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CUET UG 2024 Geography Question Paper

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# CUET UG (Geography)

17 May 2024 Shift 1

## Question 1

‘Boro’, ‘Aman’ and ‘Aus’ are \_\_\_\_\_ .

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

Options:

- A. tribes which are found in the north-eastern part of India
- B. types of folk dance
- C. names of rice crops
- D. types of cotton crop

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'names of rice crops'



### Key Points

- **Names of rice crops:**
  - 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are different types of rice crops grown in Bangladesh and some parts of India.
  - These terms refer to the seasonal varieties of rice based on their planting and harvesting times.
  - Boro rice is typically cultivated during the dry season, Aman rice is grown during the monsoon season, and Aus rice is planted during the summer season.
  - These rice varieties are crucial for meeting the food security needs of the regions where they are cultivated.



### Additional Information

- **Tribes which are found in the north-eastern part of India:**
  - This option is incorrect because 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are not names of tribes. However, it is worth noting that the north-eastern part of India is home to numerous indigenous tribes, each with unique cultures and traditions.

- Examples of tribes in this region include the Bodo, Khasi, and Mizo tribes.
- **Types of folk dance:**
  - This option is incorrect because 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are not related to folk dances. Folk dances are traditional dances that reflect the cultural heritage of a region.
  - Examples of folk dances include Bhangra from Punjab, Garba from Gujarat, and Kathak from northern India.
- **Types of cotton crop:**
  - This option is incorrect because 'Boro', 'Aman', and 'Aus' are not types of cotton crops. Cotton crops are agricultural products used to produce cotton fiber.
  - Examples of cotton varieties include American Upland cotton and Egyptian cotton.

### **Important Points**

- Boro rice is usually harvested in May and June, Aman rice from November to January, and Aus rice from July to August.
  - The cultivation of these varieties ensures a year-round supply of rice, thus stabilizing food availability in the region.
  - Each variety has different water and climatic requirements, which align with the seasonal variations in the regions where they are grown.
- 

## Question 2

\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of ancient towns in India.

**Fill in the blank with the correct option**

**Options:**

- A. Madurai
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Kolkata
- D. Delhi

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Madurai'

### **Key Points**

- **Madurai:**

- Madurai is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, with a history that dates back over 2,500 years.
- It is often referred to as the "Athens of the East" due to its rich cultural and historical significance.
- The city is known for the Meenakshi Amman Temple, a historic Hindu temple that is a major pilgrimage site and a masterpiece of Dravidian architecture.
- Madurai was an important cultural and commercial center during the Sangam period, which is reflected in ancient Tamil literature.

## **Additional Information**

- **Hyderabad:**
  - Hyderabad, founded in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, is relatively younger compared to ancient towns like Madurai.
  - It is known for its rich history, culture, and architecture, including landmarks like the Charminar and the Golconda Fort.
  - However, it does not have the ancient historical depth that cities like Madurai possess.
- **Kolkata:**
  - Kolkata, formerly known as Calcutta, was founded in 1690 by Job Charnock of the British East India Company.
  - While it is one of the major cultural, commercial, and educational centers in India, its history is much more recent compared to ancient towns like Madurai.
- **Delhi:**
  - Delhi has a long and rich history, having been continuously inhabited since the 6th century BCE.
  - It has been the site of many ancient cities, including Indraprastha, but its prominence rose significantly during the medieval period with the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire.
  - While it is ancient, Madurai's history as a continuously inhabited city is more deeply rooted in ancient Indian civilization.

## **Important Points**

- Madurai is often associated with the Tamil Sangam literature, which is one of the oldest literary traditions in the world.
- The city's history is intertwined with the Pandya dynasty, which ruled the region for several centuries.
- Madurai's cultural heritage includes classical Tamil music, dance forms like Bharatanatyam, and a variety of traditional crafts.

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## Question 3

**Which of the following towns developed as a satellite town ?**

**Options:**

A. Rohtak

B. Sindri

C. Dispur



D. Mhow

**Answer: A**

## Solution:

The correct answer is 'Rohtak'

### **Key Points**

- **Rohtak:**
  - Rohtak is a city in the Indian state of Haryana which has developed as a satellite town to the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi.
  - Satellite towns are smaller municipalities that are adjacent to larger cities and are designed to relieve the pressure of population and infrastructure on the parent city.
  - Rohtak serves as a residential, commercial, and sometimes industrial area while reducing the strain on Delhi.
  - The development of Rohtak as a satellite town helps in the planned urban expansion, promotes balanced regional development, and offers better living conditions away from the crowded metropolitan area.

### **Additional Information**

- **Sindri:**
  - Sindri is a town in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, known primarily for its fertilizer factory, the Sindri Fertilizer Plant.
  - It is not categorized as a satellite town but is an industrial town developed due to the presence of the fertilizer plant.
- **Dispur:**
  - Dispur is the capital of the Indian state of Assam and is part of the Guwahati metropolitan area.
  - Dispur is an administrative and political center, rather than a satellite town.
- **Mhow:**
  - Mhow, officially known as Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, is a cantonment town in the Indore district of Madhya Pradesh.
  - It is primarily known for its military establishments and is not developed as a satellite town.

### **Important Points**

- Satellite towns are planned to decongest metropolitan areas by providing alternative living spaces with adequate infrastructure and employment opportunities.
  - They help in reducing the pressure on the main city's resources, thus improving the quality of life in both the main city and the satellite town.
  - The development of satellite towns follows a systematic approach involving proper planning and development policies to ensure sustainable urban growth.
  - Examples of other well-known satellite towns include Gurgaon and Noida for Delhi, Navi Mumbai for Mumbai, and Salt Lake City for Kolkata.
- 

## Question 4

Dhani is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of rural settlements.

**Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

**Options:**

- A. Hamleted
- B. Dispersed
- C. Semi-clustered
- D. Clustered

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Hamleted'



### **Key Points**

- **Hamleted:**
  - Hamleted settlements are small clusters of houses or huts that are often found in rural areas.
  - These clusters are typically spaced out and each cluster is known as a hamlet.
  - Dhani is a term used in India, particularly in the state of Rajasthan, to describe such small clusters of houses or hamlets.
  - Hamleted settlements are characterized by their small size and scattered nature, which allows for more space between individual clusters of homes.



### **Additional Information**

- **Dispersed:**
  - Dispersed settlements are characterized by individual houses or farms being spread out over a large area, rather than being clustered together.
  - Each dwelling is typically surrounded by its own land, leading to a scattered pattern.
  - This type of settlement is common in areas where agriculture requires large plots of land.
- **Semi-clustered:**
  - Semi-clustered settlements are somewhat in between clustered and dispersed settlements.
  - In these settlements, houses are grouped together in small clusters with open spaces or agricultural fields in between.
  - They offer a balance between the social advantages of clustered settlements and the agricultural benefits of dispersed settlements.
- **Clustered:**
  - Clustered settlements are characterized by a high density of dwellings grouped closely together.
  - These settlements typically have a central area, such as a village square or market, surrounded by homes and other buildings.
  - Clustered settlements are common in regions where social and economic activities are centered in a specific area.

## **Important Points**

- Hamleted settlements are often found in regions where the environment or terrain makes it difficult to establish larger, more cohesive communities.
  - In such areas, small clusters of homes can provide a sense of community while still allowing for the practical needs of agriculture or other local industries.
  - The structure of hamleted settlements can vary significantly based on local cultural, economic, and environmental factors.
- 

## **Question 5**

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

**Options:**

- A. Karnataka
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Maharashtra

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Rajasthan'

## **Key Points**

- **Rajasthan:**
  - Rajasthan registered the highest population growth rate among Indian states during the decade from 2001 to 2011.
  - The growth rate was significant due to various factors including high birth rates, migration, and improved health care facilities.
  - The state's population increased by a substantial margin, reflecting demographic trends and socio-economic factors.
  - Rajasthan's growth rate was measured at approximately 21.31%, which was higher than the national average.

## **Additional Information**

- **Karnataka:**
  - Karnataka's population growth rate during the 2001-2011 period was lower compared to Rajasthan.

- The state saw a growth rate of around 15.67%, which was influenced by urbanization and industrial development, but did not surpass Rajasthan's growth rate.
- **Tamil Nadu:**
  - Tamil Nadu had one of the lower population growth rates among Indian states during this period.
  - The growth rate was approximately 15.61%, influenced by factors such as higher literacy rates and better family planning measures.
- **Maharashtra:**
  - Maharashtra experienced a moderate population growth rate during 2001-2011.
  - The state's growth rate was around 15.99%, driven by factors such as migration to urban centers like Mumbai and Pune.

### **Important Points**

- The population growth rate is a crucial indicator of demographic changes, reflecting factors such as birth rates, death rates, and migration patterns.
  - Rajasthan's high growth rate highlights the need for effective population management strategies and socio-economic development plans.
  - Understanding regional variations in population growth can help in resource allocation and policy formulation to address local needs and challenges.
  - Comparative analysis of different states' growth rates provides insights into the success of various demographic and health policies implemented over the years.
- 

## Question 6

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

**Options:**

- A. Haryana
- B. Tripura
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Sikkim

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Sikkim'

### **Key Points**

- **Sikkim:**

- Sikkim, located in the northeastern part of India, was the least populated state according to the 2011 Census.
- With a population of approximately 610,577, Sikkim is known for its diverse culture and stunning natural landscapes.
- The state is characterized by its mountainous terrain, which contributes to its low population density.
- Sikkim's economy primarily relies on agriculture, tourism, and horticulture.

### **Additional Information**

- **Haryana:**
  - Haryana, located in northern India, had a population of approximately 25.35 million in 2011.
  - The state is known for its agricultural productivity and industrial development, particularly in the automotive and information technology sectors.
  - Haryana's population density is significantly higher than that of Sikkim due to its fertile plains and proximity to the national capital, Delhi.
- **Tripura:**
  - Tripura, a state in northeastern India, had a population of around 3.67 million in 2011.
  - The state is characterized by its hilly terrain and significant tribal population.
  - Despite being less populated compared to other states, Tripura still has a higher population than Sikkim.
- **Jharkhand:**
  - Jharkhand, located in eastern India, had a population of about 32.96 million in 2011.
  - The state is rich in mineral resources and has a strong mining and industrial sector.
  - Jharkhand's population is significantly higher than that of Sikkim due to its larger geographical area and resource-based economy.

