

CUET UG (Geography) - 16 May 2025 Shift 1

Question1

'Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Religious Groups)	List-II (Areas of Their Major Concentration)
(A) Sikhs	(I) Rajasthan
(B) Christians	(II) Punjab
(C) Buddhist	(III) Goa
(D) Jains	(IV) Sikkim

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

1. Sikhs are primarily concentrated in Punjab.
 2. Christians in India have significant presence in areas such as Goa (and also Kerala etc.).
 3. Buddhists have a notable concentration in northeastern regions such as Sikkim (and also in Maharashtra among others).
 4. Jains are found in urban areas and particular states such as Rajasthan.
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Question2

The ports used for refueling, watering and taking food items are called

1. Naval Ports
2. Entrepot Ports
3. Packet Station
4. Ports of Call

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Ports of Call are ports where ships stop temporarily **for refueling, watering, repairing, and taking in food items** while on their journey to other destinations.

They are not final destinations for cargo or passengers — rather, **intermediate halts** essential for long-distance maritime travel.

Question3

Identify correct statements about level of urbanisation in India.

(A) The level of urbanisation in India is quite low in comparison to developed countries.

(B) Total urban population has increased three-fold during the twentieth century.

(C) Chandigarh was developed as administrative headquarter after independence.

(D) On the basis of population the Census of India classifies urban centres into six classes.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

(D)
The **Census of India** classifies towns into **six classes based on population size**, but this classification is part of the “*urban settlements classification system*” and **not directly about the level of urbanisation**. However, since the question focuses on “*level of urbanisation in India*”, this point is **less relevant** compared to (A), (B), and (C).

Question4

WTO headquarter is located at _____, Switzerland.

1. Minsk

2. Brussels

- 3. Vienna
- 4. Geneva

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

- The **World Trade Organization (WTO)** was established on **1 January 1995**, replacing the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**.
 - Its **headquarters** is located in **Geneva, Switzerland**.
 - The WTO is responsible for setting and enforcing global trade rules, resolving trade disputes, and promoting free and fair international trade among member countries.
-

Question5

Name the country that officially proclaims the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.

- 1. Singapore
- 2. Nepal
- 3. Japan
- 4. Bhutan

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

- **Bhutan** is the **only country in the world** that officially proclaims **Gross National Happiness (GNH)** as the measure of the country's progress.
 - Instead of focusing only on **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, Bhutan's development philosophy emphasizes **spiritual, cultural, environmental, and economic well-being**.
 - The **four pillars of GNH** are:
 1. Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development
 2. Conservation of environment
 3. Preservation and promotion of culture
 4. Good governance
-

Question6

In the Northern States of India, which of the following crop is grown in the Rabi Season?

1. Rice
2. Cotton
3. Wheat
4. Bajra

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

- In northern states of India (like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc.), wheat is the main Rabi crop.
 - Rabi crops are sown in winter (October–December) and harvested in spring (March–April).
 - They require cool climate for growth and bright sunshine for ripening
-

Question7

Major characteristics of hunting and gathering are:

(A) It often involves primitive societies, who depend on plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.

(B) This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment.

(C) No surplus is produced.

(D) This is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

D.

This describes **Commercial Livestock Rearing**. Hunting and gathering involves killing *wild* animals and does not include animal *rearing* (domestication).

Question8

Match LIST-I with LIST-II

List-I (Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation Region)	List-II (Country)
(A) Velds	(I) Australia
(B) Pampas	(II) New Zealand
(C) Downs	(III) South Africa
(D) Canterbury Plains	(IV) Argentina

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

List-I (Region)	Country (List-II)	Key Concept / Location
(A) Velds	(III) South Africa	Velds are the temperate grasslands of Southern Africa, largely in South Africa.
(B) Pampas	(IV) Argentina	The Pampas are vast, fertile plains in South America, mainly covering Argentina, and known for grain and beef production.
(C) Downs	(I) Australia	Downs are the temperate grasslands located in Australia.
(D) Canterbury Plains	(II) New Zealand	The Canterbury Plains are the famous temperate grasslands and agricultural region of New Zealand.

Question9

Arrange the following seaports located on the west coast of India from north to south.

