

CUET UG 2024 Geography Question Paper SET A
with Solutions

Total Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be Attempted : 40
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1: Which of the following is a land-locked harbour?

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

Correct answer: (3) Haldia port.

Solution : The correct answer is (3) Haldia port. Haldia is a riverine port, meaning it is situated inland and relies on river routes for access, making it land-locked as it is not directly connected to the sea.

 Quick Tip

A land-locked harbour is typically enclosed by land and depends on a river or canal for sea access, unlike coastal ports.

2: Which of the following ports is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation?

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

Correct answer: (3) Kolkata port.

Solution : The correct answer is (3) Kolkata port. Due to its location on the Hooghly river, Kolkata port frequently faces silt accumulation, requiring regular dredging to maintain navigability.

 Quick Tip

Riverine ports often deal with silt deposition from upstream river flow, affecting navigation and port operations.

3: Where is the headquarters of the 'Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC)?

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

Correct answer: (2) Vienna.

Solution : The correct answer is (2) Vienna. Since 1965, OPEC's headquarters have been located in Vienna, Austria, making it a key location for global oil-related discussions.

 Quick Tip

Associating key organizations with their headquarters helps in memorizing important international bodies.

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

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

Correct answer: (1) 1995.

Solution : The correct answer is (1) 1995. The GATT was replaced by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995 following the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, marking a significant shift in international trade regulation.

 Quick Tip

The transformation from GATT to WTO aimed to create a more formalized and comprehensive approach to global trade.

5: Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in .

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

Correct answer: (2) 1931.

Solution : The correct answer is (2) 1931. The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant, situated in Tamil Nadu, was commissioned in 1931 and is one of India's earliest hydroelectric

projects.

 Quick Tip

Remembering key dates for major infrastructure projects can help contextualize historical developments in energy sectors.

6: The total utilisable water resources in India is about cubic km.

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

Correct answer: (2) 1,969 cubic km.

Solution : The total utilisable water resources in India are estimated to be around 1,969 cubic kilometers, encompassing both surface water and groundwater resources.

 Quick Tip

Knowing resource quantities is essential for understanding national resource management strategies in competitive exams.

7: The first radio programme was broadcast in India in .

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

Correct answer: (3) 1923.

Solution : The first radio broadcast in India took place in 1923, initiated by the Radio Club of Bombay, marking the beginning of public radio transmission in the country.

 Quick Tip

Historical milestones in communication, such as the first radio broadcasts, are often asked in competitive exams.

8: Canberra was planned by:

- (1) Walter Burley Griffin
- (2) Edwin Lutyens

- (3) Le Corbusier
- (4) Charles Correa

Correct answer: (1) Walter Burley Griffin.

Solution : The correct answer is (1) Walter Burley Griffin. Canberra, the capital city of Australia, was designed by American architect Walter Burley Griffin after winning an international design competition in 1912.

 Quick Tip

Canberra's design reflects principles of the garden city movement, emphasizing open spaces and planned layouts.

9: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Approaches in Human Geography):

- (A) Areal Differentiation
- (B) Spatial Organisation
- (C) Behavioural School
- (D) Post-modernism

List-II (Broad features):

- (I) Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different
- (II) Application of quantitative techniques in Geography
- (III) Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography
- (IV) Focus on local context

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct answer: (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (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 studying regions' unique characteristics and differences.

- (B) Spatial Organisation - (III) Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography. Spatial organisation focuses on the structure and arrangement of geographic phenomena, often involving quantitative techniques.

- (C) Behavioural School - (II) Application of quantitative techniques in Geography. This

school of thought critiques the purely quantitative revolution and its limitations, focusing instead on human behavior and perceptions.

- (D) Post-modernism - (IV) Focus on local context. Post-modernism in geography stresses the importance of local contexts, rejecting universalizing theories.

 Quick Tip

Matching approaches with their broad features requires understanding of historical and philosophical shifts within geographic thought.

10. 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

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

Solution: In intensive subsistence agriculture, particularly in wet paddy cultivation, land holdings are generally very small due to the high population density. Family labor is commonly used, leading to intensive land use. Organic fertilizers like farmyard manure are applied to maintain soil fertility. Statement (D) is incorrect as the yield per unit area is usually high, but the productivity per labor is relatively lower.

 Quick Tip

In intensive subsistence agriculture, understanding key practices and outcomes highlights how high population density impacts land and labor usage.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct order from the equator to the pole would be: - Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia (near the equator), - Tea plantations of north-east India, - Commercial grain farming in the Prairies, - Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos (closer to the poles). Visualizing regions geographically aids in correct arrangement.

 Quick Tip

Arranging regions by latitude provides insights into climatic influence on agricultural practices and lifestyle adaptations.

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

(A) Population growth is slow due to high birth and high death rate.