### **Important Points**

- Sikkim's unique position as the least populated state in 2011 highlights the diverse demographic and geographical variations within India.
  - The state's focus on sustainable development and conservation has helped maintain its population at manageable levels.
  - Sikkim is also the first fully organic state in India, promoting organic farming and environmental sustainability.
- 

## Question 7

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

**Options:**

- A. WHO in 1992
- B. UNDP in 1992
- C. WHO in 1991

D. UNDP in 1990

**Answer: D**

## Solution:

The correct answer is 'UNDP in 1990'

### **Key Points**

- **UNDP and the Human Development Report:**
  - The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) published the first Human Development Report in 1990.
  - This report introduced the Human Development Index (HDI), which measures countries' social and economic development levels.
  - The HDI considers three dimensions: health (life expectancy at birth), education (mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling), and standard of living (GNI per capita).
  - The report aimed to shift the focus from mere economic growth to policies that enhance human well-being.

### **Additional Information**

- **WHO in 1992:**
  - The World Health Organization (WHO) focuses on international public health but did not publish the first Human Development Report.
  - WHO's reports are typically related to health statistics, disease outbreaks, and global health policies.
- **UNDP in 1992:**
  - Although the UNDP was involved in the Human Development Report, the first one was not published in 1992.
  - The correct year is 1990, marking the beginning of an annual series of reports.
- **WHO in 1991:**
  - This is incorrect as the WHO did not publish the Human Development Report in 1991 or any other year.
  - The focus of WHO remains on health and not on broader human development metrics.

### **Important Points**

- The Human Development Report has been instrumental in influencing global development policies by emphasizing human well-being over mere economic output.
  - It has helped highlight disparities within and between countries, promoting policies aimed at improving education, health, and living standards.
  - The HDI has become a crucial metric for comparing development levels, shaping international aid, and focusing on human-centric development initiatives.
  - The annual publication of the Human Development Report continues to provide valuable insights into the progress and challenges faced by nations worldwide.
- 

## Question 8

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

### Options:

- A. High population pressure on the land
- B. Availability of regular work
- C. Lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc
- D. Local conflicts

**Answer: B**

### Solution:

The correct answer is 'Availability of regular work'



### Key Points

- **Availability of regular work:**
  - This is not a push factor for the migration of the rural population in India. In fact, the availability of regular work is a pull factor that attracts people to urban areas or other regions where employment opportunities are more stable and abundant.
  - People migrate to areas with better job prospects to improve their economic status and livelihood.



### Additional Information

- **High population pressure on the land:**
  - This is a significant push factor for rural migration. High population density in rural areas leads to land fragmentation and insufficient agricultural land per capita, making farming less viable.
  - Limited land resources force people to seek livelihoods elsewhere.
- **Lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc:**
  - The absence of essential services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation in rural areas pushes residents to migrate to urban centers where these facilities are more readily available.
  - Improved access to basic services is a critical factor in the decision to migrate.
- **Local conflicts:**
  - Local conflicts, including social, ethnic, and political unrest, create an unsafe environment, compelling people to leave their homes in search of peace and stability.
  - Conflicts disrupt daily life and economic activities, making migration a necessary option for survival.



### Important Points

- Push factors are conditions that drive people to leave their current location, while pull factors are those that attract people to a new location.
- Rural-urban migration in India is driven by a combination of push factors (such as lack of resources and opportunities) and pull factors (such as better job prospects and living conditions).

- Understanding these factors is crucial for policymakers to create balanced regional development and reduce the pressures of urbanization.
- 

## Question 9

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

**Options:**

- A. Rectangular pattern
- B. Linear pattern
- C. T-shaped pattern
- D. Circular pattern

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Circular pattern'

### **Key Points**

- **Circular Pattern:**
  - A circular pattern of settlement typically develops around a lake because the water body serves as a central point of attraction and utility.
  - This pattern allows for equal access to the lake for various purposes such as fishing, transportation, and water supply.
  - The circular arrangement enables efficient use of the shoreline and maximizes the land area surrounding the lake.
  - Such settlements can benefit from the scenic value of the lake, potentially attracting tourism and related businesses.

### **Additional Information**

- **Rectangular Pattern:**
  - A rectangular pattern of settlement is usually found in areas with a grid-like urban planning, often seen in cities and towns where streets and roads are laid out in straight lines forming rectangles.
  - This pattern is not typically associated with natural features like lakes but rather with planned development.
- **Linear Pattern:**
  - A linear pattern of settlement occurs along a line, such as a road, river, or valley. This type of pattern is commonly seen in areas where transport routes or natural features dictate the direction of growth.



- While useful for transportation and communication, it does not maximize access to a central water body like a lake.
- **T-shaped Pattern:**
  - A T-shaped pattern of settlement forms when development occurs along two intersecting routes, creating a shape resembling the letter 'T'.
  - This pattern is often found at the junction of two important roads or rivers but is not relevant to the circular nature of lake settlements.

## **Important Points**

- Settlements around lakes often develop unique cultural and economic characteristics due to their reliance on the water body.
  - Such settlements need to consider environmental impacts to ensure the sustainability of the lake and its resources.
  - Historical examples of circular settlements around lakes can provide insights into traditional practices of land and water management.
- 

## Question 10

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

**Options:**

- A. India
- B. New Zealand
- C. Canada
- D. Mexico

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is New Zealand**

## **Key Points**

- **Milk Transportation in New Zealand:**
  - New Zealand is renowned for its highly efficient dairy industry, which includes innovative methods for transporting milk from farms to processing factories.
  - One such innovative method involves the use of pipelines, which helps in maintaining the quality of milk by reducing handling and exposure to contaminants.

- This method also ensures a continuous and reliable supply of milk to factories, enhancing the overall efficiency of the dairy supply chain.

## **Additional Information**

- **India:**
  - India is one of the largest producers of milk globally, but milk transportation is primarily done using insulated tankers and trucks rather than pipelines.
  - The country has a vast network of rural dairy cooperatives that collect and transport milk to processing units.
- **Canada:**
  - Canada has a well-developed dairy industry with stringent quality control measures, but milk is transported using refrigerated trucks and tankers.
  - Pipelines are not commonly used for milk transportation in Canada.
- **Mexico:**
  - In Mexico, milk transportation from farms to factories is done through traditional methods like tankers and trucks.
  - The country is still developing its dairy infrastructure and does not use pipelines for milk transport.

## **Important Points**

- New Zealand's dairy industry is a significant contributor to its economy, and the use of advanced technologies like milk pipelines exemplifies its commitment to maintaining high standards of efficiency and quality.
  - Other countries may adopt similar innovative methods in the future as they develop their dairy infrastructure and seek to improve efficiency in their supply chains.
- 

## **Question 11**

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

**Options:**

- A. Equity
- B. Affordability
- C. Sustainability
- D. Empowerment

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Affordability'

## Key Points

- **Affordability:**
  - Affordability is not considered one of the pillars of Human Development.
  - While affordability can impact human development, it is not specifically identified as a foundational pillar in the Human Development framework established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
  - Affordability typically refers to the cost-effectiveness or financial feasibility of goods and services, which can influence, but does not directly define, the core dimensions of human development.

## Additional Information

- **Equity:**
  - Equity is a fundamental pillar of Human Development, emphasizing fairness and justice in the distribution of opportunities and resources.
  - It ensures that all individuals have fair access to opportunities and can achieve their potential regardless of their background or circumstances.
- **Sustainability:**
  - Sustainability focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
  - It emphasizes the responsible management of resources and environmental stewardship to ensure long-term human development.
- **Empowerment:**
  - Empowerment is about increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.
  - It involves enabling people to take control of their own lives, make informed decisions, and participate fully in society.

## Important Points

- The concept of Human Development was introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is detailed in the annual Human Development Reports.
  - The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure that assesses three key dimensions of human development: health (life expectancy), education (mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling), and standard of living (Gross National Income per capita).
  - The pillars of Human Development aim to create an environment where people can develop their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests.
  - Human Development focuses on expanding the choices and opportunities available to people, rather than merely on economic growth.
- 

## Question 12

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

**Options:**

- A. Basic needs approach
- B. Income approach
- C. Capability approach
- D. Welfare approach

**Answer: A**

## **Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Basic needs approach'

### **Key Points**

- **Basic Needs Approach:**
  - The Basic Needs Approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the 1970s.
  - This approach focuses on ensuring that individuals have access to essential services and goods necessary for a minimum standard of living.
  - Basic needs include adequate food, clean water, sanitation, health services, education, and shelter.
  - The approach aims to address poverty by directly targeting the essential needs of the poor rather than solely relying on income measures.
  - It emphasizes the importance of government intervention and social policies in providing these basic needs.

### **Additional Information**

- **Income Approach:**
  - The Income Approach focuses on measuring poverty and well-being based on income levels.
  - This approach assumes that higher income allows individuals to meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life.
  - It often relies on economic growth and market mechanisms to alleviate poverty.
- **Capability Approach:**
  - The Capability Approach was developed by economist Amartya Sen.
  - This approach emphasizes the importance of expanding individuals' capabilities and opportunities to lead the kind of life they value.
  - It considers various factors beyond income, such as education, health, and freedom, to measure well-being.
  - Unlike the Basic Needs Approach, it focuses on what people are able to do and be, rather than just what they have.
- **Welfare Approach:**
  - The Welfare Approach concentrates on providing social safety nets and welfare programs to support the vulnerable and disadvantaged.
  - It includes measures like social security, unemployment benefits, and public assistance programs.
  - While it aims to reduce poverty and inequality, it may not specifically focus on ensuring the provision of basic needs in the same direct manner as the Basic Needs Approach.

### **Important Points**

- The Basic Needs Approach was a response to the limitations of income-based measures of poverty and aimed to address the multifaceted nature of poverty.
  - It played a significant role in shaping development policies in many countries and influenced the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
  - The approach emphasizes the role of the state and public policies in ensuring that all individuals have access to basic needs.
- 

## Question 13

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

**Options:**

- A. Australia
- B. Bangladesh
- C. Nigeria
- D. Mexico

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is Australia

### **Key Points**

- **Age-Sex Pyramid:**
  - An age-sex pyramid, also known as a population pyramid, is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, divided by gender.
  - It typically forms the shape of a pyramid when a population is young and growing, with a broad base representing a high number of young individuals and a narrow top indicating fewer older individuals.
- **Australia:**
  - Australia's population pyramid does not have a triangular shape; instead, it has a more rectangular or columnar shape.
  - This indicates a stable or slowly growing population with relatively balanced age distribution.
  - Australia has lower birth rates and higher life expectancy, contributing to the rectangular shape of its population pyramid.