- (A) Mumbai**
- (B) New Mangalore**
- (C) Marmagao**
- (D) Kochchi**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

- **Mumbai Port** — Maharashtra
 - **Mormugao Port** — Goa
 - **New Mangalore Port** — Karnataka
 - **Kochi Port** — Kerala
-

Question10

Which of the following ports are natural harbours?

- (A) Kochchi Port
- (B) Chennai Port
- (C) Marmagao Port
- (D) Mumbai Port

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

- **Mumbai Port** – A **natural deep-water harbour** located on the Konkan Coast (Maharashtra).
- **Mormugao Port** – Situated in **Goa**, it is a **natural harbour** that has been developed with modern facilities.
- **Kochi (Cochin) Port** – Located in **Kerala**, it is a **natural harbour** formed by the sea and backwaters.

Chennai Port – It is an **artificial harbour**, built by constructing breakwaters to protect ships from sea waves.

Question11

In the following identify the statement which is NOT correct about Indian crops.

- 1. Rice is a crop of tropical humid areas.**
- 2. Wheat is primarily a crop of temperate zone.**
- 3. Maize is a food as well as fodder crop.**
- 4. Rapeseed and mustard comprise several pulses.**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Rapeseed and mustard are **oilseeds** (used for oil and condiments), not **pulses**. Pulses are leguminous crops like gram (chana), moong, or arhar.

Question12

Some coffee Fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by:

- 1. Europeans**
- 2. South Africans**
- 3. Japanese**
- 4. Red Indians**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The question relates to the historical context of Plantation Agriculture.

- Fazendas are the large coffee estates/plantations in Brazil.
- Plantation agriculture was introduced in colonies and tropical regions by Europeans.
- The British, French, Dutch, Spanish, and Americans all established plantations across the world (tea in India, rubber in Malaysia, cocoa in West Africa, etc.).
- Specifically, historical accounts and NCERT-level information note that some coffee *Fazendas* in Brazil are still managed by Europeans (referring to European descendants or long-established European firms).

Question13

List-I (Definition / Concept)	List-II (Thinker)
(A) "Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface".	(I) Blache
(B) "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth".	(II) Ratzel
(C) A middle path between the two ideas of Environmentalism and Possibilism.	(III) Semple
(D) "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".	(IV) Taylor

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

Geographer	Key Concept / Philosophy	Famous Definition
Friedrich Ratzel	Environmental Determinism	"Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface."
Ellen C. Semple	Environmental Determinism	"Human geography is the study of changing relationships between the unresting man and the unstable earth. "
Paul Vidal de la Blache	Possibilism	"Human geography offers a new conception of the inter-relationships between earth and man... "
Griffith Taylor	Neo-Determinism (or 'Stop-and-Go Determinism')	Developed the concept that humans can accelerate or slow down development but cannot escape the directions set by nature.

Question14

The characteristics of the National Highways Authority of India are:

- (A) It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.**
- (B) It has the responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of National Highways.**
- (C) It constructs and maintains the border roads in the country.**
- (D) It was operationalised in 1995.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

- (A) It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport (now **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**). (**Correct**)
 - (B) It has the responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of National Highways. (**Correct**)
 - (C) It constructs and maintains the **border roads** in the country. (**Incorrect** - This is the primary function of the **Border Roads Organisation (BRO)**.)
 - (D) It was operationalised in 1995. (**Correct**)
-

Question15

Identify the characteristics of minerals.

- (A) These are unevenly distributed over space.
- (B) There is an inverse relationship in the quality and quantity of minerals.
- (C) All minerals are exhaustible over time.
- (D) Non-metallic minerals are always organic in nature.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

- (A) These are unevenly distributed over space. (**Correct**)
- (B) There is an inverse relationship in the quality and quantity of minerals (high-quality minerals are low in quantity, and vice versa). (**Correct**)
- (C) All minerals are exhaustible over time. (**Correct** - They are non-renewable resources.)
- (D) Non-metallic minerals are **always organic** in nature. (**Incorrect** - Non-metallic minerals like mica, limestone, and gypsum are **inorganic**; only fossil fuels like coal and petroleum are organic non-metallic minerals.)

