

CUET-UG Geography Sample Paper-14

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. Which concept in Human Geography emphasizes the role of technology in overcoming environmental constraints?

- (A) Environmental Determinism
- (B) Possibilism
- (C) Neo-Malthusianism
- (D) Isolationism

Q2. The term “Cultural Landscape” was popularized by:

- (A) Carl Sauer
- (B) Griffith Taylor
- (C) Ellen Semple
- (D) Ratzel

Q3. Which type of population distribution pattern is commonly found in fertile river valleys?

- (A) Sparse
- (B) Random
- (C) Clustered
- (D) Linear



- Q4.** A rapid decline in death rate while birth rate remains high generally leads to:
- (A) Negative growth
 - (B) Population explosion
 - (C) Stable population
 - (D) Ageing population
- Q5.** The dependency ratio becomes high when:
- (A) Working-age population increases rapidly
 - (B) Number of dependents exceeds working population
 - (C) Literacy rate rises
 - (D) Urbanization declines
- Q6.** Which of the following countries is known for negative population growth in recent years?
- (A) Ethiopia
 - (B) Japan
 - (C) Pakistan
 - (D) Nigeria
- Q7.** The Human Development Report is published annually by:
- (A) IMF
 - (B) WTO
 - (C) UNDP
 - (D) WHO
- Q8.** Which type of migration occurs when people move due to war or natural disasters?
- (A) Voluntary migration



- (B) Seasonal migration
- (C) Forced migration
- (D) Internal migration

Q9. Which type of farming is characterized by heavy capital investment and scientific techniques?

- (A) Primitive subsistence farming
- (B) Intensive commercial farming
- (C) Nomadic herding
- (D) Shifting cultivation

Q10. Viticulture refers to the cultivation of:

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Tea
- (C) Grapes
- (D) Coffee

Q11. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I		List II	
A	Bhilai Steel Plant	I	Russia
B	Bokaro Steel Plant	II	Germany
C	Rourkela Steel Plant	III	United Kingdom
D	Durgapur Steel Plant	IV	Russia and UK Collaboration

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



Q12. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I		List II	
A	Bengaluru	I	Manchester of South India
B	Coimbatore	II	Silicon Valley of India
C	Mumbai	III	Financial Capital of India
D	Jamshedpur	IV	Steel City of India

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

Q13. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I		List II	
A	Uranium	I	Nuclear Energy
B	Bauxite	II	Aluminum Industry
C	Limestone	III	Cement Industry
D	Mica	IV	Electrical Industry

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

Q14. Which industrial region of India is mainly associated with cotton textile industries?

- (A) Chotanagpur region
 (B) Ahmedabad-Mumbai region
 (C) Durgapur-Asansol region
 (D) Vishakhapatnam region



- Q15.** Which of the following industries is considered a “sunrise industry”?
- (A) Jute industry
 - (B) Iron and steel industry
 - (C) Information Technology industry
 - (D) Shipbuilding industry
- Q16.** The least-cost theory of industrial location mainly considers:
- (A) Cultural factors
 - (B) Transportation and labor costs
 - (C) Religious factors
 - (D) Political boundaries
- Q17.** Which mode of transport is most suitable for perishable goods over long distances?
- (A) Railways
 - (B) Roadways
 - (C) Airways
 - (D) Inland waterways
- Q18.** The Trans-Siberian Railway connects European Russia with:
- (A) Central Asia
 - (B) Pacific Coast of Russia
 - (C) Scandinavia
 - (D) Middle East
- Q19.** Which organization replaced GATT in 1995?
- (A) IMF
 - (B) WTO



- (C) SAARC
- (D) ASEAN

Q20. The largest container port in India is:

- (A) Chennai Port
- (B) Paradip Port
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- (D) Kochi Port

Q21. Which country is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains?

- (A) China
- (B) Russia
- (C) Germany
- (D) Turkey

Q22. The Atacama Desert is located in:

- (A) Australia
- (B) Peru and Chile
- (C) Mongolia
- (D) Namibia

Q23. Which river is known as the “Sorrow of China”?

- (A) Yangtze
- (B) Mekong
- (C) Hwang Ho
- (D) Amur



Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A coastal region developed into a major center of international trade and industrial activity because of its strategic location along important global sea routes. The construction of deep-water ports, container terminals, petroleum refineries, and shipbuilding facilities transformed the region into a gateway for imports and exports. Railways, highways, pipelines, and inland transport systems connected the ports to industrial centers and markets located in the interior parts of the country. As trade expanded, several supporting industries such as logistics, warehousing, banking, insurance, and shipping services also developed rapidly in the region.

The economic growth generated by international trade created employment opportunities and accelerated urbanization in nearby cities. However, industrial expansion and increased movement of oil tankers and cargo ships also created environmental concerns. Oil spills, industrial waste discharge, and marine pollution threatened coastal ecosystems, fisheries, mangroves, and biodiversity. Rapid urban growth around port cities placed additional pressure on housing, sanitation, transportation, and water resources. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion associated with climate change have further increased the vulnerability of the region. Policymakers are therefore focusing on sustainable coastal zone management and environmentally responsible industrial practices.