### **Additional Information**

- **Bangladesh:**

- Bangladesh has a triangular-shaped age-sex pyramid, which is typical of developing countries.
- This shape indicates a high birth rate and a young population, with a broad base representing a large number of young individuals.
- The narrow top indicates fewer older individuals due to higher mortality rates and lower life expectancy.
- **Nigeria:**
  - Nigeria also has a triangular-shaped age-sex pyramid, characteristic of a rapidly growing population.
  - The broad base reflects high birth rates, and the pyramid shape indicates a youthful population.
  - This structure suggests potential future population growth and challenges related to providing services for a large number of young people.
- **Mexico:**
  - Mexico's age-sex pyramid is transitioning but still retains a somewhat triangular shape.
  - While the birth rate has been declining, the population still has a youthful structure, with a broad base indicating a relatively large number of young individuals.
  - However, as the birth rate continues to decrease and life expectancy increases, Mexico's pyramid may become more rectangular over time.

### ★ **Important Points**

- Population pyramids are essential tools for demographers and policymakers to understand the age and gender distribution of a population.
  - They help in planning for future needs such as education, healthcare, and employment.
  - The shape of the population pyramid can indicate the stage of demographic transition a country is in, from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.
  - Understanding the population structure is crucial for addressing challenges related to aging populations or youth bulges in different regions.
- 

## Question 14

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

**Options:**

- A. French
- B. German
- C. Australian
- D. Indian

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'German'

## **Key Points**

- **German Geographers:**
  - German geographers, particularly Friedrich Ratzel, are known for describing the state or country as a 'living organism'.
  - Ratzel's concept, known as the Organic Theory of the State, posits that states are like biological organisms that grow and evolve.
  - According to this theory, states need to acquire territory to sustain their existence and ensure their survival, much like living organisms require nutrients.
  - This idea influenced the field of geopolitics and the study of how geographical space impacts political power and state behavior.

## **Additional Information**

- **French Geographers:**
  - French geographers such as Paul Vidal de la Blache are known for their contributions to regional geography and the concept of possibilism, which emphasizes human agency in shaping the environment.
  - Vidal de la Blache focused on the study of human-environment interactions and the diverse ways in which different cultures adapt to their surroundings.
- **Australian Geographers:**
  - Australian geography has been significantly shaped by its unique environmental conditions and the study of land use, ecology, and indigenous land management practices.
  - Australian geographers focus on issues such as desertification, biodiversity, and sustainable land management rather than the organic theory of the state.
- **Indian Geographers:**
  - Indian geography encompasses a wide range of topics, including the study of monsoon patterns, agricultural practices, and urbanization.
  - Indian geographers contribute to the understanding of regional development, resource management, and socio-economic disparities in the diverse Indian subcontinent.

## **Important Points**

- The Organic Theory of the State by Friedrich Ratzel has been influential in the field of political geography and geopolitics.
  - Ratzel's ideas have been both influential and controversial, particularly in the context of justifying territorial expansion and imperialism.
  - Understanding the historical context and implications of Ratzel's theory is crucial for a comprehensive study of political geography.
- 

## **Question 15**

**“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**

## Options:

- A. Possibilism
- B. Environmental Determinism
- C. Behaviouralism
- D. Humanism

**Answer: B**

## Solution:

The correct answer is 'Environmental Determinism'

### **Key Points**

- **Environmental Determinism:**
  - Environmental determinism is the theory that the physical environment, particularly the climate and terrain, actively shapes cultures, societal development, and human behavior.
  - This approach suggests that human actions and societal structures are primarily determined by environmental conditions.
  - Proponents of this theory argue that humans are largely passive agents who adapt to the dictates of their environment.
  - It emphasizes the dominant role of nature in shaping the lifestyle, economy, and societal structures of different regions.
  - Notable proponents include Ellsworth Huntington and Ellen Churchill Semple.

### **Additional Information**

- **Possibilism:**
  - Possibilism is the theory that the environment sets certain constraints or limitations, but culture is otherwise determined by social conditions.
  - This approach highlights human agency and the ability to modify the environment to suit human needs and desires.
  - Humans are seen as active agents who use technology and innovation to overcome environmental challenges.
  - Notable proponents include Paul Vidal de la Blache.
- **Behaviouralism:**
  - Behaviouralism in geography focuses on the psychological processes underlying human spatial behavior and decision-making.
  - This approach examines how people perceive, react to, and interact with their environment.
  - It integrates insights from psychology and geography to understand patterns of human activity.
  - Key figures include Peter Gould and Reginald Golledge.
- **Humanism:**
  - Humanism in geography emphasizes the importance of human values, individual experiences, and the subjective interpretation of the world.
  - This approach focuses on understanding the meanings and experiences of individuals in their spatial contexts.



- It often involves qualitative methods to explore human-environment interactions.
- Key figures include Yi-Fu Tuan and Edward Relph.

## **Important Points**

- Environmental determinism has been criticized for its deterministic outlook and for underestimating human agency and cultural factors.
  - The theory has historical significance but has largely been replaced by more nuanced approaches like possibilism and human-environment interaction studies.
  - The debate between environmental determinism and possibilism reflects broader discussions on the role of nature versus nurture in human development.
- 

## **Question 16**

**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” ?**

**Options:**

- A. Ratzel
- B. Blache
- C. Taylor
- D. Semple

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is 'Blache'**

Human Geography is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape human interaction with various environments, including cultural, social, economic, and political aspects

## **Key Points**

- **Blache:**
  - Paul Vidal de la Blache, a French geographer, is known for his significant contributions to the field of Human Geography.
  - He defined Human Geography as the "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."

- His work emphasized the relationship between human activities and the environment, and he is considered a pioneer in the development of regional geography.

## **Additional Information**

- **Ratzel:**
  - Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, is known for his work in anthropogeography and for introducing the concept of Lebensraum (living space).
  - His ideas contributed to the development of political geography and the study of human-environment interaction.
  - While influential, his definitions and approaches were distinct from Blache's synthetic understanding of Human Geography.
- **Taylor:**
  - Griffith Taylor, an Australian geographer, contributed to the field through his work on environmental determinism and the study of human settlements.
  - He focused on the influence of the physical environment on human activities and development, but his approach was different from Blache's holistic view.
- **Semple:**
  - Ellsworth Huntington, an American geographer, is often confused with Ellen Churchill Semple, who was one of the prominent proponents of environmental determinism.
  - Semple's work emphasized the impact of the physical environment on human societies, but it did not align with Blache's synthetic and relational approach to Human Geography.

## **Important Points**

- Paul Vidal de la Blache's approach laid the foundation for modern Human Geography by emphasizing the complex interactions between humans and their environment.
  - His concept of "pays" (regions) and the study of "genres de vie" (ways of life) were fundamental in understanding the diversity and adaptability of human societies.
  - Blache's work influenced subsequent geographers and helped shift the focus from environmental determinism to a more balanced and integrative view of human-environment relationships.
- 

## **Question 17**

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

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

**Options:**

A. Northernmost

B. Southernmost

C. Easternmost

D. Westernmost

**Answer: D**

## **Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Westernmost'

### **Key Points**

- **Jhabua District and its Agro-climatic Zone:**
  - Jhabua district is located in the westernmost part of Madhya Pradesh.
  - This region is characterized by its diverse topography, including hills and plateau regions.
  - The agro-climatic conditions of the westernmost zone are suitable for certain types of agriculture and are distinct from other zones in the state.
  - The climate in this zone can vary significantly from other parts of Madhya Pradesh, influencing the types of crops that can be grown and the agricultural practices used.

### **Additional Information**

- **Northernmost Agro-climatic Zone:**
    - The northernmost part of Madhya Pradesh generally includes regions that are closer to the northern border of the state.
    - This area has different climatic and soil conditions compared to the westernmost part.
  - **Southernmost Agro-climatic Zone:**
    - The southernmost zone covers the southern edge of Madhya Pradesh, which has its own unique climate and agricultural characteristics.
    - This area may experience different rainfall patterns and temperatures affecting its agricultural output.
  - **Easternmost Agro-climatic Zone:**
    - The easternmost zone includes areas towards the eastern boundary of Madhya Pradesh.
    - It features distinct agricultural practices suited to its climatic conditions and soil types.
- 

## **Question 18**

**Which among the following was not used by Bhils to revitalise Common Property Resources ?**

**Which among the following was not used by Bhils to revitalise Common Property Resources ?**

### Options:

- A. Plantation of fodder grass
- B. Plantation of trees
- C. Open grazing
- D. Social-fencing

**Answer: C**

### Solution:

The correct answer is 'Open grazing'

### Key Points

- **Revitalisation of Common Property Resources by Bhils:**
  - The Bhils, an indigenous tribal community in India, have traditionally depended on common property resources (CPRs) such as forests, pastures, and water bodies for their livelihood.
  - In efforts to revitalise these resources, they have implemented various sustainable practices to ensure the health and productivity of their environment.
- **Plantation of fodder grass:**
  - This practice involves planting grass species that can provide fodder for livestock. It helps to prevent soil erosion, improves soil fertility, and ensures a steady supply of fodder.
- **Plantation of trees:**
  - Planting trees is an effective method to enhance forest cover, prevent soil erosion, and increase biodiversity. Trees also provide valuable resources such as fruits, timber, and fuelwood.
- **Social-fencing:**
  - Social-fencing involves community agreements to protect certain areas from grazing and human activities, allowing the land to regenerate and recover.

### Additional Information

- **Open grazing:**
  - Open grazing refers to allowing livestock to graze freely on available land without restrictions. While it is a traditional practice, it can lead to overgrazing, land degradation, and depletion of resources if not managed properly.
  - This practice is generally counterproductive to the goal of revitalising and sustaining common property resources, as it can prevent the regeneration of vegetation and lead to soil erosion.

---

## Question 19

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

Fill in the blank with the correct option

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

**Fill in the blank with the correct option**

**Options:**

- A. Ministry of Tourism
- B. Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture
- C. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- D. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.'