Question16

Match LIST-I with LIST-II

List-I (Nuclear Power Project)	List-II (State)
(A) Tarapur	(I) Maharashtra
(B) Kalpakkam	(II) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kaiga	(III) Gujarat
(D) Kakrapara	(IV) Karnataka

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

This matches the nuclear power plants with their correct states: **Tarapur** in **Maharashtra**, **Kalpakkam** in **Tamil Nadu**, **Kaiga** in **Karnataka**, and **Kakrapar** in **Gujarat**.

Question17

The Limits to Growth was published in _____

1. 1972

2. 1968

3. 1987

4. 1970

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The **Limits to Growth** is a seminal book published in **1972** by the Club of Rome. It used computer modeling to study the long-term consequences of rapidly growing world population, limited resource supply, and industrial growth, advocating for a sustainable approach.

Question18

Match LIST-I with LIST-II

List–I (Railway Zone)	List–II (Headquarter)
(A) North Eastern	(I) Hajipur
(B) South Central	(II) Jaipur
(C) East Central	(III) Gorakhpur
(D) North Western	(IV) Secunderabad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

This matches the Railway Zones with their correct Headquarters: **North Eastern** (→ **Gorakhpur**), **South Central** (→ **Secunderabad**), **East Central** (→ **Hajipur**), and **North Western** (→ **Jaipur**).

Question19

Geographers of which country describe the 'state/country' as a 'living organism'?

- 1. France**
- 2. Germany**
- 3. Great Britain**
- 4. India**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

The concept of the 'state/country' as a **living organism** (organic state theory) is attributed to **German** geographers, most notably **Friedrich Ratzel**. This idea, which views the state as an organism that must grow and expand to survive, is a foundational concept in the field of **Political Geography** and is related to the idea of **Lebensraum**.

Question20

Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have _____ type of settlements.

1. agglomerated
2. hamleted
3. dispersed or isolated
4. fragmented

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Dispersed or isolated settlements are commonly found in areas of **hilly tracts, plateaus, and thick forests**, where the land is fragmented, and topography restricts close clustering. This pattern is typical of the mountainous and geographically diverse regions mentioned: **Meghalaya** (hills/plateau), **Uttarakhand** (Himalayan region), **Himachal Pradesh** (Himalayan region), and the hilly parts of **Kerala** (Western Ghats).

Question21

Which of the followings are main basis of international trade?

- (A) Differences in national resources.
- (B) Direction of trade.

- (C) Differences in stages of economic development.
- (D) Extent of foreign investment.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The main bases of international trade are factors that create differences in production costs and market conditions across countries. (A) Differences in national resources, (C) Differences in stages of economic development, and (D) Extent of foreign investment are all fundamental bases for trade. (B) **Direction of trade** is a **result** of international trade, not a basis for it

Question22

Arrange the following means of communication from ancient to modern in order of their development:

- (A) Landline phone
- (B) Communication through internet

- (C) Letter
- (D) Television

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

The means of communication developed in this historical order: 1. **Letter (C)**: Represents the oldest, physical, and manual form of communication. 2. **Landline phone (A)**: Represents the invention of electronic voice communication (late 19th century). 3. **Television (D)**: Represents mass electronic communication, primarily broadcasting (mid-20th century). 4. **Communication through internet (B)**: Represents the most modern, digitized, and global form of communication (late 20th century/21st century).

Question23

Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of foot loose industries?

1. They are not dependent on any specific raw material.
2. They produce in small quantities and also employ a small labour force.
3. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household.
4. These are generally not polluting industries.

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Footloose industries are modern, usually **light manufacturing industries** that can be located almost anywhere, as their production costs are largely independent of their location. *Characteristics of footloose industries:* They are not dependent on any specific raw material (1), They produce in small quantities and also employ a small labour force (2), and They are generally not polluting industries (4). The statement (3) describes **Household Industries** or **Cottage Industries**, not footloose industries.

Question24

Which of the following is the Indian communication satellite?

1. Cartosat
2. Landsat
3. SPOT
4. INSAT

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

INSAT (Indian National Satellite System) is a series of multi-purpose geostationary satellites launched by ISRO to fulfill the country's needs for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology, and search and rescue operations. **Cartosat** is an Indian **remote sensing** satellite, while **Landsat** and **SPOT** are remote sensing satellites of the **USA** and **France**, respectively.