Q24. Which factor mainly promoted trade development in the region?

- (A) Glacier tourism
- (B) Deep-water ports
- (C) Mountain farming
- (D) Nomadic activities

Q25. Which transport system is specifically used for petroleum movement?

- (A) Pipelines
- (B) Camel carts



- (C) Ropeways
- (D) Helicopters

Q26. Which economic activities developed because of trade?

- (A) Hunting activities
- (B) Logistics and warehousing
- (C) Terrace farming
- (D) Shifting cultivation

Q27. Which environmental issue is highlighted in the passage?

- (A) Desertification
- (B) Marine pollution
- (C) Soil erosion
- (D) Volcanic eruption

Q28. Which industries are directly associated with the region?

- (A) Tea plantations
- (B) Petroleum refineries
- (C) Silk weaving
- (D) Dairy farming

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A hilly region in northeastern India has traditionally practiced shifting cultivation on forested hill slopes for generations. Under this system, farmers clear patches of forest land by cutting and burning vegetation before cultivating crops such as maize, millet, rice, and vegetables for a few years. After soil fertility declines, the land is left fallow and cultivators move to another location to repeat the process. Historically, long fallow periods allowed forests to regenerate naturally and restored soil fertility. However, rapid population growth and increasing



pressure on land resources have significantly shortened the fallow cycle in recent decades.

As a result, forest regeneration has become slower, biodiversity has declined, and soil erosion has intensified on exposed hill slopes. Heavy rainfall in the region further accelerates soil loss and reduces agricultural productivity. Deforestation and land degradation have also affected local water resources and ecological balance. To address these environmental challenges, government agencies and agricultural experts are encouraging terrace farming, horticulture, agroforestry, and sustainable agricultural practices. Farmers are also being provided training, irrigation support, and market access to promote more stable and environmentally sustainable livelihoods while reducing dependence on shifting cultivation.

Q29. Which agricultural practice is described in the passage?

- (A) Plantation farming
- (B) Shifting cultivation
- (C) Mixed farming
- (D) Commercial grain farming

Q30. Why do farmers move to another area after a few years?

- (A) Industrialization
- (B) Decline in soil fertility
- (C) Flooding
- (D) Urbanization

Q31. Which environmental problem is increasing in the region?

- (A) Coral bleaching
- (B) Soil erosion
- (C) Glacier formation
- (D) Oil spills



- Q32.** Which farming method is being promoted as a sustainable alternative?
- (A) Terrace farming
 - (B) Nomadic herding
 - (C) Hunting and gathering
 - (D) Plantation agriculture
- Q33.** Which factor reduced forest regeneration?
- (A) Long fallow period
 - (B) Population growth and shortened fallow cycle
 - (C) Glacier movement
 - (D) Coastal erosion
- Q34.** Which Indian state has the highest sex ratio according to Census 2011?
- (A) Tamil Nadu
 - (B) Kerala
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Punjab
- Q35.** The Census of India is conducted after every:
- (A) 5 years
 - (B) 8 years
 - (C) 10 years
 - (D) 12 years
- Q36.** Which Indian state has the highest percentage of urban population?
- (A) Maharashtra
 - (B) Goa
 - (C) Kerala



(D) Gujarat

Q37. Which settlement pattern develops along roads, rivers, or canals?

- (A) Circular settlement
- (B) Linear settlement
- (C) Rectangular settlement
- (D) Star-shaped settlement

Q38. Urban centers providing specialized services to surrounding rural areas are known as:

- (A) Conurbations
- (B) Hinterlands
- (C) Central places
- (D) Metropolitan regions

Q39. Which type of resource can be replenished naturally over short periods?

- (A) Non-renewable resource
- (B) Metallic resource
- (C) Renewable resource
- (D) Fossil fuel

Q40. Which irrigation method is most suitable for water-scarce regions?

- (A) Flood irrigation
- (B) Canal irrigation
- (C) Drip irrigation
- (D) Tank irrigation

Q41. The leading producer of tea in India is:

- (A) Punjab



- (B) Assam
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Haryana

Q42. Which mineral is essential for the generation of nuclear energy?