### **Key Points**

- **Watershed Management Programmes in Jhabua:**
  - The Watershed Management Programmes implemented in Jhabua aim to improve water conservation, agricultural productivity, and sustainable development in the region.
  - These programmes focus on managing water resources effectively to prevent soil erosion, enhance groundwater recharge, and promote sustainable agriculture.
  - The initiatives are designed to address the specific climatic and topographical challenges of the Jhabua district, ensuring long-term environmental and economic benefits for the local communities.

### **Additional Information**

- **Ministry of Tourism:**
  - The Ministry of Tourism focuses on promoting tourism activities and developing tourist infrastructure across the country.
  - While tourism can contribute to regional development, it is not directly involved in funding watershed management programmes.
- **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:**
  - This ministry is responsible for the development and maintenance of national highways and road infrastructure in India.
  - It does not fund watershed management programmes, as its primary focus is on improving transportation networks.
- **Ministry of Tribal Affairs:**
  - The Ministry of Tribal Affairs works towards the socio-economic development of tribal populations in India.

- While it does engage in various developmental projects, it is not the main funding source for watershed management programmes, which are primarily supported by the Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture.
- 

## Question 20

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

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

**Options:**

- A. Bhils
- B. Munda
- C. Santhal
- D. Meena

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Bhils'



### **Key Points**

- **Bhils:**
  - The Bhils are one of the largest tribal communities in India, with a significant population concentrated in the district of Jhabua, which is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
  - This community is known for its rich cultural heritage, including traditional dance forms like Ghoomar and various folk arts.
  - The Bhils primarily engage in agriculture, hunting, and gathering, and they have a deep connection with the forest and its resources.
  - Their social structure is organized around clans and family units, with a strong emphasis on community cooperation and self-governance.



### **Additional Information**

- **Munda:**

- The Munda are another prominent tribal group primarily found in the eastern states of India, such as Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.
  - They are known for their traditional agricultural practices and vibrant festivals like Sarhul.
  - However, they are not concentrated in the Jhabua district.
  - **Santhal:**
    - The Santhal community is one of the largest tribal groups in India, predominantly residing in Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, and West Bengal.
    - They have a rich cultural history, with unique music, dance, and art forms.
    - They are not significantly present in Jhabua.
  - **Meena:**
    - The Meena tribe primarily resides in the state of Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh, but they are more concentrated in the districts of Rajasthan rather than Jhabua.
    - They have a distinct cultural identity and are known for their traditional practices and societal structure.
- 

## Question 21

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

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

**Options:**

- A. Southernmost
- B. Westernmost
- C. Northernmost
- D. Easternmost

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Northernmost'



### **Key Points**

- **Petlawad block in Jhabua District:**
  - Petlawad is one of the administrative blocks in the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
  - It is located in the northernmost part of the Jhabua district.

- This location is significant as it influences the administrative, cultural, and geographical dynamics of the region.

### **Additional Information**

- **Southernmost:**
    - The southernmost part of Jhabua district is not where Petlawad is located; it is typically more towards the southern boundary of the district.
    - Regions in the southernmost part have different administrative blocks and cultural influences.
  - **Westernmost:**
    - The westernmost part of Jhabua district would be located towards the western boundary of the district, which is not where Petlawad is situated.
    - This area has its own unique geographical and administrative characteristics distinct from the northern part.
  - **Easternmost:**
    - The easternmost part of the Jhabua district lies towards the eastern boundary, away from Petlawad's northern location.
    - Administrative blocks in the easternmost part have different geographical and cultural contexts.
- 

## Question 22

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

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

**Options:**

- A. Mat
- B. Shoes
- C. Car
- D. Basket

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Car'

### **Key Points**

- **Car:**



- A car is a complex manufactured product typically produced by large-scale industrial processes in factories.
- It involves assembly lines, specialized machinery, and a large workforce, which are beyond the scope of cottage industries.
- Cottage industries are small-scale, home-based businesses that produce goods using traditional methods and simple tools.

### **Additional Information**

- **Mat:**
  - Mats are commonly produced in cottage industries using materials like grass, reeds, or fibers.
  - They are often handcrafted and do not require advanced machinery, making them well-suited to small-scale, home-based production.
- **Shoes:**
  - Shoes can be produced in cottage industries, particularly traditional or handmade shoes.
  - Small-scale shoemakers use simple tools and traditional techniques to create footwear, which fits the cottage industry model.
- **Basket:**
  - Baskets are a typical product of cottage industries, made using materials like bamboo, reeds, or straw.
  - The production process is labor-intensive and relies on artisanal skills, suitable for home-based or small workshop settings.

---

## Question 23

Large scale manufacturing is not \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

**Large scale manufacturing is not \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

**Options:**

- A. capital intensive
- B. energy intensive
- C. technology intensive
- D. labour intensive

**Answer: D**

## Solution:

The correct answer is 'labour intensive'

### Key Points

- **Large scale manufacturing:**
  - Large scale manufacturing refers to the production of goods in large quantities, often using complex machinery and significant capital investment.
  - Such manufacturing processes are typically characterized by high levels of automation and the use of advanced technology.
  - These processes are designed to maximize efficiency, reduce costs, and produce consistent, high-quality products.
- **Not labour intensive:**
  - Large scale manufacturing is not labour intensive because it relies more on machinery and technology rather than manual labor.
  - The focus is on automating processes to increase production speed and reduce the reliance on human workers.
  - This helps in minimizing labor costs and human error, leading to more efficient production.

### Additional Information

- **Capital intensive:**
    - Large scale manufacturing is capital intensive, meaning it requires significant investment in machinery, equipment, and facilities.
    - This investment is necessary to achieve economies of scale and to ensure the efficient production of goods.
  - **Energy intensive:**
    - Such manufacturing processes are often energy intensive because they require a substantial amount of energy to operate machinery and equipment.
    - Energy costs can be a major component of the overall production costs in large scale manufacturing.
  - **Technology intensive:**
    - Large scale manufacturing is technology intensive as it relies on advanced technology and automation to improve production efficiency and product quality.
    - The use of technology helps in reducing errors and increasing the speed of production.
- 

## Question 24

**From the following, identify the feature of the cottage industry:**

**From the following, identify the feature of the cottage industry:**

**Options:**

- A. Use of advanced technology
- B. Specialized workers
- C. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household
- D. Mass production

**Answer: C**

## **Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Finished products may be for consumption in the same household'

### **Key Points**

- **Finished products may be for consumption in the same household:**
  - Cottage industries are typically small-scale, home-based production units where the finished products are often used by the same household.
  - This type of industry relies on traditional methods and manual labor to produce goods, which are sometimes sold locally or within the community.
  - These industries are vital in providing employment and supplementing the income of rural families, making them an essential part of the rural economy.

### **Additional Information**

- **Use of advanced technology:**
  - Cottage industries typically do not use advanced technology as they are small-scale and rely on traditional methods and manual labor. Advanced technology is more characteristic of larger-scale industries.
  - These industries are often based on skills passed down through generations and do not require high-tech machinery.
- **Specialized workers:**
  - While some cottage industries may have skilled artisans, they are generally characterized by family labor rather than specialized workers. The skills are usually learned through family traditions rather than formal training.
  - Specialized workers are more typical of larger, more formal industries where specific skills are required and training is provided.
- **Mass production:**
  - Mass production involves producing large quantities of standardized products, usually with the help of machinery and assembly lines. This is contrary to the nature of cottage industries, which focus on small-scale, often bespoke or customized production.
  - Cottage industries are known for their uniqueness and the handcrafted nature of their products, rather than mass production.

---

## **Question 25**

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

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

**Options:**

- A. It engages semi-skilled labour force.
- B. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
- C. The artisans produce goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.
- D. It is labour intensive manufacturing

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'The artisans produce goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.'

### **Key Points**

- **Small Scale Manufacturing:**
  - Small scale manufacturing refers to production activities that are carried out on a small scale, typically with limited capital investment and a small workforce.
  - These manufacturing units are generally more flexible and can adapt to changes in demand more quickly than large-scale industries.
- **Key Features of Small Scale Manufacturing:**
  - It engages a semi-skilled labour force, meaning that the workers are trained to perform specific tasks but may not have extensive formal education or training.
  - It provides employment and raises local purchasing power by creating job opportunities within the community, leading to increased economic activity and improved standards of living.
  - It is labour-intensive manufacturing, which means that it relies more on human labour rather than automation and machinery, making it a significant source of employment.

---

## **Question 26**

The small scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ .

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

**The small scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

**Options:**

- A. raw materials
- B. quantity of production
- C. production techniques
- D. scale of profits

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'production techniques'.



### **Key Points**

- **Small scale manufacturing vs. cottage manufacturing:**
  - Small scale manufacturing typically involves the use of modern machinery and production techniques, whereas cottage manufacturing often relies on traditional methods and manual labor.
  - Small scale manufacturing units are usually registered with the government and follow certain regulations, while cottage industries are often informal and operate from homes or small workshops.
  - Cottage industries are generally family-owned and operated, producing handmade products, while small scale industries may employ a small workforce and use semi-automated processes.



### **Additional Information**

- **Raw materials:**
    - While the type and source of raw materials can vary between small scale and cottage industries, it is not the primary factor distinguishing the two.
  - **Quantity of production:**
    - Both small scale and cottage industries generally produce goods in small quantities compared to large scale industries, so quantity of production is not a distinguishing factor.
  - **Scale of profits:**
    - The scale of profits can vary greatly within both small scale and cottage industries and is influenced by multiple factors such as market demand and efficiency, making it an unreliable distinguishing criterion.
-

## Question 27

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 :

Options:

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

B. (A) and (C) only

C. (A) and (B) only

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

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The Correct answer is: A and C



### Key Points

- **Atal Tunnel passes through Pir Panjal Range:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - The Atal Tunnel is located in Himachal Pradesh, India, and passes through the Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas. It is one of the longest highway tunnels in the world, providing all-weather connectivity to the Lahaul and Spiti valleys.
- **About 80% Indian Railway track is of metre gauge:**
  - This statement is **incorrect**.
  - Indian Railways predominantly uses broad gauge tracks, which constitute the majority of the railway network. Metre gauge tracks are much less extensive and have been progressively converted

to broad gauge to standardize the rail network.