Question25

_____ has been constructed to relieve the pressure at **Chennai port**.

- 1. Paradwip Port**
- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Port**
- 3. Ennore Port**
- 4. Kandla Port**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Ennore Port (now officially Kamarajar Port) was constructed north of Chennai to function as a **satellite port**. Its primary purpose was to handle bulk cargo like thermal coal and iron ore, thereby **relieving congestion and pressure at the older, major Chennai Port**.

Question26

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

Based on the 2011 Census data, the population densities of the listed states are (approximately): **(A) Bihar** (1106 persons/sq km), **(C) West Bengal** (1028 persons/sq km), **(D) Kerala** (860 persons/sq km), and **(B) Uttar Pradesh** (829 persons/sq km). The descending order is (A), (C), (D), (B).

Question27

Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about Atal Tunnel?

1. It is built in the Shivalik Ranges of the Himalayas.
2. It was built by the Border Road Organisation.
3. It connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti Valley.
4. It is the World's Longest Highway Tunnel.

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Atal Tunnel is actually built under the **Pir Panjal Range** of the Himalayas, not the Shivalik Ranges. The other statements are correct: It was built by the **Border Road Organisation (BRO)** (2); it connects **Manali to the Lahaul-Spiti Valley** (3); and as of its opening, it was considered the **World's Longest Highway Tunnel** (above 10,000 feet) (4)

Question28

Which of the following is **NOT** the main cause of noise pollution?

1. Mechanised construction work
2. Automobiles
3. Loudspeakers used in various festivals
4. Combustion of fossil fuels

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The combustion of fossil fuels is primarily associated with **air pollution** (releasing gases like CO₂, SO₂, etc.). The other options—Mechanised construction work (1), Automobiles (2), and Loudspeakers (3)—are all direct and major sources of **noise pollution**.

Question29

Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Haryali ?

- 1. It is a Watershed Development Project.**
- 2. Project is executed by Gram Panchayats with People's Participation.**
- 3. It aims to enable rural population to conserve water.**
- 4. The project focuses only on the well-being of females.**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The Haryali project is a **Watershed Development Project** (1). It is implemented by the **Gram Panchayats** with people's participation (2) and aims to enable the rural population to **conserve water** (3) for drinking,

irrigation, etc. However, while the project does involve and benefit women's self-help groups for resource management, it does **not** focus *only* on the well-being of females.

Question30

Arrange the following iron-ore mines from north to south

- (A) Bailadila
- (B) Mayurbhanj
- (C) Kudremukh
- (D) Ratnagiri

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The geographical locations of the mines are: **(B) Mayurbhanj** (Odisha) is the northernmost; **(A) Bailadila** (Chhattisgarh) is next, located further south/west; **(D) Ratnagiri** (Maharashtra) is on the western coast, south of Bailadila; and **(C) Kudremukh** (Karnataka) is the southernmost, located in the Western Ghats. The

descending order (North → South) is: **Mayurbhanj (B) → Bailadila (A) → Ratnagiri (D) → Kudremukh (C)**.

Question31

_____ includes 168 km of west coast canal along with Champakara canal.

1. NW 1

2. NW 2

3. NW 4

4. NW 3

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

NW 3 (National Waterway 3), also known as the **West Coast Canal**, runs between Kottapuram and Kollam in Kerala. It includes the **West Coast Canal** (168 km), the **Champakara Canal**, and the **Udyogamandal Canal**, totaling about **205 km**.

Question32

Arrange the following according to stages of demographic transition.

(A) High fluctuating

(B) Early expanding

(C) Late expanding

(D) Low fluctuating

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

demographic transition theory describes population change in four stages: **(A) High Fluctuating** (Stage I: High birth rate and high death rate); **(B) Early Expanding** (Stage II: High birth rate and rapidly falling death rate); **(C) Late Expanding** (Stage III: Falling birth rate and low death rate); and **(D) Low Fluctuating** (Stage IV: Low birth rate and low death rate). The given list is already in the correct chronological order of the stages.

Question33

The movement from the plains to the mountains in summer and back in winter in search of pastures is the characteristics of

1. Commercial Livestock Rearing

2. Nomadic Herding

3. Ranching

4. Shifting Cultivation

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Nomadic Herding involves herders moving with their animals from place to place in search of pastures and water. The particular pattern of seasonal movement between high mountain pastures in summer and lower valleys/plains in winter is called **transhumance**, and is a key feature of nomadic herding practiced by groups like the Gujjars, Bakarwals, Bhotiyas, and Gaddis in the Himalayas.

