

CUET 2024 Geography Set C Question Paper with Solution

1. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

This question requires matching geographical locations (stations) with the transcontinental railways they are associated with. Let's analyze each pairing:

- **(A) Chita:** Chita is a city in Russia, and the Trans-Siberian Railway runs through Russia. Therefore, (A) matches with (III).
- **(B) Winnipeg:** Winnipeg is a city in Canada, and the Trans-Canadian Railway traverses Canada. Therefore, (B) matches with (IV).
- **(C) Broken Hill:** Broken Hill is a city in Australia, and the Australian Trans-Continental Railway operates in Australia. Therefore, (C) matches with (I).
- **(D) Chicago:** Chicago is a major city on the Union Pacific Railway's route in the United States. Therefore, (D) matches with (II).

The correct matching is (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

To solve matching questions, identify the key characteristics of each item in both lists. Use geographical knowledge and understanding of major transportation routes.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

To arrange the agricultural regions from the equator to the pole, we need to consider their geographical locations. Regions closer to the equator will be listed first, and those closer to the poles will be listed last.

- **(D) Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia:** Indonesia is located near the equator.
- **(C) Tea plantations of north-east India:** Northeast India is at a higher latitude than Indonesia but still relatively close to the equator.
- **(A) Commercial grain farming in the Prairies:** The prairies of North America are at a much higher latitude than both Indonesia and Northeast India.
- **(B) Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos:** Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos occurs at very high latitudes near the Arctic Circle (pole).

Thus, the correct order from the equator to the pole is (D), (C), (A), (B).

Quick Tip

Remember to consider the geographical latitude of each agricultural region when ordering them from the equator to the pole. The equator is at 0° latitude, and the poles are at 90° North and 90° South.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The demographic transition model describes the shift in population growth patterns as societies develop. Let's analyze the options in the context of the model's stages:

1. **(A) Population growth is slow due to high birth and high death rate:** This describes the pre-transitional stage, where both birth and death rates are high, resulting in slow population growth.
2. **(B) Fertility remains high, but mortality declines at a faster pace:** This represents the early transitional stage, characterized by decreasing death rates due to improvements in healthcare and sanitation, while birth rates remain high, leading to rapid population growth.
3. **(C) Fertility declines at a faster pace, but mortality declines gradually:** This is the late transitional stage, where birth rates start to decline due to factors like increased access to education and family planning, while death rates continue to decrease at a slower pace.
4. **(D) Population growth is slow due to low birth and low death rate:** This describes the post-transitional stage, where both birth and death rates are low, resulting in slow population growth.

Therefore, the correct order reflecting the stages of the demographic transition model is (A), (B), (C), (D).

Quick Tip

Understanding the stages of the demographic transition model—pre-transitional, early transitional, late transitional, and post-transitional—is key to answering this type of question. Focus on the trends in birth and death rates in each stage.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution:

To arrange the copper mines from North to South, we need to consider their geographical locations in Rajasthan, India. Khetri is the northernmost, followed by Alwar, then Bhilwara, and finally Udaipur in the south. Therefore, the correct order is (C), (A), (B), (D).

Quick Tip

Use geographical knowledge to arrange locations in a specific direction (North to South, East to West, etc.). Refer to a map if necessary.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Arranging the agricultural developments chronologically requires understanding their historical implementation in India:

1. **(C) Intensive Agricultural District Programme:** This program was implemented earlier than the Green Revolution, focusing on improving agricultural practices in specific districts.
2. **(A) Green Revolution:** The Green Revolution, marked by the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds and improved agricultural technologies, occurred later than the Intensive Agricultural District Programme.
3. **(B) Agro-Climatic Planning:** Agro-climatic planning came after the Green Revolution, focusing on regional-specific agricultural strategies based on climate and soil conditions.
4. **(D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:** This is the most recent initiative, promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

Therefore, the correct chronological order is (C), (A), (B), (D).

Quick Tip

For chronological ordering, establish the relative timelines of events based on historical context.

6. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

This question involves matching energy types with their key locations in India. Let's analyze each pair:

(A) Nuclear energy: Tarapur (III) is a significant location for nuclear power plants in India.

(B) Wind energy: Gujarat and Rajasthan (I) are known for their substantial wind energy generation capacity.

(C) Tidal energy: The West Coast of India (II) has potential for tidal energy harnessing due to its coastline.

(D) Geothermal energy: Manikaran (IV) is a notable location in Himachal Pradesh known for its geothermal energy resources.

Therefore, the correct matching is (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV).