- **The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was established in 1986 to regulate and develop inland waterways for shipping and navigation. It plays a crucial role in promoting and facilitating water transport in India.
- **Konkan Railway connects Roha in Karnataka to Mangalore in Kerala:**
  - This statement is **incorrect**.
  - Konkan Railway actually connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka. It is an important rail route along the western coast of India, providing connectivity through the Konkan region.

## **Additional Information**

- **Atal Tunnel:**
  - It significantly reduces the travel time between Manali and Keylong and provides a strategic advantage in terms of defense.
  - The tunnel is named after the former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- **Indian Railways:**
  - Indian Railways is one of the largest railway networks in the world, with a significant portion of its track being broad gauge (approximately 1676 mm).
  - Broad gauge provides better stability and load-carrying capacity, making it suitable for heavy and long-distance trains.
- **Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI):**
  - IWAI is responsible for the development and maintenance of national waterways for efficient and safe transportation of goods and passengers.
  - Some of the major national waterways include the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River system (NW-1), the Brahmaputra River (NW-2), and the West Coast Canal (NW-3).
- **Konkan Railway:**
  - The Konkan Railway route is known for its scenic beauty and engineering marvels, including numerous tunnels and bridges.
  - It plays a vital role in connecting the coastal regions of Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka.

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## Question 28

**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 :**

**Options:**

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (A), (B) and (C) only
- C. (A), (C) and (D) only
- D. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

The Correct answer is: 4

### **Key Points**

- **(A) Digboi is an example of market-based oil refinery:**
  - This statement is **incorrect**.
  - Digboi Oil Refinery, located in Assam, is actually the oldest oil refinery in India and is not market-based. It was established due to the discovery of crude oil in the region.
  - It is an example of a location-based refinery, which is set up close to the source of crude oil.
- **(B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Tatipaka Oil Refinery is indeed located in Andhra Pradesh. It is a small refinery operated by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).
- **(C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in the Golaghat district of Assam, which is in the northeastern part of India.
  - It was set up as part of the Assam Accord signed between the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement in 1985.
- **(D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Bina Oil Refinery, also known as Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL), is located in Bina, Madhya Pradesh.
  - The refinery is a joint venture between Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Oman Oil Company.

### **Additional Information**

- **Oil Refineries in India:**
  - India has a mix of coastal and inland refineries. Coastal refineries are typically market-based and import crude oil, while inland refineries are often located near oil fields.
  - Major refineries include Jamnagar (the world's largest refining hub), Mumbai, Kochi, and Panipat.
  - Refineries play a crucial role in meeting the country's energy demands, processing crude oil into various petroleum products such as petrol, diesel, kerosene, and aviation fuel.



- **Types of Refineries:**

- **Market-Based Refineries:** Located near demand centers or ports to minimize distribution costs, e.g., Jamnagar Refinery.
  - **Location-Based Refineries:** Situated near crude oil production sites to reduce transportation costs, e.g., Digboi Refinery.
- 

## Question 29

### Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
(Economic Activity)		(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 :

#### Options:

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

**Answer: C**

#### Solution:

The correct answer is: A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II.

## Key Points

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

## Additional Information

- Quaternary Economic Activity:
    - Definition: Quaternary economic activities involve intellectual services and knowledge-based activities such as information technology, research, and education.
    - Example: A research scientist exemplifies quaternary activities as their work revolves around generating new knowledge and innovations.
  - Secondary Economic Activity:
    - Definition: Secondary economic activities involve the transformation of raw materials into finished goods through manufacturing and processing.
    - Example: Manufacturing is a key example where raw materials are converted into products like cars, clothing, and electronics.
  - Tertiary Economic Activity:
    - Definition: Tertiary economic activities provide services to businesses and consumers, including retail, transportation, entertainment, and healthcare.
    - Example: Taxi services are a classic example of tertiary activities as they provide transportation services to people.
  - Primary Economic Activity:
    - Definition: Primary economic activities involve the extraction and harvesting of natural resources directly from the Earth, such as agriculture, mining, and fishing.
    - Example: Mining is a primary economic activity where minerals and other geological materials are extracted from the Earth.
- 

## Question 30

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 :**

**Options:**

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (A), (C) and (D) only
- C. (A), (B) and (C) only
- D. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The Correct answer is: 1)(A), (B) and (D) only

### **Key Points**

- **It is often the chief centre or seat of some form of activity:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - A metropolis is typically characterized by being a major center for some form of activity, such as economic, political, or cultural. This centrality makes it a focal point for various activities within a region.
- **It could be administrative, commercial or industrial centre:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Metropolises often serve as key hubs for administrative, commercial, or industrial activities. They host significant government offices, corporate headquarters, and major industrial facilities, contributing to their importance.
- **It generally serves a small hinterland:**
  - This statement is **incorrect**.
  - A metropolis typically serves a large hinterland or a wide area, as it provides essential services, employment, and resources to a substantial population. It is not limited to a small hinterland.
- **It is a very large city or agglomeration of population:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - A metropolis is characterized by its large population and extensive urban area. It often consists of a central city and its surrounding suburbs, forming a significant agglomeration of people and infrastructure.

### **Additional Information**

- **Metropolis:**
  - The term "metropolis" originates from Greek, where 'metro' means 'mother' and 'polis' means 'city'. It essentially refers to a 'mother city' that plays a dominant role in its region.
  - Metropolises often have a significant influence over their surrounding areas in terms of economy, culture, and politics.
  - Examples of well-known metropolises include New York City, Tokyo, and London, each serving as major hubs for their respective countries and beyond.
- **Characteristics of Metropolises:**

- High population density and large urban areas.
  - Major centers for finance, commerce, culture, and politics.
  - Advanced infrastructure including transportation, education, and healthcare.
  - Diverse and dynamic social and cultural environment.
  - **Role in Global Economy:**
    - Metropolises often play a crucial role in the global economy due to their concentration of resources, talent, and connectivity.
    - They are usually the first to adopt new technologies and economic trends, influencing global markets.
- 

## Question 31

### Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
(Type of Town)		(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 :

**Options:**

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

**Answer: A**

## Solution:

The correct answer is: A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I.

### Key Points

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

### Additional Information

- **Industrial Town:**
  - Definition: An industrial town is primarily focused on manufacturing and other industrial activities. These towns are often characterized by factories, warehouses, and a significant portion of the population involved in industrial employment.
  - Example: Modinagar is a classic example of an industrial town due to its numerous factories and industrial establishments.
- **Commercial Town:**
  - Definition: A commercial town is centered around trade and commerce. These towns have a concentration of businesses, retail stores, markets, and financial institutions.
  - Example: Satna is known for its commercial activities, including trade and business, making it a typical commercial town.
- **Transport Town:**
  - Definition: Transport towns are hubs for transportation and logistics. These towns have significant infrastructure for the movement of goods and people, including railway stations, bus terminals, and highways.
  - Example: Katni serves as an important transport town due to its strategic location and extensive transport facilities.
- **Garrison Town:**
  - Definition: A garrison town is primarily a military base, housing significant military facilities and personnel. These towns often have a strong military presence and infrastructure.
  - Example: Mhow is a well-known garrison town with a substantial military establishment and cantonment area.

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## Question 32

**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 :**

**Options:**

A. (D), (A), (C), (B)

B. (A), (C), (B), (D)

C. (B), (A), (D), (C)

D. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is: 2 - (A), (C), (B), (D)**

Population density is a measure of the number of people living per unit area, typically expressed as persons per square kilometer. It is an important metric for understanding the distribution of population across different regions and for planning purposes in terms of infrastructure, resources, and services. The Census of India, 2011, provided data on the population density of various states, which can be used to compare and contrast the density of different regions.

### **Key Points**

- **West Bengal (A):**
  - According to the Census of India, 2011, West Bengal has the highest population density among the given states.
  - Population density of West Bengal: approximately 1,029 persons per square kilometer.
- **Kerala (C):**
  - Kerala is known for its high population density, ranking second among the given states.
  - Population density of Kerala: approximately 860 persons per square kilometer.
- **Uttar Pradesh (B):**
  - Uttar Pradesh, being the most populous state in India, also has a significant population density, ranking third among the given states.
  - Population density of Uttar Pradesh: approximately 828 persons per square kilometer.
- **Tamil Nadu (D):**
  - Tamil Nadu, while having a high population, ranks fourth in population density among the given states.
  - Population density of Tamil Nadu: approximately 555 persons per square kilometer.

## **Additional Information**

- Population density is a critical factor for urban planning, development, and resource allocation. Higher population densities often require more infrastructure and services to support the population.
  - States with higher population densities may face challenges such as overcrowding, pressure on public services, and environmental degradation.
  - Conversely, states with lower population densities might struggle with issues related to economic development, connectivity, and access to services.
  - Understanding population density trends helps policymakers plan for sustainable development and address regional disparities.
- 

## Question 33

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

**Options:**

- 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 upto Cologne.
- D. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France and Russia.

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is: It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France and Russia.

## **Key Points**

- **Geographical Coverage of the Rhine:**
  - The Rhine River flows through six countries: Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France, and the Netherlands.
  - It does not pass through Russia; hence, it does not connect Russian industrial areas.
- **Significance in Industrial Connectivity:**
  - The Rhine connects major industrial areas in Switzerland, France, Germany, and the Netherlands, promoting trade and manufacturing.
  - It serves as a vital link between inland industries and international markets via the North Sea.
- **Economic Importance:**

- The river supports transportation of coal, iron, steel, and chemical products, essential to European industries.
- Its accessibility boosts manufacturing and economic activities in the Rhine basin.

