Answer: (2) Asia

Solution: Asia has the highest population density of all the continents, with large populations concentrated in countries like China and India.

Quick Tip

Asia is home to over half of the world's population, contributing to its high population density.

Question 14: Who among the following stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply?

- (1) Taylor
- (2) Blache
- (3) Malthus
- (4) Cressy

Correct Answer: (3) Malthus

Solution: Thomas Malthus proposed the theory that population growth would outpace food production, leading to widespread famine and hardship.

Quick Tip

Malthus theory, known as the Malthusian theory, suggests that population growth occurs exponentially while food production increases arithmetically.

Question 15: In which plan the Hill Area Development Programme was initiated?

- (1) Second five year plan
- (2) Third five year plan
- (3) Fourth five year plan
- (4) Fifth five year plan

Correct Answer: (3) Fourth five year plan

Solution: The Hill Area Development Programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan in India to promote development in hilly and mountainous regions.

Quick Tip

The Hill Area Development Programme aimed to enhance infrastructure and economic growth in less accessible hilly regions.

Question 16: Which of the following disease is commonly caused by water pollution?

- (1) Diarrhoea
- (2) Conjunctivitis
- (3) Respiratory infections
- (4) Bronchitis

Correct Answer: (1) Diarrhoea

Solution: Diarrhoea is a common disease caused by water pollution, typically due to contamination by bacteria, viruses, or parasites in drinking water.

Quick Tip

Water pollution can lead to diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, and other gastrointestinal infections.

Question 17: Which of the following is NOT a cotton growing region?

- (1) Parts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
- (2) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (3) Plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (4) West Bengal and Assam

Correct Answer: (4) West Bengal and Assam

Solution: West Bengal and Assam are not major cotton-growing regions. Cotton is primarily grown in drier regions like parts of Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Deccan Plateau.

Quick Tip

Cotton cultivation thrives in areas with black soil and a dry climate, such as parts of Punjab, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

Question 18: Which of the following port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary?

- (1) New Mangalore port
- (2) Jawaharlal Nehru port
- (3) Marmagao port
- (4) Ennore port

Correct Answer: (3) Marmagao port

Solution: Marmagao port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary in Goa and is a major port on the western coast of India.

Quick Tip

Marmagao is one of India's oldest and busiest ports, situated at the mouth of the Zuari River in Goa.

Question 19: What is the objective of 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' Campaign?

- (1) To address challenges of adolescents
- (2) To address social discriminations and exclusions.
- (3) To address regional imbalances in economic development

(4) To address population explosion problem.

Correct Answer: (2) To address social discriminations and exclusions.

Solution: The 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' campaign aims to address social discrimination and promote the education and empowerment of girls, focusing on gender equality.

Quick Tip

'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' promotes the protection and education of girls, tackling issues like gender bias and inequality.

Question 20: How much is the length of the Golden Quadrilateral road network?

- (1) 4076 km
- (2) 5846 km
- (3) 3640 km
- (4) 7246 km

Correct Answer: (2) 5846 km

Solution: The Golden Quadrilateral, connecting India's four major cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai), covers a total length of 5846 km.

Quick Tip

The Golden Quadrilateral is a key highway network in India, boosting connectivity between major metropolitan cities.

Question 21: Which of the following statements is correct about ports?

- (1) Marmagao port is situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal.

- (2) Kandla port is situated at the head of Gulf of Trombay.
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru port was developed as a satellite port.
- (4) New Mangalore port is located in Tamil Nadu.

Correct Answer: (3) Jawaharlal Nehru port was developed as a satellite port.

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru port was developed as a satellite port to reduce the congestion at Mumbai port, and it is one of India's largest container ports.

Quick Tip

Jawaharlal Nehru port, also known as Nhava Sheva, was developed to handle increasing cargo volumes and reduce congestion at Mumbai port.

Question 22: Which of the following is NOT a religious town?

- (1) Varanasi
- (2) Puri
- (3) Pilani
- (4) Amritsar

Correct Answer: (3) Pilani

Solution: Pilani is not a religious town; it is known for its educational institutions, such as BITS Pilani. The other towns, Varanasi, Puri, and Amritsar, are known for their religious significance.

Quick Tip

Varanasi, Puri, and Amritsar are major religious centers in India, associated with Hinduism and Sikhism.

Question 23: Identify the statement which is NOT correct about Foot Loose Industries.

- (1) They can be located in a wide variety of places.
- (2) They are not dependent on any specific raw material.
- (3) They produce in huge quantity and employ huge labour force.
- (4) The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.

Correct Answer: (3) They produce in huge quantity and employ huge labour force.

Solution: Footloose industries are typically small-scale, flexible industries that are not tied to specific resources or large labor forces. They can be located in a wide variety of locations and are more concerned with access to transportation and networks.