(B) Fertility remains high, but mortality declines at a faster pace.

(C) Fertility declines at a faster pace, but mortality declines gradually.

(D) Population growth is slow due to low birth and low death rate.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The demographic transition model follows this sequence:

Stage 1: High birth and high death rates, resulting in slow population growth.

Stage 2: Mortality begins to decline rapidly, while fertility remains high, leading to a rapid population increase.

Stage 3: Fertility declines faster, while mortality continues to decline, resulting in a slower population growth rate.

Stage 4: Both birth and death rates are low, resulting in stable or slow population growth.

 Quick Tip

The demographic transition model helps in understanding population growth patterns and shifts as societies evolve.

13. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Station)

- (A) Chita
- (B) Winnipeg
- (C) Broken Hill
- (D) Chicago

List-II (Trans-Continental Railway)

- (I) Australian Trans-Continental Railway
- (II) Union Pacific Railway
- (III) Trans-Siberian Railway
- (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)

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

Solution: The correct matches are: - (A) Chita corresponds to the Trans-Siberian Railway (III). - (B) Winnipeg corresponds to the Trans-Canadian Railway (IV). - (C) Broken Hill corresponds to the Australian Trans-Continental Railway (I). - (D) Chicago corresponds to the Union Pacific Railway (II).

💡 Quick Tip

Knowing key trans-continental railways and their associated stations aids in understanding global connectivity and trade routes.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct North to South arrangement of these copper mines is: - Khetri (North) - Bhilwara - Alwar - Udaipur (South)

💡 Quick Tip

Arranging geographic features or locations by latitude helps visualize spatial orientation and regional distribution.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct chronological order of agricultural development initiatives in India is:

- (C) Intensive Agricultural District Programme: Initiated in the 1960s to enhance agricultural productivity in selected districts.
- (A) Green Revolution: Began in the mid-1960s and focused on high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation to boost crop production.
- (B) Agro-Climatic Planning: Introduced later to tailor agricultural practices to specific climatic regions for optimized output.
- (D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture: A recent initiative emphasizing sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the chronological progression of agricultural policies helps in grasping India's evolving approach to food security and sustainability.

16. Match List-I with List-II:**List-I (Energy Type)**

- (A) Nuclear energy
- (B) Wind energy
- (C) Tidal energy
- (D) Geothermal energy

List-II (Key Locations/Regions)

- (I) Gujarat and Rajasthan
- (II) West Coast of India
- (III) Tarapur
- (IV) Manikaran

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Solution: - (A) Nuclear energy is represented by Tarapur, one of the oldest and significant nuclear power stations in India. - (B) Wind energy is prominent along the West Coast of India, which has favorable conditions for wind power generation. - (C) Tidal energy potential is recognized in regions like Gujarat and Rajasthan due to their coastal features and tidal flows. - (D) Geothermal energy is represented by Manikaran, known for its geothermal springs and energy projects.

 Quick Tip

Matching energy types with their key locations can help in understanding India's diverse energy resources and geographical suitability.

17. 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 processes of development may lead to their conversion to wasteland.
- (C) Land degradation is a permanent or temporary decline in the productive capacity of the land.
- (D) Waterlogged, marshy areas and gullied lands are different types of degraded lands.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Statement (A) is incorrect because not all degraded lands are wastelands; some degraded lands can be rehabilitated or put to productive use. Statement (B) correctly explains that development processes may convert degraded land into wasteland if left unchecked. Statement (C) accurately defines land degradation as a decline in land productivity, which may be temporary or permanent. Statement (D) correctly categorizes waterlogged, marshy, and gullied lands as forms of degraded land.

 Quick Tip

Different types of land degradation, such as waterlogging and erosion, have unique characteristics and implications for productivity and environmental management.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (D)

Solution: The incorrect statement is (D) because the Rhine does not connect the industrial areas of Russia. It connects Switzerland, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

 Quick Tip

For waterway-related questions, focus on the countries or regions connected by the waterway to identify errors.

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

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

Solution: Based on the Census of 2011, the population density in descending order is:
- West Bengal (A) has the highest population density. - Followed by Kerala (C). - Then Uttar Pradesh (B). - Lastly, Tamil Nadu (D).

💡 Quick Tip

Population density questions often come with data; it's helpful to memorize the top states in terms of density.

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

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

Solution: - Industrial towns: Katni (II) is known for its cement and lime industries. - Commercial towns: Mhow (I) has a historical significance and commercial importance. - Transport towns: Modinagar (IV) has been developed as a significant transportation hub. - Garrison towns: Satna (III) is known for its military presence.