### **Additional Information**

- **Navigability of the Rhine:**
    - The Rhine is navigable for approximately 700 km, facilitating efficient movement of goods and raw materials.
    - This navigability has been enhanced by engineering projects like canals and locks.
  - **Industrial Influence of Coalfields:**
    - The river flows through rich coalfields such as the Ruhr region in Germany, a hub for steel and chemical industries.
    - The availability of coal in the basin significantly contributes to the prosperity of manufacturing industries along its banks.
  - **Ocean-Going Vessel Access:**
    - Ocean-going vessels can navigate the Rhine up to Cologne, enhancing direct access to inland markets from international ports.
    - This accessibility supports export-import activities and reduces transportation costs.
- 

## Question 34

**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 :**

**Options:**

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



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

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

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

**Answer: D**

## Solution:

The Correct answer is: B, C, and D

### Key Points

- **All degraded lands are wasteland:**
  - This statement is **incorrect**.
  - Degraded lands are not necessarily wastelands. Degradation refers to a decline in the productive capacity of the land, which might still be in use but less productive. Wasteland, on the other hand, is typically land that is not being used for any productive purpose.
- **All degraded lands may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of development may lead the conversion to wasteland:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Land degradation can lead to a decline in land productivity, and if the degradation is not managed or reversed, it can eventually turn the land into wasteland. This is particularly true in cases where human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, and unsustainable agricultural practices are not controlled.
- **Land degradation is permanent or temporary decline in productive capacity of the land:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Land degradation can be either permanent or temporary. It involves a decline in the productive capacity of the land due to various factors such as erosion, salinization, or pollution. This decline can be reversed with proper land management practices, but in some cases, the degradation can become irreversible.
- **Waterlogged, marshy areas and gullied lands are different types of degraded lands:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - These are examples of different types of land degradation. Waterlogging and marshy conditions can reduce the usability of land for agriculture and other purposes. Gullied lands are formed by severe erosion, creating deep channels that make the land unsuitable for conventional use.

### Additional Information

- **Land Degradation:**
  - Land degradation is a process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land.
  - It is considered to be an important issue of the 21st century due to its adverse impact on agricultural productivity, the environment, and its effects on food security and quality of life.
- **Causes of Land Degradation:**
  - Land degradation is caused by multiple factors, including deforestation, overgrazing, improper agricultural practices, urban sprawl, and industrial activities.
- **Impact of Land Degradation:**
  - The impacts include reduced agricultural productivity, loss of biodiversity, disruption of water cycles, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods and landslides.

- **Mitigation Measures:**

- Mitigation measures include reforestation, sustainable land management practices, soil conservation techniques, controlled grazing, and the restoration of degraded lands.

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## Question 35

### 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 :

#### Options:

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

**Answer: B**

#### Solution:

The correct answer is: (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)

## Key Points

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

## Additional Information

- Nuclear energy at Tarapur:
  - Location: Tarapur, located in Maharashtra, is home to India's first commercial nuclear power station, the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS).
  - Significance: Tarapur has historical importance as it marked the beginning of India's nuclear energy program with the commissioning of TAPS in 1969.
  - Operations: The power station houses multiple reactors that contribute significantly to the country's nuclear energy output.
- Wind energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan:
  - Location: Gujarat and Rajasthan are leading states in India for harnessing wind energy due to their favorable wind conditions and vast open spaces.
  - Projects: These states host numerous wind farms and projects that contribute a substantial portion of India's renewable energy capacity.
  - Development: The development of wind energy in these regions is supported by government policies and investments in infrastructure and technology.
- Tidal energy on the West Coast of India:
  - Location: The West Coast of India, particularly regions like Gujarat, has significant potential for tidal energy due to its high tidal range and coastal geography.
  - Projects: Experimental and pilot projects have been proposed and initiated to explore the feasibility of harnessing tidal energy in these areas.
  - Potential: Tidal energy is considered a promising renewable energy source due to its predictability and sustainability.
- Geothermal energy in Manikaran:
  - Location: Manikaran, located in the Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh, is well-known for its geothermal springs.
  - Significance: The geothermal springs in Manikaran have been utilized for various purposes, including heating and generating electricity.
  - Development: Efforts are being made to further explore and develop geothermal energy resources in the region for sustainable energy production.

## Question 36

**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 :**

**Options:**

A. (C), (A), (B), (D)

B. (B), (C), (D), (A)

C. (B), (A), (D), (C)

D. (D), (A), (C), (B)

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is: 1 - (C), (A), (B), (D)**

The agricultural development of India has undergone significant transformations since Independence, marked by various initiatives and missions aimed at enhancing productivity, sustainability, and resilience. These efforts have been tailored to address the changing needs and challenges faced by the agricultural sector over the decades.

### **Key Points**

**Chronological Order of Agricultural Development Initiatives:**

- **Intensive Agricultural District Programme (C):**
  - Launched in 1960-61, this was one of the earliest initiatives post-Independence aimed at boosting agricultural productivity.
  - It focused on intensive development of agriculture in selected districts through improved methods and technologies.
  - Emphasized the use of high-yielding varieties, fertilizers, and irrigation to increase production.
- **Green Revolution (A):**
  - Initiated in the mid-1960s, the Green Revolution was a major agricultural reform in India.
  - Introduced high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds, especially for wheat and rice, along with the extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides.
  - Led to a significant increase in food grain production, making India self-sufficient in food grains.
- **Agro-Climatic Planning (B):**

- Started in the 1980s, this approach aimed at tailoring agricultural practices to suit different agro-climatic zones of the country.
- Focused on optimizing the use of natural resources, improving cropping patterns, and enhancing the sustainability of agriculture.
- Involved the identification of specific zones and development of region-specific strategies for agricultural growth.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (D):**
  - Launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2010.
  - Aims to promote sustainable agricultural practices, enhance resilience to climate change, and ensure food security.
  - Focuses on integrated farming systems, efficient use of resources, and adoption of climate-resilient technologies.

### **Additional Information**

- The Intensive Agricultural District Programme laid the foundation for future agricultural advancements by focusing on specific districts with high potential.
  - The Green Revolution, while successful in increasing production, also led to challenges such as soil degradation, overuse of water resources, and pest resistance.
  - Agro-Climatic Planning helped in understanding the diverse climatic conditions across India and developing suitable agricultural practices for each region.
  - The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture addresses the modern challenges of climate change and aims to ensure long-term sustainability and resilience of the agricultural sector.
  - Each of these initiatives has played a crucial role in shaping the agricultural landscape of India and continues to influence current and future policies.
- 

## Question 37

**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 :**

**Options:**

A. (B), (D), (C), (A)

B. (C), (B), (A), (D)

C. (B), (C), (D), (A)

D. (C), (A), (B), (D)

**Answer: D**

## Solution:

**The correct answer is: 4 - (C) Khetri, (A) Alwar, (B) Bhilwara, (D) Udaipur**

Copper mining is an important industry in India, with several mines spread across the northern and southern regions of the country. Understanding the geographical distribution of these mines is crucial for logistical planning, resource management, and economic analysis.

## Key Points

### **Geographical Locations of Copper Mines in the North to South Direction:**

- **Khetri (C):**
  - Khetri is located in the Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan.
  - It is one of the primary copper-producing regions in India.
  - Geographically, it is positioned further north compared to the other mines listed.
- **Alwar (A):**
  - Alwar is situated in the northeastern part of Rajasthan.
  - It is known for its rich mineral deposits, including copper.
  - In terms of latitude, Alwar lies south of Khetri but north of Bhilwara and Udaipur.
- **Bhilwara (B):**
  - Bhilwara is located in the central part of Rajasthan.
  - This region is known for its mineral resources, including copper mines.
  - It lies south of Alwar and Khetri but north of Udaipur.
- **Udaipur (D):**
  - Udaipur is situated in the southern part of Rajasthan.
  - Known as the "City of Lakes," Udaipur also has significant copper deposits.
  - Geographically, it is the southernmost location among the listed copper mines.

## Additional Information

- Copper is a vital metal used in electrical wiring, electronics, and various industrial applications.
  - The distribution of copper mines in Rajasthan highlights the state's rich mineral resources and its importance in India's mining sector.
  - Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) is one of the major copper mining areas under Hindustan Copper Limited.
  - Mining activities in these regions contribute significantly to the local economy and provide employment opportunities.
  - Understanding the geographical distribution of these mines helps in better resource management and planning for transportation and infrastructure development.
-

## Question 38

**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 :**

**Options:**

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is: A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II.

**Key Points**

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

### Additional Information

- Trans-Siberian Railway:
  - The Trans-Siberian Railway is a network of railways connecting Moscow with the Russian Far East and the Sea of Japan.
  - Significance: It is the longest railway line in the world, covering a distance of approximately 9,289 kilometers.
  - Stations: Key stations include Moscow, Chita, Irkutsk, and Vladivostok.
- Trans-Canadian Railway:
  - The Trans-Canadian Railway, also known as the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), is a historic railway that runs from Eastern Canada to the Pacific coast.
  - Significance: It played a crucial role in the development and settlement of Canada, facilitating the movement of people and goods across the country.
  - Stations: Important stations include Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver.
- Australian Trans-Continental Railway:
  - The Australian Trans-Continental Railway is a railway network that spans across Australia, connecting the east and west coasts.
  - Significance: It includes the famous Indian Pacific route, which runs from Sydney to Perth.
  - Stations: Notable stations include Sydney, Broken Hill, Adelaide, and Perth.
- Union Pacific Railway:
  - The Union Pacific Railway is a major freight-hauling railroad that operates in the western two-thirds of the United States.
  - Significance: It was part of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States, completed in 1869.
  - Stations: Key stations include Omaha, Chicago, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles.

## Question 39

**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 :**

**Options:**

A. (A), (B), (C), (D)

B. (A), (C), (B), (D)

C. (D), (B), (C), (A)

D. (D), (C), (B), (A)

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is: 1 - (A), (B), (C), (D)**

The demographic transition model (DTM) is a theory that describes the transition of a country from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as it develops economically. This model is divided into four main stages, each of which describes a different pattern of population growth. Understanding these stages helps demographers and policymakers predict changes in population dynamics and plan for future social and economic needs.

### **Key Points**

- **Stage 1: High Stationary (A):**
  - Characterized by high birth and high death rates, leading to a slow and fluctuating population growth.
  - High birth rates are due to lack of family planning, high infant mortality, and the economic value of children.
  - High death rates result from poor healthcare, lack of sanitation, and frequent famines and diseases.
- **Stage 2: Early Expanding (B):**
  - Birth rates remain high, but death rates begin to decline significantly.
  - This decline in death rates is usually due to improvements in healthcare, nutrition, and sanitation.
  - As a result, the population starts to grow rapidly.
- **Stage 3: Late Expanding (C):**
  - Birth rates start to decline, while death rates continue to fall, but at a slower rate.
  - This stage is marked by increased access to contraception, changes in societal values, and economic development.
  - The population growth rate begins to slow down as the gap between birth and death rates narrows.
- **Stage 4: Low Stationary (D):**
  - Both birth and death rates are low, stabilizing the population growth.
  - Low birth rates result from high levels of family planning, higher education, and career-oriented lifestyles.
  - Low death rates are maintained by advanced healthcare systems, high standards of living, and good nutrition.