Quick Tip

For matching questions involving geographical locations and resources, rely on your knowledge of geography and resource distribution.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Let's evaluate each statement:

(A) This statement is incorrect. Not all degraded lands become wasteland; some can be rehabilitated.

(B) This statement is correct. Degraded land doesn't automatically become wasteland; however, mismanagement can lead to this.

(C) This statement is correct. Land degradation represents a decline in land productivity, which can be temporary or permanent.

(D) This statement is correct. Waterlogged, marshy, and gullied lands are all forms of degraded land.

Therefore, only statements (B), (C), and (D) are correct.

Quick Tip

Carefully analyze each statement individually to determine its accuracy concerning the definition and characteristics of land degradation.

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

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

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

Solution:

Statement (4) is incorrect. While the Rhine waterway connects industrial areas in Switzerland, France, and Germany, it does *not* extend to Russia.

Quick Tip

When identifying incorrect statements, focus on factual accuracy and geographical knowledge.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Based on the 2011 Census of India, the descending order of population density for these states is: West Bengal (A), Kerala (C), Uttar Pradesh (B), and Tamil Nadu (D).

Quick Tip

For questions requiring ordering based on numerical data (like population density), refer to reliable sources for the required data.

10. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

This question requires matching types of towns with example towns in India. Let's examine each match:

- (A) Industrial: Modinagar (IV) has a significant industrial presence.
 - (B) Commercial: Satna (III) is known for its commercial activities.
 - (C) Transport: Katni (II) is strategically located and acts as a transportation hub.
 - (D) Garrison: Mhow (I) has historically served as a garrison town.
- Therefore, the correct matching is (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Quick Tip

When matching items, ensure you understand the defining characteristics of each item in both lists. For this type of question, good geographical knowledge is crucial.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Let's analyze each statement to determine its accuracy concerning the characteristics of a metropolis:

(A) This statement is correct. A metropolis is typically a central hub for various activities within its region.

(B) This statement is correct. Metropolises often function as centers for administration, commerce, and industry.

(C) This statement is incorrect. Metropolises typically serve a large hinterland, meaning a surrounding area that depends on the metropolis for goods, services, and other functions. A small hinterland would contradict the definition of a metropolis.

(D) This statement is correct. A defining feature of a metropolis is its significant size and population density.

Therefore, only statements (A), (B), and (D) accurately describe a metropolis.

Quick Tip

Understand the defining characteristics of a metropolis, including its size, function as a central hub, and its influence over a large surrounding area (hinterland).

12. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches are:

- **(A) Quaternary – (IV) Research scientist:** Quaternary activities involve knowledge-based roles, such as research and development.
- **(B) Secondary – (I) Manufacturing:** Secondary activities include the processing of raw materials into finished goods.
- **(C) Tertiary – (III) Taxi services:** Tertiary activities involve providing services like transportation, retail, and hospitality.
- **(D) Primary – (II) Mining:** Primary activities are directly associated with natural resources, such as agriculture, mining, and fishing.

Quick Tip

Economic activities are categorized into primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors based on their role in the production and service cycle. Understanding these categories aids in matching examples accurately.

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

- (A) Digboi is an example of market-based oil refinery.
- (B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.

- (C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India.
(D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: (A) Digboi is not market-based but is one of the oldest oil refineries in India. (B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is indeed located in Andhra Pradesh. (C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is correctly located in north-east India (Assam). (D) Bina Oil Refinery is correctly located in Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

For such factual questions, it is recommended to refer to authentic and updated sources like government publications or industry reports.

14. 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:

- (A) Atal Tunnel indeed passes through the Pir Panjal Range, located in the Himalayas.
(B) The claim that 80% of Indian Railway track is of metre gauge is incorrect. Most of the Indian Railways operates on broad gauge tracks.
(C) The Inland Waterways Authority of India was established in 1986, making this statement correct.
(D) The Konkan Railway connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka, not from Karnataka to Kerala. Thus, this statement is incorrect.

Quick Tip

For such factual questions, it is crucial to refer to reliable sources like official railway documents, government websites, and authentic geography references.

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

Cottage industry is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or for sale in local (village) markets. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally. Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuff, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes and figurines of wood from the forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather, pottery and bricks from clays and stones. Goldsmiths make jewellery of gold, silver and bronze. Some artefacts and crafts are made out of bamboo and wood obtained locally from the forests. Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw materials, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population. Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, Northeastern USA and Europe. Now it has diffused almost all over the world.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option:

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

Answer: (3) production techniques

Solution:

Small-scale manufacturing typically relies on relatively modern production techniques and uses semi-skilled labor. On the other hand, cottage manufacturing involves traditional methods and manual labor, often conducted in homes. The key distinguishing factor here is the difference in *production techniques*.