Quick Tip

Footloose industries, such as IT and electronics, are highly flexible in location and are not dependent on large labor forces or heavy raw materials.

Question 24: Singareni Collieries still uses canaries to detect the presence of _____ gas.

Fill in the blank with correct option.

- (1) methane
- (2) ozone
- (3) sulphur oxide
- (4) carbon monoxide

Correct Answer: (4) carbon monoxide

Solution: Canaries are used to detect carbon monoxide in mines because this gas is colorless, odorless, and highly toxic, and canaries are more sensitive to its presence.

Quick Tip

Carbon monoxide is a dangerous gas often found in mining environments, and canaries were traditionally used as an early warning system for miners.

Question 25: _____ is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

- (1) Dharavi
- (2) Greater Mumbai
- (3) Mumbai metropolitan area
- (4) Navi Mumbai

Correct Answer: (1) Dharavi

Solution: Dharavi is often compared to the crowded and industrial dwelling of London's East End during the Victorian era, as it is a densely populated slum in Mumbai.

Quick Tip

Dharavi is one of the largest slums in Asia, known for its small-scale industries and dense population.

Question 26: Arrange the following railway stations in east to west direction.

- (A) Moscow
- (B) Omsk
- (C) Chita
- (D) Angarsk

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: From east to west, the correct order is: Chita, Angarsk, Omsk, and Moscow. These cities are located along the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia.

Quick Tip

The Trans-Siberian Railway stretches across Russia, connecting eastern cities like Chita to western ones like Moscow.

Question 27: Arrange the following iron ore mines in south to north direction.

(A) Chandrapur

(B) Kudremukh

(C) Bailadila

(D) Gua

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Kudremukh is the southernmost, followed by Bailadila, Chandrapur, and Gua in the northern region.

Quick Tip

Kudremukh and Bailadila are located in southern India, while Chandrapur and Gua are further north, in Maharashtra and Jharkhand, respectively.

Question 28: Arrange the following primary activities from oldest to newest.

- (A) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation
- (B) Nomadic Herding
- (C) Hunting and Gathering
- (D) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Hunting and Gathering is the oldest primary activity, followed by Nomadic Herding, Primitive Subsistence Agriculture, and finally Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation, which is the newest form of agriculture.

Quick Tip

The shift from Hunting and Gathering to settled agricultural practices marked a significant step in human civilization.

Question 29: Arrange the following sea ports from south to north direction.

- (A) Colon

- (B) San Francisco
- (C) Callao
- (D) Valparaiso

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: From south to north, the correct order is: Valparaiso (Chile), Callao (Peru), Colon (Panama), and San Francisco (USA).

Quick Tip

Valparaiso and Callao are key South American ports, while Colon and San Francisco are located further north in Panama and the United States.

Question 30: Arrange the following states in descending order as per their total population in 2011.

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Solution: As per the 2011 Census, Uttar Pradesh had the highest population, followed by Maharashtra, Bihar, and West Bengal.

Quick Tip

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India, followed by Maharashtra, Bihar, and West Bengal.

Question 31: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Railway Zone)	List-II (Headquarter)
(A) South Central	(I) Bilaspur
(B) South Eastern	(II) Hubli
(C) South East Central	(III) Kolkata
(D) South Western	(IV) Secunderabad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct matches are: South Central: Secunderabad

South Eastern: Kolkata

South East Central: Bilaspur

South Western: Hubli.

Quick Tip

Indian Railways is divided into different zones, each with its own headquarter located in a specific city.

Question 32: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Stage of Demographic Transition)	List-II (Country/Tribe)
(A) High Fluctuating Stage	(I) Rainforest tribes
(B) Early Expanding Stage	(II) Angola
(C) Low Fluctuating Stage	(III) India
(D) Late Expanding Stage	(IV) Japan

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

Solution: The stages of demographic transition are linked to different countries or tribes:

High Fluctuating Stage: Rainforest tribes

Early Expanding Stage: Angola

Low Fluctuating Stage: Japan

Late Expanding Stage: India.

Quick Tip

Countries or regions are at different stages of demographic transition, reflecting changes in birth rates and death rates over time.

Question 33: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Primary Activity)	List-II (Region)
(A) Nomadic Herding	(I) Tundra Region of Eurasia
(B) Commercial Livestock Rearing	(II) Australia
(C) Jhuming	(III) North Western Europe
(D) Dairy Farming	(IV) North Eastern States of India

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

Solution: Nomadic Herding is common in the Tundra Region of Eurasia.

Commercial Livestock Rearing is practiced in Australia.

Jhuming (slash-and-burn agriculture) is found in the North Eastern States of India.

Dairy Farming is common in North Western Europe.