- (A) Bauxite
- (B) Uranium
- (C) Limestone
- (D) Copper

Q43. The Damodar Valley Corporation was modeled on:

- (A) Tennessee Valley Authority
- (B) Hoover Dam Project
- (C) Aswan High Dam
- (D) Three Gorges Project

Q44. Which is the largest coal-producing state in India?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Odisha

Q45. The North-South Corridor in India connects:

- (A) Srinagar to Kanyakumari
- (B) Delhi to Mumbai
- (C) Kolkata to Chennai
- (D) Guwahati to Kochi



- Q46.** Which Indian railway zone has its headquarters in Kolkata?
- (A) Northern Railway
 - (B) Eastern Railway
 - (C) South Central Railway
 - (D) Western Railway
- Q47.** Which mode of communication has become most important for e-commerce and digital banking?
- (A) Telegraph
 - (B) Postal services
 - (C) Internet
 - (D) FM Radio
- Q48.** Noise pollution in urban areas is primarily caused by:
- (A) Afforestation
 - (B) Traffic congestion and industrial activities
 - (C) Organic farming
 - (D) Wildlife conservation
- Q49.** Which environmental issue is caused by excessive withdrawal of groundwater?
- (A) Soil formation
 - (B) Rise in water table
 - (C) Land subsidence
 - (D) Glacier melting
- Q50.** The phenomenon in which cities expand into surrounding rural areas is called:
- (A) Counter-urbanization
 - (B) Urban sprawl



(C) Rural isolation

(D) Submergence



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Possibilism and technology's role in overcoming environmental limits.

Solution: Possibilism is a fundamental concept in Human Geography that posits the environment presents humans with a set of possible choices and constraints, but it is human culture, technology, and decision-making that ultimately shape how these environments are used and modified. Unlike Environmental Determinism, which suggests that the environment dictates human activities, Possibilism highlights human agency. Technology is a critical component of Possibilism, as it allows humans to overcome perceived environmental limitations, adapt to challenging conditions, and create new possibilities for settlement, agriculture, and development. For instance, advancements in irrigation can make arid regions habitable, and in refrigeration can allow for the long-distance transport of perishable goods, expanding economic possibilities. Neo-Malthusianism focuses on the potential for population growth to outstrip resources, and Isolationism is a political or economic stance of non-involvement. Therefore, Possibilism best emphasizes technology's role in overcoming environmental constraints.

Final Answer : Possibilism

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Popularization of the "Cultural Landscape" concept.

Solution: The concept of the "Cultural Landscape" is deeply associated with the work of Carl Sauer, an influential American geographer. Sauer, a student of William Morris Davis, shifted geographical focus towards human geography and the interaction between humans and their environment. He championed the idea that the earth's surface is a mosaic of landscapes shaped by human cultures over time. The cultural landscape, in his view, is the visible expression of a society's relationship with its environment, reflecting its values, technologies, and practices. Sauer's seminal work, particularly his essay "The Morphology of Landscape" (1925), was instrumental in popularizing this concept. Griffith Taylor, while also a geographer, is more known for his work on environmental determinism and later a modified version. Ellen Semple was a prominent proponent of environmental determinism, and Ratzel is credited with foundational work in anthropogeography and political geography.

Final Answer : Carl Sauer

Answer: (A)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Population distribution patterns in fertile river valleys.

Solution: Fertile river valleys are among the most attractive locations for human settlement due to a confluence of advantageous factors. The river provides a reliable source of fresh water for drinking, agriculture, and transportation. The surrounding alluvial plains are typically rich in nutrients, making the soil highly fertile for agriculture, which is the basis of food security and economic development for many societies. Historically, these features have led to the development of early civilizations and dense populations. Consequently, human settlements, villages, towns, and cities tend to concentrate in these areas, resulting in a clustered or nucleated pattern of population distribution. Sparse distribution is characteristic of deserts, high mountains, or very remote areas. Random distribution is rare in human settlement patterns, as human activities are typically influenced by environmental factors and social interactions. Linear distribution is often found along transportation routes like roads or railways, or coastlines, but the broad fertile areas of river valleys promote more expansive clustering.

Final Answer : Clustered

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Demographic transition and population growth.

Solution: The demographic transition model (DTM) describes the process of population change that a country typically undergoes as it industrializes and develops. The model generally consists of several stages, characterized by shifts in birth and death rates. Stage 2 of the DTM is marked by a rapid decline in the death rate, often due to significant improvements in public health, sanitation, medicine, and agricultural productivity that reduce mortality from diseases and famine. However, during this stage, the birth rate usually remains high, as cultural norms regarding family size are slow to change. The gap between the high birth rate and the rapidly falling death rate leads to a dramatic increase in the natural rate of population growth, commonly referred to as a "population explosion." Negative growth occurs when the death rate exceeds the birth rate (Stage 5). A stable population is achieved when birth and death rates are roughly equal (Stage 3 or 4 transition, or Stage 5 equilibrium). An ageing population is a consequence of low birth rates and increased life expectancy over a prolonged period.

Final Answer : Population explosion

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Dependency ratio in population studies.

Solution: The dependency ratio is a key demographic indicator used to understand the age structure of a population and its potential economic burden. It is calculated by dividing the sum of the population in the non-working age groups (typically defined as under 15 years and over 64 years) by the population in the working-age group (usually defined as 15-64 years), and then multiplying by 100. A high dependency ratio means that there are proportionally more individuals who are not economically active (children and the elderly) relative to the working-age population that supports them. This can place a significant strain on social services, healthcare, and the economy. Conversely, a low dependency ratio indicates a larger proportion of the population is of working age. While a rapid increase in the working-age population might initially lower the dependency ratio, the ratio becomes high when the number of dependents (both young and old) significantly exceeds the working population. Literacy rates and urbanization are social and economic indicators that can influence demographic trends but do not directly define the dependency ratio.