Quick Tip

Understand the basic characteristics of different industries (like small-scale and cottage) to identify key differentiators in questions like this.

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

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

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

Solution:

Small-scale manufacturing involves the use of small machinery and semi-skilled labor to produce goods on a smaller scale. It is generally carried out in industrial or small factory setups, not homes. Artisans producing goods with family assistance is a feature of *cottage industry*, not small-scale manufacturing. Therefore, option (3) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between small-scale manufacturing and cottage industry characteristics for clarity in similar questions.

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

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

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

Solution:

Cottage industries typically involve the production of goods using traditional methods, often within the home. These products are often handcrafted and may be used directly by the family producing them, thus fulfilling local or domestic needs. The use of advanced technology, specialized workers, and mass production are not features of cottage industries, as they rely on simple tools and traditional skills.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries are often associated with traditional, small-scale, and localized production methods, distinct from modern manufacturing setups.

18. Large scale manufacturing is *not* _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct option:

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

Answer: (4) labour intensive

Solution:

Large-scale manufacturing involves mass production using advanced machinery, significant capital investment, and high energy usage. It is typically technology-intensive and relies more on automation than human labor, making it *not* labor-intensive. Labor-intensive processes are characteristic of traditional or small-scale setups rather than large-scale manufacturing.

Quick Tip

Understand that large-scale manufacturing relies on economies of scale, advanced technologies, and mechanization, reducing dependency on manual labor.

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

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

Answer: (3) Car

Solution:

Cottage industries involve the production of goods using traditional techniques, typically handcrafted within homes or small workshops. Products such as mats, shoes, and baskets are common outputs of cottage industries due to their simplicity and reliance on manual skills. On the other hand, a car is a product of large-scale, capital-intensive manufacturing, requiring advanced machinery and technology.

Quick Tip

Cottage industries focus on handmade, small-scale goods, contrasting with industrial manufacturing that produces complex and large-scale items like cars.

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

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

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

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

Answer: (3) Northernmost

Solution:

Petlawad block is situated in the Northernmost part of the Jhabua district. This geographical location is recognized based on administrative records and local mapping of the

district.

Quick Tip

To answer location-based questions, ensure familiarity with regional geography and official district mapping.

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

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

Answer: (1) Bhils

Solution:

The Bhils are the predominant tribal community in Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh. This region is known for its significant tribal population, with the Bhils contributing substantially to the cultural and social identity of the district.

Quick Tip

Tribal demography varies regionally; understanding regional tribes and their distribution is crucial for geography-related questions.

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

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

Answer: (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture

Solution:

The Watershed Management Programmes in Jhabua were funded by the Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture. These programmes aim to conserve water, promote sustainable agriculture, and improve the livelihoods of rural populations.

Quick Tip

Watershed management is a multidisciplinary initiative often spearheaded by ministries related to rural development and agriculture.

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

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

Answer: (3) Open grazing

Solution:

The Bhils actively participated in revitalizing Common Property Resources by implementing measures like planting fodder grass, planting trees, and adopting social fencing. However, open grazing is counterproductive to resource revitalization as it leads to over-grazing and depletion of vegetation.

Quick Tip

Conservation and resource management techniques often emphasize sustainable practices like afforestation and controlled grazing.

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

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

Answer: (4) Westernmost

Solution:

Jhabua district falls within the westernmost agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh. This classification is based on its geographical location and climatic conditions which influence agricultural practices.

Quick Tip

Agro-climatic zones help in understanding the agricultural potential and climate suitability of a region.

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

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

Answer: (2) Blache

Solution:

Paul Vidal de la Blache, a prominent French geographer, defined Human Geography as the synthesis of physical laws and the relationship between humans and their environment. His perspective focused on the harmonious interactions between humans and nature.

Quick Tip

For questions related to definitions in Human Geography, associating concepts with key geographers will help in accurate identification.

26. “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.

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

Answer: (2) Environmental Determinism

Solution:

Environmental Determinism emphasizes the idea that human behavior and activities are primarily influenced by the physical environment. This perspective views nature as the dominant factor shaping human culture and lifestyle.

Quick Tip

Understand the key principles of geographical approaches like determinism and possibilism to differentiate between them effectively.

27. Which of the following geographers described the ‘state/country’ as a

‘living organism’?

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

Answer: (2) German

Solution:

German geographers like Friedrich Ratzel compared the state to a ‘living organism’ that grows, expands, and evolves. This concept is foundational to geopolitical theories such as the organic theory of the state.