Question34

Identify the Industry which is based on forest raw material.

1. Paper industry

2. Leather industry

3. Woollen textile industry

4. Jute industry

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The **Paper industry** uses wood pulp derived from **forest raw material** (wood). The other industries use different raw materials: **Leather industry** uses hides and skin of animals; **Woollen textile industry** uses wool from sheep; and **Jute industry** uses plant fibers from the jute crop.

Question35

Which one of the following is a correct statement?

- 1. Natural growth of population depends on births, deaths and migration.**
- 2. Crude death rates can not be more than crude birth rates.**
- 3. Growth rate of population is the change of population expressed in percentage.**
- 4. Migration is not a component of population change.**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Statement 3 is correct. The growth rate is used to express the change in population (growth) over a period of time, and is calculated as a **percentage**. **Statement 1 is incorrect** because **Natural Growth** only considers births and deaths, and excludes migration. **Statement 2 is incorrect** as crude death rates can certainly be higher than crude birth rates (e.g., during epidemics or in aging populations). **Statement 4 is incorrect** because **Migration** (immigration and emigration) is a major component of population change, along with birth and death rates.

Question36

The collection, production and dissemination of information are the characteristics of activities.

1. Tertiary
2. Quaternary
3. Secondary
4. Primary

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Quaternary activities refer to the sector of the economy that involves highly intellectual and knowledge-based tasks. These tasks include the **collection, production, and dissemination of information**, as well as research and development. This sector is distinct from the tertiary sector, which mainly deals with services.

Question37

'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are related to which of the following?

1. Varieties of Coffee
2. Zaid crops
3. Variety of rice grown in Kerala
4. Three crops of rice grown in West Bengal

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Aus, Aman, and Boro are three different rice crops grown in a year in the states of **West Bengal** and Assam. This is possible due to the favorable climate and heavy rainfall in the region. Aman is the autumn crop (harvested in November), Aus is the pre-kharif/summer crop (harvested in September/October), and Boro is the winter/spring crop (harvested in March/April).

Question38

Suez Canal act as a linkage between _____ sea and _____ sea.

1. Mediterranean, Atlantic
2. Red, Arabian
3. Mediterranean, Red
4. Dead, Black

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **Suez Canal**, constructed in 1869, is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt connecting the **Mediterranean Sea** at Port Said to the **Red Sea** at Port Suez. This canal provides the shortest and most direct maritime route between Europe and the lands bordering the Indian and western Pacific Oceans.

Question39

Arrange the following countries of the world in descending order on the basis of their population size.

(A) Brazil

(B) Indonesia

(C) Japan

(D) U.S.A.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The U.S.A. has the largest population among the listed countries, followed by Indonesia. Brazil has a larger population than Japan. Therefore, the descending order is **U.S.A. (D), Indonesia (B), Brazil (A), Japan (C)**.

Question40

Type of Town	Example
(A) Cultural Town	(I) Saharanpur
(B) Administrative Town	(II) Bokaro
(C) Commercial Town	(III) Varanasi
(D) Industrial Town	(IV) New Delhi

Match LIST-I with LIST-II

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

- **Varanasi** is a well-known **cultural town**, famous for its religious and cultural heritage.
 - **New Delhi** is the **administrative** capital of India, hence an administrative town.
 - **Saharanpur** is known for its **trade** and **commercial** activities.
 - **Bokaro** is an **industrial town**, known for its steel industry.
-

Question41

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of

people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to

make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

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

- 1. Northernmost**
- 2. Southernmost**
- 3. Easternmost**
- 4. Westernmost**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Jhabua district lies in the **extreme western** part of Madhya Pradesh, bordering Gujarat. Geographically, this region, along with nearby Alirajpur and Dhar, falls under the **Jhabua Hill (or Western)** agro-climatic zone, which is characterized by semi-arid conditions and is one of the more marginal agricultural areas of the state.

Question42

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have

revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

Which among following was NOT used by Bhils to revitalise common property resources.