## **Additional Information**

- Some demographers suggest a potential fifth stage, where birth rates fall below death rates, leading to a declining population.
  - The demographic transition model is a generalization and may not accurately describe the transition of all countries, especially those with unique social, cultural, or economic conditions.
  - Developing countries often experience a more rapid transition through the stages compared to historically industrialized countries, due to access to modern technology and healthcare.
  - Countries in Stage 4 may face challenges such as an aging population and a shrinking workforce, which can impact economic growth and social services.
  - The model helps in understanding historical population trends and in predicting future demographic changes, aiding in policy-making and planning.
- 

## **Question 40**

**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 :**

**Options:**

A. (C), (D), (A), (B)

B. (D), (C), (A), (B)

C. (D), (C), (B), (A)

D. (C), (D), (B), (A)

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is: 2 - (D), (C), (A), (B)**

Understanding the geographical distribution of various agricultural regions from the equator to the poles is essential for comprehending global agricultural practices and their climatic dependencies. Different agricultural activities thrive in specific latitudes due to variations in temperature, precipitation, and other climatic conditions.

## **Key Points**

### **Arrangement of Agricultural Regions:**

- **Primitive Subsistence Farming in Indonesia (D):**
  - Located near the equator, Indonesia has a tropical rainforest climate, which is ideal for primitive subsistence farming.
  - This type of farming involves the cultivation of crops for local consumption using traditional methods.
  - Crops such as rice, maize, and root vegetables are commonly grown.
- **Tea Plantations of North-East India (C):**
  - Situated slightly north of the equator, North-East India has a humid subtropical climate, conducive to tea cultivation.
  - Tea plantations require a specific set of climatic conditions, including ample rainfall and moderate temperatures.
  - Regions like Assam and Darjeeling are famous for their tea production.
- **Commercial Grain Farming in the Prairies (A):**
  - Located in the mid-latitudes, the prairies of North America have a temperate climate with seasonal variations.
  - Commercial grain farming involves the large-scale cultivation of crops like wheat, barley, and corn.
  - This region benefits from fertile soil and moderate rainfall, making it ideal for grain production.
- **Reindeer Rearing by the Eskimos (B):**
  - Found in the polar regions, particularly in areas within the Arctic Circle, where the climate is extremely cold.
  - Reindeer herding is a traditional practice among the Eskimos (Inuit) and other indigenous peoples of the Arctic.
  - This activity is adapted to the harsh climatic conditions of the polar regions, where agriculture is not feasible.

## **Additional Information**

- The equatorial regions are characterized by high temperatures and high humidity, which support dense vegetation and continuous crop cultivation.
  - Subtropical regions, such as North-East India, experience distinct wet and dry seasons, which are favorable for specific crops like tea.
  - Temperate regions, like the prairies, have a growing season that allows for the cultivation of a wide variety of grains and other crops.
  - Polar regions, due to their extreme cold and permafrost, are unsuitable for conventional agriculture but support unique activities like reindeer herding.
- 

## **Question 41**

**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 :**

**Options:**

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

B. (A), (C) and (D) only

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

**The Correct answer is: Option 3 - (A), (B) and (C) only**



### **Key Points**

- **Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - In intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation, the population density is high, leading to fragmentation of land into very small holdings.
  - Farmers often have limited land, which they cultivate intensively to produce sufficient food for their families.
- **Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - Intensive subsistence agriculture involves significant manual labour, and farmers often rely on family members to work the land.
  - This results in the intensive use of available land, as every piece of land is cultivated to its maximum potential to ensure adequate food production.
- **Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil:**
  - This statement is **correct**.
  - In this type of agriculture, maintaining soil fertility is crucial due to continuous cropping. Farm yard manure, which is organic, is commonly used to replenish soil nutrients.
  - This practice helps sustain soil health and improve crop yields over time.

- **The yield per unit area is low, but productivity per labour is high:**
  - This statement is **incorrect**.
  - In intensive subsistence agriculture, the yield per unit area is typically high due to the intensive nature of farming practices and the use of high-quality seeds, manure, and irrigation.
  - However, productivity per labour is generally low because of the high amount of manual labour involved and the small scale of individual land holdings.

## **Additional Information**

- **Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:**
  - This type of agriculture is predominant in densely populated regions of Asia, such as India, China, and Southeast Asian countries.
  - It involves the cultivation of small plots of land with high labor input and intensive use of resources.
- **Wet Paddy Cultivation:**
  - Paddy is grown in flooded fields (wetlands) which provide the necessary water for the rice plants to grow optimally.
  - This method requires a well-developed irrigation system to ensure a consistent supply of water to the fields.
- **Challenges Faced:**
  - Farmers face issues like small land holdings, high labor requirements, dependency on seasonal rains, and challenges in maintaining soil fertility.

## Question 42

### 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 :**

**Options:**

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

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is: (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)

### **Key Points**

Approaches in Human Geography (List I)	Broad Features (List II)
(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

### **Additional Information**

- **Areal Differentiation:**
  - **Definition:** Introduced by Richard Hartshorne, Areal Differentiation focuses on understanding the uniqueness of a region based on its physical and human characteristics.
  - **Key Idea:** Emphasizes why different regions exhibit distinct characteristics and how they interact with each other.
  - **Importance:** Forms the foundation of regional geography by explaining variations between regions.
- **Spatial Organisation:**
  - **Definition:** Concerned with the spatial arrangement of geographical phenomena, including the distribution and interaction of people, resources, and services.
  - **Key Idea:** Developed through the application of quantitative techniques, including spatial analysis, network analysis, and central place theory.
  - **Impact:** Helps in urban planning, economic geography, and transportation network development.
- **Behavioural School:**
  - **Definition:** Emerged as a response to the rigidity of quantitative geography, emphasizing human perceptions and decision-making.

- **Key Idea:** Focuses on subjective experiences, human cognition, and psychological factors influencing spatial behavior.
  - **Criticism:** While it humanized geography, critics argue that it lacks empirical rigor.
  - **Post-modernism:**
    - **Definition:** A contemporary approach that challenges grand theories and emphasizes the role of local contexts, multiple perspectives, and subjectivity.
    - **Key Idea:** Rejects rigid, one-size-fits-all models of spatial analysis and encourages inclusive and diverse interpretations of geographical space.
    - **Impact:** Used in cultural geography, urban studies, and critical geography.
- 

## Question 43

Canberra was planned by \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

Options:

- A. Patrick Geddes
- B. Walter Burley Griffin
- C. Jean Gottmann
- D. George Zipf

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Walter Burley Griffin'

### **Key Points**

- **Walter Burley Griffin:**
  - Walter Burley Griffin was an American architect and landscape architect who is known for designing the city of Canberra, the capital city of Australia.
  - Griffin's design was selected through an international competition in 1912, and his plan for Canberra was notable for its use of geometric motifs and integration with the natural landscape.
  - Griffin's vision included a central lake, grand avenues, and extensive green spaces, which have become defining features of Canberra's layout.
  - He worked alongside his wife, Marion Mahony Griffin, who was also an architect and contributed significantly to the project.

### **Additional Information**

- **Patrick Geddes:**
  - Patrick Geddes was a Scottish biologist, sociologist, geographer, and pioneering town planner.
  - He is known for his innovative ideas in urban planning and regional development, emphasizing the importance of considering the social and environmental context in planning.
  - Though influential, Geddes did not design Canberra.
- **Jean Gottmann:**
  - Jean Gottmann was a French geographer known for his work on the concept of "megapolis" and the study of urban regions.
  - He is best known for his analysis of the Northeastern United States, but he did not have any involvement in the planning of Canberra.
- **George Zipf:**
  - George Zipf was an American linguist and philologist, known for Zipf's law, which states that the frequency of a word is inversely proportional to its rank in the frequency table.
  - He did not have a background in urban planning or any connection to the design of Canberra.

### ★ Important Points

- Walter Burley Griffin's design for Canberra was influenced by the Garden City movement, which aimed to create self-contained communities surrounded by greenbelts, containing proportionate areas of residences, industry, and agriculture.
- The plan featured a central lake, which was later named Lake Burley Griffin in his honor.
- Griffin's work on Canberra faced numerous challenges, including bureaucratic obstacles and financial constraints, but his vision laid the foundation for the city's development.
- Canberra is now known for its large green spaces, symmetrical layout, and integration with the surrounding natural environment, reflecting Griffin's original design principles.

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## Question 44

The first radio programme was broadcast in India in \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

Options:

- A. 1910
- B. 1913
- C. 1923
- D. 1932

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**



The correct answer is: 1923

Radio broadcasting in India began during the early 20th century, marking a significant step in the evolution of mass communication in the country. It played a crucial role in disseminating information, entertainment, and educational content to a wide audience. The first radio programme's broadcast laid the foundation for future developments in Indian broadcasting services, eventually leading to the establishment of All India Radio (AIR).

## Key Points

- **First Broadcast in 1923:**
  - The first radio programme in India was broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club in 1923.
  - This initial broadcast was experimental and primarily targeted towards entertainment and informational purposes.
- **Role of Private Clubs:**
  - Early radio broadcasts in India were initiated by private clubs and amateur radio enthusiasts.
  - The Bombay Presidency Radio Club and Calcutta Radio Club were pioneers in this field.
- **Indian Broadcasting Company (IBC):**
  - The Indian Broadcasting Company was formed in 1927, taking over early broadcasting activities.
  - IBC was granted a license to operate radio stations in Bombay and Calcutta but went into liquidation in 1930 due to financial difficulties.
- **Emergence of All India Radio (AIR):**
  - In 1936, the Indian State Broadcasting Service (ISBS), which succeeded IBC, was renamed All India Radio (AIR).
  - AIR became the national public radio broadcaster of India and played a major role in shaping Indian media.

## Additional Information

- **Broadcasting Evolution in India:**
  - After independence, AIR expanded its reach, offering programmes in various Indian languages.
  - In 1957, the Vividh Bharati service was introduced for entertainment purposes, including film music and cultural programmes.
- **Impact of Radio Broadcasting:**
  - Radio became an important medium for government communication, especially for rural development, educational broadcasts, and emergency messages.
  - It played a significant role during critical historical moments like India's independence movement and wars.
- **Modern Broadcasting Developments:**
  - The introduction of FM broadcasting in India in the 1990s diversified the radio landscape, allowing private players to operate FM stations.
  - Digital advancements have further expanded the scope of radio through internet radio and podcasts, making audio content accessible globally.