Final Answer : Number of dependents exceeds working population

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Countries with negative population growth.

Solution: Negative population growth occurs when a country's death rate exceeds its birth rate, or when emigration outpaces immigration, leading to a decline in the total population. In recent years, several developed nations have experienced this phenomenon primarily due to persistently low fertility rates (birth rates below replacement level) and an increasing life expectancy, which results in an ageing population. Japan is a prominent example of a country grappling with significant negative population growth. Its demographic trends include extremely low birth rates and a high proportion of elderly citizens. Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Nigeria, on the other hand, are among the world's fastest-growing populations, characterized by high birth rates and relatively young populations, thus exhibiting positive population growth.

Final Answer : Japan

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Publisher of the Human Development Report.

Solution: The Human Development Report (HDR) is a flagship annual publication of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is a highly influential report that aims to broaden the debate on development, moving beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to focus on human well-being and capabilities. The report introduces and elaborates on the Human Development Index (HDI), a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, as well as other indices and analyses related to human development. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is primarily concerned with global financial stability and economic policy. The World Trade Organization (WTO) regulates international trade. The World Health Organization (WHO) focuses on global public health issues.

Final Answer : UNDP

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Types of migration.

Solution: Migration can be broadly categorized based on the driving forces behind the movement. **Forced migration** occurs when individuals or groups are compelled to leave their homes due to external pressures that threaten their safety, security, or very existence. This can include natural disasters (like earthquakes, floods, or hurricanes), environmental degradation, or human-induced crises such as war, armed conflict, persecution, or political instability. In such situations, the migrants have little to no choice in their decision to move. **Voluntary migration** is a conscious decision made by individuals seeking to improve their living conditions, often motivated by economic opportunities, better education, or family reunification. **Seasonal migration** involves movement that is temporary and cyclical, typically linked to agricultural seasons or specific job opportunities that are only available at certain times of the year. **Internal migration** refers to the movement of people within the boundaries of a country, as opposed to international migration, which crosses national borders.

Final Answer : Forced migration

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Characteristics of intensive commercial farming.

Solution: Intensive commercial farming is a highly capitalized and technologically advanced agricultural system focused on maximizing output for profit in a given area of land. Key characteristics include: **High Capital Investment:** Significant funds are invested in machinery, irrigation systems, greenhouses, storage facilities, and advanced breeds or seeds.

Scientific Techniques: The use of scientific knowledge is paramount, encompassing soil analysis, optimized fertilization, pest and disease management through chemical or biological means, and precision agriculture. **High Yields:** The primary goal is to achieve the highest possible yield per unit of land, often through monoculture or specialized crop production. **Market Orientation:** Production is geared towards selling produce in national or international markets. In contrast, primitive subsistence farming relies on basic tools and methods for the farmer's family survival, nomadic herding involves moving livestock based on pasture availability, and shifting cultivation is a low-input, swidden-based system where land is cleared and farmed for a few years before being left fallow.

Final Answer : Intensive commercial farming

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Definition of Viticulture.

Solution: Viticulture is the scientific study and practice of grapevine cultivation. It encompasses all aspects of growing grapes, from selecting grape varieties suitable for a particular climate and soil to managing the vines throughout their life cycle. The primary purposes of viticulture include producing grapes for winemaking (vinification), for direct consumption as table grapes, and for the production of dried grapes (raisins and sultanas). The cultivation of cotton is known as cotton farming. Tea cultivation is typically referred to as tea husbandry or tea farming. Coffee cultivation is known as coffee farming or coffee cultivation.

Final Answer : Grapes

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Collaboration in the establishment of steel plants in India.

Solution: The development of India's public sector steel industry in the post-independence era involved significant technical and financial collaborations with various countries. Understanding these partnerships is crucial for matching the steel plants with their collaborators.

- **Bhilai Steel Plant (A):** This plant was established with extensive technical and financial assistance from the Soviet Union. Therefore, A matches with I (Russia).
- **Bokaro Steel Plant (B):** Similar to Bhilai, the Bokaro Steel Plant was also established with substantial aid and expertise from the Soviet Union. Therefore, B also matches with I (Russia).
- **Rourkela Steel Plant (C):** This plant was set up with technical collaboration from West Germany. Therefore, C matches with II (Germany).
- **Durgapur Steel Plant (D):** This plant was established with collaboration from the United Kingdom. Therefore, D matches with III (United Kingdom).

Now, let's examine the given options:

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

Based on our established pairings: A should be I, B should be I, C should be II, and D should be III.