- 1. Plantation of fodder grass**
- 2. Plantation of trees.**
- 3. Open grazing**
- 4. Social-fencing**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

revitalisation of Common Property Resources (CPRs) like village pastures, ponds, and degraded forest areas requires controlled management. Practices used by communities such as the Bhils of Jhabua (

include: **Plantation of fodder grass**, **Plantation of trees** (afforestation), and **Social-fencing** (a system of voluntary restrictions on resource use like grazing). **Open grazing** is an unregulated practice that leads to over-exploitation and degradation, which is the opposite of revitalisation.

Question43

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management

Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the

tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

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

- 1. Southernmost**
- 2. Westernmost**
- 3. Northernmost**
- 4. Easternmost**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Petlawad is one of the administrative blocks in the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. Geographically, it is situated in the **northern** section of the district, bordering the Ratlam district. The Jhabua district is an area often discussed in the context of water management and tribal development in Indian Geography textbooks.

Question44

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have

revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

The watershed management programmes which have been successfully implemented in Jhabua are funded by _____

- 1. Ministry of Tourism**
- 2. Ministries of Rural Development and Agriculture**
- 3. Ministry of Road Transport and Highway**
- 4. Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Government-sponsored watershed development projects in India, such as the one in Jhabua (known for its successful implementation, sometimes involving the **Haryali** project), are centrally financed through key nodal agencies. The two primary central ministries responsible for funding and implementing these types of rural water conservation and land development schemes are the **Ministry of Rural Development** (through schemes like Neeranchal and the previous watershed components of PMKSY) and the **Ministry of Agriculture**

Question45

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management

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tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

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

- 1. Bhils**
- 2. Munda**
- 3. Santhal**
- 4. Meena**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The Bhils are one of the largest tribal groups in India and have a high concentration in the western districts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the **Jhabua** region, which is often cited in the context of watershed management programs and social forestry efforts.

Question46

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber,

electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

Revert to Original

_____ is related to the service sector.

1. Dairy farming
2. Weaving
3. Teaching
4. Iron smelting

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **service sector** encompasses all Tertiary, Quaternary, and Quinary activities. **Teaching** is a specialized service that falls under **Tertiary** activities (provision of services) or **Quaternary** activities (knowledge-based services). Dairy farming is Primary, Weaving and Iron Smelting are Secondary activities

Question47

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not

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_____ facility is NOT included in exchange.

1. Communication

2. Transport

3. Production

4. Trade

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Exchange refers to the transfer of goods and services between people or places and is the main component of **Tertiary activities**. It directly involves **Trade** (buying and selling), **Transport** (moving goods), and **Communication** (transmitting information for transactions). **Production** is a **Primary** or **Secondary** activity (like farming or manufacturing) that occurs *before* exchange.

Question48

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions

.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that

are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

Identify the statement which is NOT correct with reference to tertiary activities.

- 1. They are related to service sector.**
- 2. The tertiary production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'.**
- 3. They depend on specialised skills.**
- 4. They involve production of tangible goods.**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: D

Solution:

Tertiary activities are related to the **service sector**. They involve the **provision of services** (intangible) that are consumed, not the production of **tangible goods** (which is characteristic of the Primary and Secondary sectors). Services depend on specialized skills and knowledge.

Question49

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that

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In a developed country majority of the workers are engaged in _____ activities.

- 1. quinary**
- 2. primary**
- 3. secondary**
- 4. tertiary**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: D

Solution:

Developed countries have mature economies where the majority of economic output and employment shifts away from resource extraction and manufacturing towards services.

- **Tertiary Activities** are services, which include activities like transportation, communication, commerce, administration, finance, healthcare, and education.
 - In **developed countries**, this sector dominates employment because technological advancements and high income levels create a massive demand for services and allow for the automation or outsourcing of many primary and secondary tasks.
 - The high share of workers in the Tertiary (and increasingly, Quaternary/Quinary) sector is a defining characteristic of a developed economy. Conversely, in a developing country, the majority of the workforce is typically still engaged in primary activities (like agriculture).
-

Question50

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

There are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary

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In the initial stage of economic development _____ workers share is larger in employment.

- 1. quinary**
- 2. quaternary**
- 3. primary**
- 4. tertiary**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

In the initial stages of a country's economic development, the majority of the population is engaged in **Primary activities**, which involve extracting or harvesting natural resources like **agriculture**, forestry, fishing, and mining. As development progresses, the workforce shifts to the Secondary (manufacturing) and then the Tertiary (service) sectors.