Quick Tip

Each primary activity is associated with specific regions based on climatic and geographical conditions suitable for the practice.

Question 34: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Type of Agriculture)	List-II (Major Crop)
(A) Plantation Agriculture	(II) Sugarcane
(B) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation	(I) Wheat
(C) Mediterranean	(IV) Citrus Fruits
(D) Truck Farming	(III) Vegetables

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Plantation Agriculture is associated with Sugarcane.

Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation is associated with Wheat.

Mediterranean Agriculture is known for Citrus Fruits.

Truck Farming involves the production of Vegetables.

Quick Tip

Each type of agriculture is associated with specific crops depending on climatic conditions and market needs.

Question 35: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Branch of Language Family)	List-II (Speech Area)
(A) Dardic	(II) Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Central Dravidian	(I) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Indo-Aryan	(III) West Bengal
(D) Mon-Khmer	(IV) Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Dardic languages are spoken in Jammu and Kashmir.

Central Dravidian languages are spoken in Andhra Pradesh.

Indo-Aryan languages are prevalent in West Bengal.

Mon-Khmer languages are found in Meghalaya.

Quick Tip

Different regions in India have distinct language families and linguistic diversity.

Question 36: Identify the correct statements about approaches in Geography.

- (A) Regional analysis was prevalent in Later Colonial period in Geography.
- (B) Areal differentiation was the prominent approach in the 1930s in Geography.
- (C) Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools took place in 1980s.
- (D) Post-Modernism in Geography was prevalent in 1990s.

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

Solution: Regional analysis was indeed a prevalent approach during the Later Colonial period in Geography.

Areal differentiation became a prominent approach in the 1930s.

While the emergence of humanistic, radical, and behavioural schools occurred during the 1970s, Post-Modernism in Geography was prominent in the 1990s.

Quick Tip

Geographical approaches evolved significantly, from regional analysis during the colonial period to Post-Modernism in the 1990s.

Question 37: Which of the following terms are synonymously used for shifting cultivation?

- (A) Fazendas
- (B) Ladang
- (C) Slash and burn agriculture
- (D) Milpa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution: Ladang, Slash and burn agriculture, and Milpa are terms synonymously used for shifting cultivation. Fazendas refers to large plantations in Brazil, which is not related to shifting cultivation.

Quick Tip

Shifting cultivation is known by different names around the world, such as Ladang in Southeast Asia and Milpa in Central America.

Question 38: Identify the correct statements with reference to water resources of India.

- (A) India accounts for 4 percent of the world's water resource.
- (B) Annual precipitation in India is about 4000 cubic km.
- (C) Total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1869 cubic km.
- (D) Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: India accounts for 4 percent of the world's water resource.

Annual precipitation in India is about 4000 cubic km.

Agriculture uses the most water resources, both from surface and groundwater sources. However, the total utilisable water resource is approximately 1123 cubic km, not 1869 cubic km.

Quick Tip

India, despite its large precipitation, faces water scarcity due to uneven distribution and high water usage in agriculture.

Question 39: Identify the correct statements about welfare approach of human development.

- (A) It looks at human beings as beneficiaries of all development activities.
- (B) It argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, and social amenities.
- (C) Its focus is on building human capabilities.
- (D) It considers government responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The welfare approach focuses on viewing human beings as beneficiaries of development activities.

It advocates for higher government expenditure on education, health, and social amenities.

It emphasizes the government's role in maximizing expenditure on welfare for improving human development levels. However, the focus on building human capabilities aligns more with the capability approach rather than the welfare approach.

Quick Tip

The welfare approach emphasizes government responsibility in enhancing human well-being by investing in social services such as education and healthcare.

Question 40: Identify the correct statements about WTO (World Trade Organisation).

- (A) It is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.
- (B) It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations.

(C) It helps the poor countries in promoting their trade activities and gives priority to environmental issues.

(D) It also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and other issues such as intellectual rights.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

(2) (B), (C) and (D) only

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.

It sets rules for the global trading system and helps resolve trade disputes between member nations.

It covers trade in services like telecommunication and banking, and addresses intellectual property rights. However, helping poor countries and giving priority to environmental issues is not its primary function.

Quick Tip

The WTO ensures that global trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible between its member nations.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are gen-

erally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.

Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement.

Question 41: Which of the following is NOT a factor for the establishment of clustered settlements?

- (1) Security
- (2) Defence
- (3) Scarcity of water resources
- (4) Remote jungles

Correct Answer: (4) Remote jungles

Solution: Remote jungles generally lead to dispersed settlements due to isolation, while factors like security, defence, and scarcity of water resources contribute to the establishment of clustered settlements.

Quick Tip

Clustered settlements often arise in areas where protection is needed or resources are limited, contrasting with remote regions that tend to foster isolation.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.

Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement.

Question 42: The tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement results in the formation of which one of the following types of rural settlement?

- (1) Nucleated
- (2) Semi-Clustered
- (3) Isolated
- (4) Dispersed

Correct Answer: (1) Nucleated

Solution: The tendency of clustering within a restricted area of dispersed settlements leads to the formation of nucleated settlements, where buildings are grouped together, creating a compact community.

Quick Tip

Nucleated settlements provide better accessibility and communal interaction, contrasting with isolated or dispersed settlements that spread out over larger areas.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.

Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement.

Question 43: Which one of the following is a factor for the establishment of dispersed settlement?

- (1) Extremely fragmented terrain
- (2) Industrialisation
- (3) Water resources
- (4) Security

Correct Answer: (1) Extremely fragmented terrain

Solution: Extremely fragmented terrain is a significant factor that leads to dispersed settlements, as it creates isolated pockets for habitation rather than allowing for compact, clustered communities.

Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements typically arise in challenging terrains where agricultural and living areas are spread out due to environmental constraints.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.

Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement.

Question 44: Which of the following statement is NOT correct with reference to features of clustered settlements?

- (1) Compact built-up area of houses.
- (2) Radial, linear and rectangular pattern are common.
- (3) It is generally found in hilly areas.
- (4) It is found in Nagaland.

Correct Answer: (3) It is generally found in hilly areas.

Solution: While clustered settlements can be found in various regions, they are not typically associated with hilly areas; rather, they are more common in fertile plains and regions where security and resources are prioritized.

Quick Tip

Clustered settlements are often strategically located for defense and resource efficiency, typically in plains or areas with good agricultural potential.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.

Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal

Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement.

Question 45: Dispersed settlements are found in

- (1) Meghalaya, Haryana and Punjab
- (2) Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (4) Kerala, Uttarakhand and Meghalaya

Correct Answer: (2) Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh

Solution: Dispersed settlements are typically found in regions with rugged terrain and fragmented land, which includes areas like Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements are often a response to environmental conditions that favor individual habitation away from compact communities, particularly in hilly or forested areas.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with

time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Question 46: All stages of demographic transition represent

- (1) demographic platforms
- (2) demographic dividend
- (3) population explosion
- (4) demographic cycle

Correct Answer: (4) demographic cycle

Solution: The stages of demographic transition are collectively known as the demographic cycle, reflecting the progression of population dynamics over time.

Quick Tip

Understanding the demographic cycle aids in predicting population trends and planning for future societal needs.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable

food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Question 47: With reference to demographic transition theory, which of the following is NOT correct?

- (1) It can describe and predict the future population of any area.
- (2) Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage.
- (3) The first stage has high fertility and high mortality.
- (4) Life expectancy is very high in the first stage.

Correct Answer: (4) Life expectancy is very high in the first stage.

Solution: In the first stage of demographic transition, life expectancy is very low due to high mortality rates from factors such as disease and poor nutrition, contradicting statement (4).

Quick Tip

Understanding the characteristics of each stage of demographic transition helps in grasping how societies evolve and adapt over time.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of

any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Question 48: Which of the following is a characteristic of the second stage of demographic transition?

- (1) Fertility declines with time.
- (2) Fertility remains constant.
- (3) Fertility remains low initially but increases later on.
- (4) Population is either stable or grows slowly.

Correct Answer: (1) Fertility declines with time.

Solution: In the second stage of demographic transition, while fertility remains high initially, it declines with time as improvements in health and sanitation reduce mortality rates, leading to a gap in population growth.

Quick Tip

Recognizing how fertility rates change across demographic transition stages is crucial for understanding population dynamics and planning for future societal needs.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Question 49: Which of the following statement is correct?

- (1) Human beings are extremely rigid and are unable to adjust their fertility.
- (2) The population is not stable and grows very fast in the last stage of demographic transition.
- (3) People deliberately do not control the family size in the last stage of demographic transition.
- (4) At present, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Correct Answer: (4) At present, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Solution: Statement (4) accurately reflects the current reality where various countries exhibit different characteristics and challenges at distinct stages of demographic transition.

Quick Tip

Understanding the diversity in demographic transition stages helps in tailoring policies and programs that address specific population dynamics effectively.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Question 50: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the last stage of demographic transition?

- (1) Low fertility
- (2) Low mortality.
- (3) High level of technology
- (4) Low level of urbanisation

Correct Answer: (4) Low level of urbanisation

Solution: The last stage of demographic transition typically features high levels of urbanisation, as populations become more urbanized due to better living conditions, economic opportunities, and improved infrastructure.

Quick Tip

Recognizing the traits of each demographic transition stage is vital for effective policy-making and resource allocation in rapidly changing societies.