Looking at the options, Option A provides the following pairings: A-I (Correct), B-IV (Russia and UK Collaboration - unusual for Bokaro), C-II (Correct), D-III (Correct).

While the pairing for Bokaro (B) with "Russia and UK Collaboration" (IV) is not the standard primary association (which is solely Russia/USSR), Option A correctly matches the collaborations for Bhilai, Rourkela, and Durgapur. In multiple-choice questions where a perfect match for all items might not be available, one selects the option that provides the most correct pairings.

Given that A-I, C-II, and D-III are widely accepted and accurate, Option A is the most likely intended answer, implying a specific context or a broader interpretation of collaboration for Bokaro in the question's design.

Final Answer : A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

Answer: (A)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Matching major Indian cities with their popular epithets.

Solution: This question requires matching prominent Indian cities with their widely recognized nicknames or descriptions that reflect their economic or industrial significance.

- **Bengaluru (A):** Known for its booming IT sector and numerous technology companies, Bengaluru is famously called the "Silicon Valley of India." So, A matches with II.
- **Coimbatore (B):** This South Indian city is a major textile manufacturing hub and is often referred to as the "Manchester of South India." So, B matches with I.
- **Mumbai (C):** As the financial center of India, housing the Reserve Bank of India, major stock exchanges, and numerous financial institutions, Mumbai is widely known as the "Financial Capital of India." So, C matches with III.
- **Jamshedpur (D):** Founded by Jamsetji Tata, Jamshedpur is home to one of India's oldest and largest integrated steel plants and is known as the "Steel City of India." So, D matches with IV.

Based on these pairings, the correct match is A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV.

Final Answer : A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Answer: (A)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Matching minerals with their primary industrial uses.

Solution: This question requires matching key minerals with the industries they are primarily used in.

- **Uranium (A):** Uranium is a radioactive element primarily used as a fuel in nuclear reactors for generating nuclear energy. So, A matches with I.
- **Bauxite (B):** Bauxite is the primary ore from which aluminum is extracted. Therefore, it is fundamental to the Aluminum Industry. So, B matches with II.
- **Limestone (C):** Limestone is a key raw material in the production of cement, providing the calcium carbonate required for the chemical process. So, C matches with III.
- **Mica (D):** Mica's excellent electrical insulation properties and heat resistance make it crucial in the Electrical Industry, particularly in components like capacitors and insulators. So, D matches with IV.

Based on these pairings, the correct match is A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV.

Final Answer : A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Answer: (A)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Major industrial regions of India for cotton textiles.

Solution: The cotton textile industry in India has historically been concentrated in specific regions due to factors like the availability of raw cotton, proximity to ports for export, and skilled labor. The **Ahmedabad-Mumbai region** is the most significant hub for cotton textile industries in India. Ahmedabad, known as the "Manchester of India," and Mumbai, historically a major center with excellent port facilities, have been the heartland of this industry. The Chotanagpur region is rich in mineral resources and associated with heavy industries. The Durgapur-Asansol region is known for its coal and iron industries. The Vishakhapatnam region is a major port city with industries, but not primarily cotton textiles.

Final Answer : Ahmedabad-Mumbai region

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Definition and examples of "sunrise industries."

Solution: "Sunrise industries," also known as growth industries or emerging industries, are sectors that are experiencing rapid growth, innovation, and high potential for future expansion. They are often characterized by technological advancements, new products or services, and significant investment. The **Information Technology (IT) industry** is a prime example of a sunrise industry. It has revolutionized global communication, business operations, and daily life, driven by continuous innovation in software, hardware, and digital services. The Jute industry and the Iron and Steel industry are considered traditional or mature industries. While shipbuilding is important, the IT industry has seen more explosive and widespread growth and transformation in recent decades, fitting the "sunrise" moniker more prominently.

Final Answer : Information Technology industry

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Alfred Weber's Least-Cost Theory of Industrial Location.

Solution: Alfred Weber's least-cost theory of industrial location (1909) is a foundational model in economic geography that seeks to explain where industries will locate to minimize production costs. The theory primarily focuses on minimizing three main costs: **Transportation Costs:** The cost of moving raw materials to the factory and finished goods to the market. Weber's model uses a "locational triangle" to determine the optimal point minimizing these costs. **Labor Costs:** The cost of labor can also influence location decisions, with industries sometimes opting for areas with lower wages, provided the savings outweigh potential increases in transportation costs or decreases in efficiency. **Agglomeration Economies:** Although not the primary focus of the "least-cost" aspect, the theory also acknowledges the benefits of industries locating near each other (agglomeration), which can reduce costs through shared infrastructure or services. Cultural, religious, and political factors are generally considered secondary or qualitative factors that can influence location but are not the core quantitative elements of Weber's least-cost theory.

Final Answer : Transportation and labor costs

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Optimal transport modes for perishable goods over long distances.