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## Question 45

The total utilisable water resources in India is about \_\_\_\_\_ cubic km.

**Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

**Options:**

- A. 4,000
- B. 1,969
- C. 1,869
- D. 1,122

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is: 1,122 cubic km



### **Key Points**

- **Total Water Resources:**
  - India's total renewable water resources are estimated at around 4,000 cubic km per year.
  - However, due to topographical, climatic, and infrastructural constraints, only a portion is considered utilisable.
- **Utilisable Water Resources:**
  - The total utilisable water resources in India are approximately 1,122 cubic km.
  - This includes 690 cubic km of surface water and 432 cubic km of groundwater.
- **Surface Water Utilisation:**
  - Surface water includes river systems, lakes, and reservoirs.
  - Only 690 cubic km of surface water is utilisable due to seasonal flow variations and limited storage infrastructure.
- **Groundwater Utilisation:**
  - Groundwater is a vital source for irrigation and drinking purposes.
  - India's utilisable groundwater potential is about 432 cubic km.



### **Additional Information**

- **Challenges in Water Utilisation:**
    - Uneven distribution of water resources across regions.
    - Seasonal variations lead to floods in monsoon and droughts in dry seasons.
  - **Water Resource Management Strategies:**
    - Efficient irrigation practices like drip and sprinkler systems.
    - Rainwater harvesting and watershed management.
    - Interlinking of rivers to address regional water imbalances.
  - **Government Initiatives:**
    - National Water Policy focusing on sustainable water use.
    - Programmes like Jal Shakti Abhiyan for water conservation.
-

## Question 46

Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill in the blank with the correct option

Options:

A. 1929

B. 1931

C. 1932

D. 1942

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is: 1932

The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant, located in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, is one of the oldest hydroelectric power stations in India. It was built to harness the hydropower potential of the Pykara River, marking a significant step in India's journey toward utilizing renewable energy resources.

### Key Points

- **Establishment Year:**
  - The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was commissioned in 1932.
  - It marked the beginning of hydroelectric power generation in South India.
- **Location and Features:**
  - Located near Ooty in the Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu.
  - The plant uses the Pykara River, which originates in the Mukurthi Peak.
- **Significance of the Plant:**
  - Played a key role in providing electricity to the Madras Presidency.
  - Reduced dependence on coal-based power generation in the region.
- **Technical Details:**
  - The initial capacity of the plant was expanded over the years to meet growing electricity demands.
  - It utilizes water stored in reservoirs like Glenmorgan and Pykara lakes.

### Additional Information

- **Contribution to Renewable Energy:**
  - The Pykara Plant represents India's early adoption of clean energy sources.
  - It demonstrated the feasibility of hydropower in the Indian context.
- **Tourism and Heritage Importance:**

- The Pykara region is a popular tourist destination, known for Pykara Falls and the scenic lake.
  - The hydroelectric plant stands as a historical landmark representing India's engineering achievements during the colonial period.
  - **Modernization Efforts:**
    - Efforts have been made to modernize the plant to ensure continued efficiency and safety.
    - Upgradation of turbines and related infrastructure has been undertaken to enhance capacity and operational lifespan.
- 

## Question 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.**

**Options:**

- A. 1995
- B. 1991
- C. 2005
- D. 1976

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

**The correct answer is:**1995

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established in 1947 as an international legal agreement aimed at promoting international trade by reducing or eliminating trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas. To address these issues, GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995, which became the global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

### **Key Points**

- **Establishment of WTO:**
  - The World Trade Organization (WTO) was officially established on 1 January 1995.
  - It replaced GATT as the primary organization governing international trade.
- **Reasons for Transformation:**

- GATT focused mainly on trade in goods and lacked comprehensive regulations for services and intellectual property.
- There was a need for a stronger institutional framework with a formal dispute resolution mechanism.
- **Uruguay Round of Negotiations:**
  - The transformation occurred as a result of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations (1986–1994).
  - The Uruguay Round led to the creation of the WTO, expanding trade regulations to services and intellectual property.
- **Functions of WTO:**
  - WTO oversees the implementation of trade agreements, provides a platform for negotiations, and settles trade disputes.
  - It ensures that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely among its member nations.

## **Additional Information**

- **Structure of WTO:**
    - WTO is governed by the Ministerial Conference, which meets at least once every two years.
    - The General Council conducts the organization's day-to-day operations.
  - **Key Agreements Under WTO:**
    - Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
    - General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).
    - Continued application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT 1994).
  - **WTO Membership and Role:**
    - As of now, WTO has 164 member countries, representing the majority of the global trading community.
    - It plays a vital role in promoting free trade, reducing trade conflicts, and ensuring a rules-based trading system globally.
- 

## Question 48

**Where is the headquarter of the ‘Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries’ (OPEC) ?**

**Options:**

- A. Montevideo
- B. Vienna
- C. Minsk
- D. Aden

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Vienna'

## Key Points

- **Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC):**
  - OPEC is an intergovernmental organization of 13 oil-exporting developing nations that coordinates and unifies the petroleum policies of its member countries.
  - It was founded in Baghdad, Iraq, in September 1960 and is headquartered in Vienna, Austria.
  - The organization aims to manage the supply of oil in an effort to set the price of oil on the world market and avoid fluctuations that might affect the economies of both producing and purchasing countries.
  - OPEC's activities are pivotal to the global oil market, and it plays a significant role in determining global oil prices.

## Additional Information

- **Montevideo:**
  - Montevideo is the capital and largest city of Uruguay.
  - It is not associated with any major international oil organizations like OPEC.
  - Montevideo is known for its important role in the economy and culture of Uruguay.
- **Minsk:**
  - Minsk is the capital and largest city of Belarus.
  - It is not a headquarters location for any major international organizations in the oil sector.
  - Minsk is primarily known for its political, industrial, and cultural significance within Belarus.
- **Aden:**
  - Aden is a port city in Yemen, located by the Arabian Sea.
  - Although it has historical significance and strategic importance, it is not the headquarters for any major international oil organizations.
  - Aden has been an important port city historically and is known for its refinery and oil industry within Yemen.

## Important Points

- OPEC was established to ensure the stabilization of oil markets to secure an efficient, economic, and regular supply of petroleum to consumers.
  - It also aims to secure a steady income to producers and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.
  - OPEC's decisions have a significant impact on the global oil supply and prices, influencing the global economy.
  - The OPEC Secretariat, the executive organ of the organization, is based in Vienna and is responsible for implementing decisions made by the organization.
- 

## Question 49

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

**Options:**

- A. Mumbai port
- B. New Mangalore port
- C. Kolkata port
- D. Paradwip port

**Answer: C**

## **Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Kolkata port'

### **Key Points**

- **Kolkata Port:**
  - Kolkata Port, also known as Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, is one of the oldest operating ports in India, situated on the Hooghly River.
  - This port faces a significant problem of silt accumulation due to its location on the river, which brings a large amount of sediment from upstream areas.
  - Siltation affects the navigability and operational efficiency of the port, requiring regular dredging activities to maintain the depth necessary for ship movement.
  - Despite the siltation challenges, Kolkata Port remains crucial for trade in the eastern region of India.

### **Additional Information**

- **Mumbai Port:**
  - Mumbai Port is located on the west coast of India and is one of the largest and busiest ports in the country. Unlike Kolkata Port, Mumbai Port does not face significant silt accumulation issues because it is situated along the Arabian Sea, which has less sediment inflow.
- **New Mangalore Port:**
  - New Mangalore Port is located on the west coast of India in the state of Karnataka.
  - It primarily handles bulk cargo, petroleum products, and chemicals. The port does not face significant siltation problems due to its coastal location.
- **Paradwip Port:**
  - Paradwip Port is located on the east coast of India in the state of Odisha.
  - This port deals with a large volume of cargo, including coal and iron ore, and does not have major issues with silt accumulation due to its strategic coastal location.

### **Important Points**

- Kolkata Port is unique among Indian ports due to its significant siltation problem, which is not common for other major ports located on the sea coast.
  - Regular dredging is crucial to maintain the operational capacity of Kolkata Port, ensuring that it can accommodate large vessels and facilitate smooth trade operations.
  - The port's strategic importance for trade in the eastern region of India makes addressing siltation issues a priority for its management.
-

# Question 50

**Which of the following is a land-locked harbour ?**

**Options:**

- A. Paradwip port
- B. Tuticorin port
- C. Haldia port
- D. Visakhapatnam port

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

The correct answer is 'Visakhapatnam port'

## **Key Points**

- **Visakhapatnam port:**
  - Visakhapatnam port, also known as Vizag port, is located on the eastern coast of India, in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
  - This port is unique in that it is a natural harbour, nestled between the hills and the Bay of Bengal.
  - It is a major port in India and serves as a crucial hub for various industrial activities, including the export of iron ore and other minerals.
  - The port's location provides it with a strategic advantage, making it accessible for maritime activities while being protected from the open sea.

## **Additional Information**

- **Paradwip port:**
  - Located in the state of Odisha, Paradwip port is a deep-water port on the east coast of India.
  - It is not land-locked and is directly accessible from the Bay of Bengal.
  - This port primarily handles bulk cargo, including coal, iron ore, and other industrial materials.
- **Tuticorin port:**
  - Tuticorin port, also known as V.O. Chidambaranar Port, is situated in Tamil Nadu.
  - It is an artificial port and is not land-locked; it opens directly to the Gulf of Mannar.
  - The port supports various maritime activities, including the handling of container and bulk cargo.
- **Haldia port:**
  - Haldia port is located in the state of West Bengal, near the city of Kolkata.
  - This port is situated on the banks of the Hooghly River and serves as a crucial maritime gateway for the eastern region of India.
  - It is not land-locked as it has direct access to the Bay of Bengal through the Hooghly River.

## **Important Points**



- Being a land-locked harbour means that the port is situated inland and is connected to the sea through a waterway or river, providing natural protection from the open sea.
  - Visakhapatnam port is a significant player in India's maritime trade, contributing extensively to the economy through its strategic location and facilities.
  - Understanding the geographical and logistical aspects of these ports helps in planning and optimizing maritime trade routes and logistics operations.
-