Quick Tip

Linking geopolitical theories to their proponents can simplify questions on political geography.

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

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

Answer: (1) Australia

Solution:

A triangular-shaped age-sex pyramid is characteristic of developing countries with high birth and death rates. Australia, being a developed country with low birth and death rates, has a more columnar or rectangular-shaped age-sex pyramid, indicating an aging population.

Quick Tip

Analyzing the demographic transition model helps understand variations in population pyramids globally.

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

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

(4) Welfare approach

Answer: (1) Basic needs approach

Solution:

The International Labour Organization (ILO) proposed the Basic Needs Approach, which emphasizes fulfilling essential needs such as food, shelter, and education as the foundation for development. This approach shifted focus from economic growth to the well-being of individuals.

Quick Tip

Remember that the Basic Needs Approach links human welfare to fulfilling essential requirements rather than economic metrics.

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

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

Answer: (2) Affordability

Solution:

The pillars of Human Development are Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, and Empowerment. These pillars focus on providing equal opportunities, ensuring sustainability, enhancing capabilities, and empowering individuals. Affordability, while important, is not categorized as a foundational pillar.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key frameworks and concepts in Human Development to identify the correct pillars and approaches.

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

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

Answer: (2) New Zealand

Solution:

New Zealand has developed an advanced infrastructure for transporting milk from farms to factories via pipelines in certain regions. This method ensures efficiency and reduces transportation costs compared to traditional methods. It is a unique innovation predominantly implemented in developed countries with large dairy industries.

Quick Tip

Innovative agricultural practices are often tied to technological advancements and infrastructure in developed nations.

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

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

Answer: (4) Circular pattern

Solution:

Settlements around a lake typically develop in a circular pattern to maximize access to water resources for domestic, agricultural, and other uses. This layout also facilitates trade and transportation around the lake, making it a preferred settlement type in such geographical settings.

Quick Tip

Settlement patterns are influenced by geographical features and the availability of resources like water and fertile land.

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

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

Answer: (2) Availability of regular work

Solution:

Push factors are conditions that drive people to leave their place of residence, such as overpopulation, lack of infrastructure, or conflicts. The availability of regular work is a *pull factor*, attracting people to migrate to areas offering better employment opportunities. Hence, it does not act as a push factor for migration.

Quick Tip

Push factors force migration, while pull factors attract migrants. Knowing the distinction helps in understanding migration dynamics.

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

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

Answer: (4) UNDP in 1990

Solution:

The first Human Development Report was published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990. It introduced the Human Development Index (HDI), emphasizing that people and their opportunities should be the focus of development.

Quick Tip

The Human Development Report highlights human well-being over mere economic growth as a measure of progress.

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

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

Answer: (4) Sikkim

Solution:

According to the 2011 Census of India, Sikkim had the lowest population among Indian states, with only about 610,000 residents. Its geographical constraints and limited resources contribute to its low population density.

Quick Tip

Refer to census data for accurate information on population distribution and rankings.

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

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

Answer: (3) Rajasthan

Solution:

Rajasthan recorded the highest population growth rate among the given options during the 2001–2011 decade, largely due to higher birth rates and improving healthcare reducing mortality rates.

Quick Tip

Population growth rates depend on factors like fertility, mortality, and migration patterns.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

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

Answer: (1) Hamleted

Solution:

A Dhani refers to a small, scattered settlement, typically found in arid regions like Rajasthan. Such settlements are characterized by houses hamleted over a large area, often near agricultural fields or water sources.

Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements are common in regions with scarce resources, promoting individual land use.

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

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

(4) Mhow

Answer: (1) Rohtak

Solution:

After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc., and industrial centres, such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

Quick Tip

Satellite towns are planned to support urban growth and reduce congestion in major cities.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

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

Answer: (1) Madurai

Solution:

Madurai, located in Tamil Nadu, is one of the oldest cities in India with a history dating back over 2,500 years. Known for the Meenakshi Temple and its cultural heritage, it stands as a significant example of ancient towns in India. Other cities like Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Delhi are historically important but developed later in comparison to Madurai.

Quick Tip

Ancient towns are recognized by their rich historical and cultural significance, often tracing back thousands of years.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) tribes which are found in the north-eastern part of India
- (2) types of folk dance
- (3) names of rice crops

(4) types of cotton crop

Answer: (3) names of rice crops

Solution:

‘Boro’, ‘Aman’, and ‘Aus’ are names of rice crops grown in India, particularly in the eastern and north-eastern states like West Bengal and Assam. These terms refer to different seasons and conditions under which rice is cultivated:

- **Boro:** Grown during the winter season.
- **Aman:** Planted during the monsoon season.
- **Aus:** Grown in early summer before the monsoon.