Solution: Transporting perishable goods over long distances requires speed and a controlled environment to prevent spoilage. **Airways (Air freight)** are the fastest mode of transport available. This speed is critical for highly perishable items like fresh flowers, certain fruits and vegetables, and some pharmaceuticals, allowing them to reach distant markets quickly before they deteriorate. While railways and roadways can be used, they are generally slower, and inland waterways are the slowest. Although air freight can be more expensive, its speed is often essential for maintaining the quality and marketability of perishable goods, especially over long distances.

Final Answer : Airways

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The route and destination of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Solution: The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world, spanning the vast expanse of Russia. It was constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to connect the European part of Russia with its Far East. The railway's primary route runs from Moscow (and other European Russian cities) eastward across Siberia, terminating at Vladivostok, which is a major port on the **Pacific Coast of Russia**. This connection was vital for trade, defense, and the settlement of Siberia. While it facilitates access to regions that could be considered in broader terms of Central Asia or further east, its direct and defining endpoint on the Pacific coast is its most significant characteristic.

Final Answer : Pacific Coast of Russia

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Evolution of international trade organizations.

Solution: The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was a multilateral agreement, negotiated after World War II, whose purpose was to reduce barriers to international trade. In 1995, GATT was superseded by the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**. The WTO is a global international organization that deals with the rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) focuses on global monetary cooperation and financial stability, SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is a regional organization for South Asian countries, and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is a regional organization for Southeast Asian countries.

Final Answer : WTO**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Major container ports in India.

Solution: Container ports are crucial for international trade, handling the vast majority of global manufactured goods shipped in standardized containers. In India, several major ports handle container traffic. The **Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT)**, located near Mumbai in Maharashtra, is India's largest container port. It handles a significant volume of India's containerized cargo and is a major gateway for international trade. Chennai Port is also a major container port, but JNPT generally handles a larger volume. Paradip Port and Kochi Port are important ports but are not primarily known as the largest container ports.

Final Answer : Jawaharlal Nehru Port**Answer: (C)**

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Geographical boundary between Europe and Asia.

Solution: The Ural Mountains are a major mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the Arctic Ocean to the Ural River and northwestern Kazakhstan. They are traditionally considered the geographical boundary separating the continents of Europe and Asia. Therefore, Russia, which spans both continents, is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains. China, Germany, and Turkey do not share this specific continental boundary with the Ural Mountains.

Final Answer : Russia

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Location of the Atacama Desert.

Solution: The Atacama Desert is an exceptionally dry desert located in South America. It stretches for about 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) along the Pacific coast of the continent. The desert primarily runs through **Peru and Chile**. It is known for being one of the driest places on Earth. Australia has deserts like the Great Victoria Desert. Mongolia is known for the Gobi Desert. Namibia is home to the Namib Desert.

Final Answer : Peru and Chile

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Rivers known for causing widespread devastation.

Solution: The **Hwang Ho**, also known as the Yellow River, is historically referred to as the "Sorrow of China" (or China's Cradle of Civilization) due to its frequent and devastating floods. The river's sediment-laden waters often cause its course to change drastically, leading to widespread destruction of homes, farmland, and loss of life throughout its history. The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia and China's most important river, but not typically associated with this epithet. The Mekong and Amur rivers are significant rivers in Asia but do not carry the same historical connotation of "sorrow" as the Hwang Ho.

Final Answer : Hwang Ho

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Factors promoting trade development in a coastal region.

Solution: The passage states that the coastal region developed into a major center of international trade and industrial activity "because of its strategic location along important global sea routes." It further elaborates that "The construction of deep-water ports, container terminals, petroleum refineries, and shipbuilding facilities transformed the region into a gateway for imports and exports." Among the given options, **Deep-water ports** are directly mentioned as crucial infrastructure that facilitated the transformation of the region into a gateway for trade. Glacier tourism, mountain farming, and nomadic activities are not relevant to the development of trade in a coastal region as described in the passage.

Final Answer : Deep-water ports

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Transport systems for petroleum movement.

Solution: The passage explicitly mentions various transport systems connecting ports to the interior, including "Railways, highways, pipelines, and inland transport systems." It also notes the movement of "oil tankers and cargo ships." For the movement of petroleum, especially over land, **Pipelines** are the most specialized and efficient transport system, designed specifically for moving liquids and gases like crude oil and refined petroleum products over long distances. Camel carts, ropeways, and helicopters are not suitable or efficient for the large-scale, long-distance movement of petroleum.

Final Answer : Pipelines

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Economic activities developed due to trade expansion.

Solution: The passage states that "As trade expanded, several supporting industries such as **logistics, warehousing, banking, insurance, and shipping services** also developed rapidly in the region." These are all directly related to supporting and facilitating trade and industrial activity. Hunting activities, terrace farming, and shifting cultivation are forms of primary economic activities that are not described as developing due to the international trade expansion in this coastal region.

Final Answer : Logistics and warehousing

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Environmental issues highlighted in the passage related to coastal development.