💡 Quick Tip

For match-the-following questions on towns and their types, it's helpful to associate the town with its key function, such as industry, transport, or military significance.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Metropolises are large cities or urban areas that often serve as the chief center of activity for various sectors, including administration, commerce, and industry. They have significant economic, political, and social importance and typically accommodate a vast population. Statement (C) is incorrect as metropolises usually serve large hinterlands, not small ones.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the characteristics and functions of metropolises is key to distinguishing them from smaller urban settlements.

22. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Economic Activity)

- (A) Quaternary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Primary

List-II (Example)

- (I) Manufacturing
- (II) Mining
- (III) Taxi services
- (IV) Research scientist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: - (A) Quaternary activities involve research and development; thus, it is best represented by a research scientist (IV). - (B) Secondary activities involve processing raw materials into finished goods, as seen in manufacturing (I). - (C) Tertiary activities include services such as transportation, represented by taxi services (III). - (D) Primary activities involve extraction and harvesting of natural resources, such as mining (II).

 Quick Tip

Understanding economic activities by sector helps to identify their roles in the economy, from primary extraction to quaternary research and services.

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

- (A) Digboi is an example of market-based oil refinery.
- (B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.
- (C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India.
- (D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: - Digboi is one of the oldest oil refineries in India, located in Assam, and serves as an example of a market-based refinery (Statement A). - Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in the northeast region of India, specifically in Assam (Statement C). - Bina Oil Refinery is situated in Madhya Pradesh (Statement D). - Statement (B) is less relevant for this grouping as Tatipaka Oil Refinery, though located in Andhra Pradesh, is relatively small.

 Quick Tip

Remembering the location and significance of major oil refineries helps in quickly identifying the correct statements.

24. Identify from the following, the correct statements about transportation in India.

- (A) Atal Tunnel passes through the Pir Panjal Range.
- (B) About 80% of 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

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

Solution: - The Atal Tunnel passes through the Pir Panjal Range, enhancing connectivity in the region (Statement A). - Statement (B) is incorrect since the majority of Indian railway tracks use broad gauge, not metre gauge. - The Inland Waterways Authority was indeed established in 1986 (Statement C). - Statement (D) is incorrect as the Konkan Railway connects Roha in Maharashtra, not Karnataka.

 Quick Tip

Focus on key transport infrastructure projects and their specific routes or operational details for clarity in such questions.

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.

25. The small-scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of:

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

Correct Answer: (3) production techniques.

Solution: Small-scale and cottage industries are primarily distinguished by their production techniques, with cottage industries often using traditional methods in home-based settings.

 Quick Tip

Production techniques are a key factor differentiating various manufacturing types, especially between cottage and small-scale setups.

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

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

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

Solution: Small-scale manufacturing typically utilizes workshops or small factories rather than home-based production, which is characteristic of cottage industries.

 Quick Tip

Differentiate between cottage industries (home-based) and small-scale manufacturing (workshops/factories) to correctly identify their features.

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

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

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

Solution: Cottage industries often create goods for local or household use, using simple methods and tools.

 Quick Tip

Cottage industries primarily cater to local consumption and utilize traditional tools and processes.

28. Large-scale manufacturing is not:

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

Correct Answer: (4) labour-intensive.

Solution: Large-scale manufacturing is more reliant on capital, energy, and technology, and less so on manual labour.

 Quick Tip

Large-scale manufacturing focuses on automation and efficiency, reducing the dependency on labour.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Car.

Solution: Cottage industries specialize in small, simple goods and are not equipped for complex, large-scale manufacturing such as cars.

 Quick Tip

Cottage industries produce everyday items using traditional methods, not sophisticated manufactured goods.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Northernmost.

Solution: The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district according to the passage.

 Quick Tip

Focus on geographical terms and orientations mentioned in passages for clarity in location-based questions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Bhils.

Solution: The Bhils are the dominant tribal community in Jhabua district as mentioned in the passage.

 Quick Tip

Pay close attention to specific community mentions in passages as they can be a focus for questions.

32. The Watershed Management Programmes, which have been successfully implemented in Jhabua were funded by . (1) Ministry of Tourism

- (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture
- (3) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

(4) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Correct Answer: (2) Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.

Solution: According to the passage, the Watershed Management Programmes were funded by the Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.

 Quick Tip

Watch for specific references to government ministries in passages, as they are frequently questioned.

33. 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

Correct Answer: (3) Open grazing.

Solution: Bhils adopted stall feeding for cattle instead of open grazing as a measure to preserve their pastures, as indicated in the passage.

 Quick Tip

Note negative phrasing in questions, such as “not,” to ensure correct interpretation.

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

(1) Northernmost

(2) Southernmost

(3) Easternmost

(4) Westernmost

Correct Answer: (4) Westernmost.

Solution: The passage clearly states that Jhabua is situated in the westernmost agro-climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh.