They are important for the agricultural cycle in rice-producing regions.

Quick Tip

Understanding the regional and seasonal classifications of crops helps in answering agriculture-related questions effectively.

41. Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 1929
- (2) 1931
- (3) 1932
- (4) 1942

Answer: (3) 1932

Solution:

The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant, located in Tamil Nadu, was established in 1932. It is one of the oldest hydroelectric projects in India and continues to play an essential role in generating electricity for the region.

Quick Tip

Hydroelectric plants are milestones in the history of energy infrastructure; knowing their establishment years highlights their significance.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 4,000
- (2) 1,969

- (3) 1,869
- (4) 1,122

Answer: (4) 1,122

Solution:

India's total utilizable water resources are estimated to be approximately 1,122 cubic kilometers. This includes surface water and groundwater resources available for various purposes such as irrigation, drinking, and industrial use.

Quick Tip

Data on natural resources, such as water, is critical for understanding sustainable development and resource management.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

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

Answer: (3) 1923

Solution:

The first radio programme in India was broadcast in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. It marked the beginning of broadcasting in India, which later developed into a significant medium of mass communication.

Quick Tip

Events like the first radio broadcast signify milestones in India's communication and media history.

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

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

Answer: (4) Visakhapatnam port

Solution:

Visakhapatnam port, located in Andhra Pradesh, is a natural land-locked harbour, pro-

tected by the Eastern Ghats and other natural features. It is one of the most important ports in India for trade and shipping.

Quick Tip

Land-locked harbours are naturally protected from the sea, making them ideal for shipping and trade.

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

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

Answer: (3) Kolkata port

Solution:

The Kolkata port, situated on the Hooghly River, faces significant challenges due to silt accumulation. Regular dredging is required to maintain its navigability for ships. This problem arises due to the river's high sediment load and tidal action.

Quick Tip

Ports located on river systems often face silt accumulation problems due to natural sedimentation processes.

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

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

Answer: (2) Vienna

Solution:

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is headquartered in Vienna, Austria. This location facilitates international diplomatic interactions, as Austria is a neutral country and a hub for many international organizations.

Quick Tip

OPEC headquarters in Vienna symbolizes its central role in coordinating petroleum policies among member countries.

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

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

Answer: (1) 1995

Solution:

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was transformed into the World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995. This transformation aimed to create a more structured and legally binding framework for international trade, covering goods, services, and intellectual property.

Quick Tip

The WTO replaced GATT in 1995, marking a shift from provisional trade rules to a permanent global trade organization.

48. Canberra was planned by _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

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

Answer: (2) Walter Burley Griffin

Solution:

Canberra, the capital city of Australia, was designed by Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect. His design was selected in 1912 following an international competition. Griffin's vision for Canberra incorporated garden city principles, featuring wide roads, green spaces, and symmetrical layouts.

Quick Tip

Architectural competitions have historically played a crucial role in urban planning, with many modern cities reflecting winning designs.

49. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches are:

- (A) Areal Differentiation – (I) Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different. This approach emphasizes the study of regions and their uniqueness.
- (B) Spatial Organisation – (II) Application of quantitative techniques in Geography. This is associated with spatial analysis and the use of quantitative methods to study patterns.
- (C) Behavioural School – (III) Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography. It focuses on the role of human behavior in shaping geographical phenomena.
- (D) Post-modernism – (IV) Focus on local context. Post-modernism in Geography rejects universal theories and emphasizes localized and context-specific studies.

Quick Tip

When matching lists in Human Geography, understanding the key principles of each approach ensures accurate associations.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct statements describing intensive subsistence agriculture with wet paddy cultivation are:

- **(A)** Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population: This is a defining feature of intensive subsistence agriculture, particularly in densely populated regions like South and Southeast Asia.
- **(B)** Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land: Family labour is crucial for small-scale farming, maximizing land use for cultivation.
- **(C)** Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil: Organic manure like farm yard manure is a common input to sustain soil productivity in such agricultural systems.
- **(D)** The yield per unit area is low, but productivity per labour is high: This statement is incorrect because intensive subsistence agriculture is characterized by high yield per unit area due to intensive farming practices, but the productivity per labour may not necessarily be high.

Quick Tip

Intensive subsistence agriculture is marked by high inputs of labour and organic fertilizers, and its features are influenced by high population densities.