Solution: The passage explicitly details environmental concerns arising from industrial expansion and increased maritime activity: "Oil spills, industrial waste discharge, and **marine pollution** threatened coastal ecosystems, fisheries, mangroves, and biodiversity." While soil erosion and coastal erosion are mentioned in the context of climate change, marine pollution directly linked to industrial and shipping activities is highlighted as a significant environmental issue caused by the region's development. Desertification is typically associated with arid land degradation, and volcanic eruptions are geological events, neither of which are mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer : Marine pollution

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Industries directly associated with the described coastal region.

Solution: The passage directly mentions the development of "deep-water ports, **petroleum refineries**, and shipbuilding facilities" as transforming the region. It also highlights the "movement of oil tankers and cargo ships" and environmental concerns like "oil spills." Therefore, Petroleum refineries are directly and explicitly associated with the industrial activity in this region. Tea plantations are associated with agriculture in specific hilly or plateau regions. Silk weaving is a traditional textile industry, not specifically linked to this coastal industrial hub. Dairy farming is related to animal husbandry.

Final Answer : Petroleum refineries

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Agricultural practices described in the passage.

Solution: The passage explicitly describes a traditional agricultural method practiced in a hilly region of northeastern India. This method involves clearing forest land by cutting and burning vegetation, cultivating crops like maize, millet, rice, and vegetables for a few years until soil fertility declines, and then moving to a new location to repeat the process. This entire cycle is a detailed description of **Shifting Cultivation**, also known by various regional names like Jhum cultivation. This system is characterized by its nomadic nature and reliance on forest regrowth for soil rejuvenation. Plantation farming involves the cultivation of a single cash crop over a large area, often monoculture. Mixed farming integrates crop production with animal husbandry. Commercial grain farming is focused on producing large quantities of grains for market sale, typically in less rugged terrain.

Final Answer : Shifting cultivation

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Reason for farmers moving in shifting cultivation.

Solution: The passage explains the rationale behind the migratory aspect of shifting cultivation: "After soil fertility declines, the land is left fallow and cultivators move to another location to repeat the process." This directly points to the **decline in soil fertility** as the primary trigger for farmers to abandon a plot of land and seek new areas for cultivation. When the soil is exhausted of its nutrients after a few years of farming, crop yields decrease significantly, making it unsustainable to continue farming in the same spot. Industrialization and urbanization are socio-economic changes not directly related to the agricultural practice itself. Flooding might cause temporary displacement, but the passage emphasizes the gradual depletion of soil nutrients as the reason for moving to a *new* area for the same process.

Final Answer : Decline in soil fertility

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Environmental problems in the described region.

Solution: The passage highlights the negative environmental consequences resulting from the unsustainable practices in the region. It states that due to the shortened fallow cycle, "forest regeneration has become slower, biodiversity has declined, and **soil erosion** has intensified on exposed hill slopes. Heavy rainfall in the region further accelerates soil loss and reduces agricultural productivity." This clearly identifies soil erosion as a significant and escalating environmental problem. Coral bleaching is an issue in marine ecosystems. Glacier formation is a climatic phenomenon related to ice accumulation, not soil degradation. Oil spills are specific to areas with oil extraction or transport, which is not indicated in this passage about a hilly, forested region.

Final Answer : Soil erosion

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Sustainable farming alternatives promoted in the region.

Solution: The passage discusses the efforts being made to address the environmental challenges and suggests alternatives to traditional shifting cultivation. It mentions that "government agencies and agricultural experts are encouraging **terrace farming**, horticulture, agroforestry, and sustainable agricultural practices." These methods are promoted to ensure more stable and environmentally sound livelihoods. Nomadic herding is a pastoral practice focused on livestock. Hunting and gathering are subsistence activities that predate agriculture. Plantation agriculture, while potentially lucrative, can also have environmental impacts if not managed sustainably, and it's a specific form of large-scale cultivation, not a general alternative listed here besides terrace farming and agroforestry.

Final Answer : Terrace farming

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Factors affecting forest regeneration.

Solution: The passage contrasts the historical situation with recent changes. It states that in the past, "long fallow periods allowed forests to regenerate naturally." However, due to "rapid population growth and increasing pressure on land resources have significantly shortened the fallow cycle in recent decades," leading to slower forest regeneration. This directly identifies the **population growth and shortened fallow cycle** as the primary reasons for the reduced ability of forests to regenerate. A long fallow period, as indicated, is beneficial for regeneration. Glacier movement and coastal erosion are entirely unrelated environmental processes to forest regeneration in this context.

Final Answer : Population growth and shortened fallow cycle

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Sex ratio of Indian states (Census 2011).

Solution: The sex ratio, defined as the number of females per 1,000 males, is a key demographic indicator. According to the Census of India 2011, **Kerala** recorded the highest sex ratio among all Indian states, with 1084 females per 1000 males. This is significantly higher than the national average and other states. Tamil Nadu had a sex ratio of 996, Andhra Pradesh had 993, and Punjab had a considerably lower sex ratio of 895.