 Quick Tip

Link geographical zones to their well-known regions for better recall.

35. Who, among the following, defined Human Geography as “Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it”? (1)

Ratzel

(2) Blache

(3) Taylor

(4) Semple

Correct Answer: (1) Ratzel.

Solution: Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, is recognized for defining Human Geography through a focus on the interconnectedness between the physical and human aspects of Earth.

 Quick Tip

Key geographical figures, like Ratzel, often appear in questions related to their notable contributions

_____ **36. "Geography is the study of human beings and environment where nature is supreme that dictates the lifestyle of human beings." Identify the geographical approach referred to in this statement.**

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

Correct Answer: (2) Environmental Determinism.

Solution: Environmental Determinism emphasizes the influence of natural factors in shaping human behavior and societal development.

 Quick Tip

Environmental Determinism is a key concept that contrasts with Possibilism, which emphasizes human agency over the environment.

37. Which of the following geographers described the 'state/country' as a 'living organism'?

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

Correct Answer: (2) German.

Solution: This concept, known as the "organic theory," was introduced by German geographers, particularly Friedrich Ratzel, who viewed the state as a living entity that requires space and resources to grow.

 Quick Tip

The "organic theory" in geopolitics is a crucial concept often linked to the expansionist policies and needs of states.

38. Which of the following country's population does *not* have a triangular shaped age-sex pyramid?

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

Correct Answer: (1) Australia.

Solution: Australia's age-sex pyramid reflects a more stable or aging population, unlike developing countries like Bangladesh or Nigeria, which exhibit triangular pyramids typical of high birth rates and younger populations.

 Quick Tip

Age-sex pyramids offer insights into population growth patterns; triangular shapes typically indicate rapid growth and younger populations.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Basic needs approach.

Solution: The Basic Needs Approach was proposed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to emphasize the provision of basic services and goods necessary for human well-being, such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare.

 Quick Tip

The Basic Needs Approach focuses on addressing immediate human requirements and is closely tied to poverty alleviation strategies.

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

- (1) Equity
- (2) Affordability

- (3) Sustainability
- (4) Empowerment

Correct Answer: (2) Affordability.

Solution: Human Development focuses on equity, sustainability, and empowerment, but affordability is not considered one of its main pillars.

 Quick Tip

Remember the core pillars of Human Development: equity, sustainability, and empowerment.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Canada.

Solution: In certain regions of Canada, milk is transported from farms to factories through pipelines to enhance efficiency in the dairy industry.

 Quick Tip

Pipeline transport for dairy products is rare and unique, making Canada an example of innovation in this sector.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Circular pattern.

Solution: Circular settlements commonly form around lakes due to the natural geography and access to water, providing convenience for settlement layout.

 Quick Tip

Settlements often reflect natural geography; lakes typically lead to circular settlement patterns.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Availability of regular work.

Solution: Availability of regular work is a pull factor, not a push factor, as it attracts people to urban areas for stable employment opportunities.

 Quick Tip

Migration factors are classified as either push (driving people away) or pull (attracting people).

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) UNDP in 1990.

Solution: The first Human Development Report was published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, focusing on the concept of human development and introducing the Human Development Index (HDI).

 Quick Tip

The UNDP's Human Development Report is a landmark publication, introducing the Human Development Index (HDI).

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

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

(4) Sikkim

Correct Answer: (4) Sikkim.

Solution: As per the 2011 Census, Sikkim was the least populated state in India. The state's population density and total count were significantly lower compared to other states listed.

 Quick Tip

Keep in mind population data trends and rankings from Census reports for precise reference.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Rajasthan.

Solution: Rajasthan recorded the highest population growth rate among the listed states during the 2001–2011 decade.

 Quick Tip

Population growth rates can vary significantly by region; states like Rajasthan saw rapid growth in the 2000s.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Dispersed.

Solution: Dhani refers to dispersed rural settlements often found in the desert regions where homes and structures are spread apart due to land scarcity and water availability issues.

 Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements are common in areas where resources like water are scarce or land is not suitable for close habitation.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Mhow.

Solution: Mhow is an example of a satellite town, developed to support a nearby larger city by accommodating population overflow and offering additional resources.

 Quick Tip

Satellite towns are smaller towns that develop around larger urban centers to support population growth and economic activity.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Madurai.

Solution: Madurai is one of the oldest cities in India, known for its ancient history, temple complexes, and cultural heritage.

 Quick Tip

Ancient towns like Madurai have historical significance and are often known for their cultural heritage.

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

- (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

Correct Answer: (3) Names of rice crops.

Solution: 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are different varieties of rice crops cultivated in India, particularly in West Bengal and Bangladesh, with distinct seasonal cycles.

 Quick Tip

Rice varieties like 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are seasonal crops important in regions with high rice consumption.