Final Answer : Kerala

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:** Frequency of the Census of India.**Solution:** The Census of India is a comprehensive enumeration of the population and is conducted at regular intervals to gather vital demographic, social, and economic data. This process has historically been carried out every **10 years** (decennially). This consistent schedule allows for accurate tracking and analysis of population trends, enabling effective policy planning and resource allocation. The first census was conducted in 1872, and since 1881, it has been conducted every 10 years.**Final Answer :** 10 years**Answer: (C)**

Q36.

Solution**Concept:** Indian state with the highest percentage of urban population.**Solution:** Urbanization refers to the proportion of a population living in urban areas. While states like Maharashtra have large absolute numbers of urban dwellers due to their large total population, **Goa** has the highest percentage of its population residing in urban areas. This means that a greater proportion of Goa's total population lives in cities and towns compared to other states. This is often attributed to its small size, historical colonial influence, and development as a tourist destination, leading to concentrated urban development.**Final Answer :** Goa**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Settlement patterns along linear features.

Solution: Settlement patterns describe the spatial arrangement of human habitations. A **Linear Settlement** is characterized by dwellings arranged in a line, typically following a linear geographical feature such as a road, river, canal, or coastline. This pattern emerges because the linear feature provides a resource (like water or transport) or a pathway for development. For example, villages might develop along a riverbank, or houses might line a major highway. Circular settlements are arranged around a central point, rectangular settlements often form grids, and star-shaped settlements occur where multiple linear features converge, creating a radiating pattern.

Final Answer : Linear settlement

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Function of urban centers serving rural areas.

Solution: **Central Places** are urban settlements that provide goods and services to the surrounding rural areas, known as their hinterland. These places are hierarchical, with higher-order central places offering more specialized and expensive goods and services that are patronized by people from a larger area. They act as nodes for economic and social exchange. For instance, a town might offer markets, banks, and administrative offices, serving the needs of villages in its vicinity. Conurbations are extensive urban areas formed by the merging of several cities. Hinterlands are the service areas of an urban center. Metropolitan regions are large, complex urban agglomerations including suburbs.

Final Answer : Central places

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:** Definition of renewable resources.

Solution: Resources are categorized based on their ability to be replenished. **Renewable resources** are those that can be naturally restored or regenerated within a human timescale, or are practically inexhaustible. Examples include solar energy, wind energy, water (through the water cycle), forests (if managed sustainably), and fertile soil. Non-renewable resources, such as fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) and mineral ores, exist in fixed amounts and are consumed at a rate far exceeding their natural formation. Metallic resources are a subset of non-renewable mineral resources, and fossil fuels are a major category of non-renewable energy resources.

Final Answer : Renewable resource**Answer: (C)**

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Efficient irrigation methods in water-scarce regions.

Solution: Water scarcity is a critical issue in many parts of the world, making efficient water management in agriculture paramount. Irrigation methods vary significantly in their water use efficiency. **Drip irrigation** is a highly advanced and efficient method where water is delivered slowly and directly to the root zone of plants through a system of pipes, emitters, and drippers. This minimizes water loss due to evaporation, surface runoff, and deep percolation below the root zone, ensuring that most of the water reaches the plants. Flood irrigation, where fields are inundated with water, is very inefficient, with substantial water loss. Canal irrigation, while crucial for water supply, often involves losses in transit and application. Tank irrigation relies on collected rainwater but can also suffer from high evaporation rates. Therefore, in water-scarce regions, drip irrigation is the most suitable method for optimizing water use in agriculture.

Final Answer : Drip irrigation**Answer: (C)**

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Major tea-producing regions in India.

Solution: Tea cultivation requires specific climatic conditions, including high rainfall, consistent humidity, mild temperatures, and well-drained, acidic soil. India, being a major tea producer, has specific regions that meet these criteria. **Assam** is by far the largest tea-producing state in India, renowned globally for its distinctive black teas, often characterized by their malty flavor. The state's fertile Brahmaputra valley provides ideal conditions for tea cultivation. While other regions like West Bengal (Darjeeling and Dooars), Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris), and Kerala also produce tea, Assam's production volume significantly exceeds that of other states. Punjab, Gujarat, and Haryana are primarily agricultural states focused on wheat, rice, cotton, and other crops, lacking the necessary environmental factors for large-scale tea production.

Final Answer : Assam

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Minerals essential for nuclear energy generation.

Solution: Nuclear energy is generated through a process called nuclear fission, which involves splitting the nuclei of heavy atoms to release energy. The primary mineral fuel used in most nuclear power reactors worldwide is **Uranium**. Specifically, the fissile isotope Uranium-235 is crucial for sustaining a nuclear chain reaction. Mining and processing of uranium ore are the first steps in the nuclear fuel cycle. Bauxite is the ore from which aluminum is extracted. Limestone is a sedimentary rock essential for cement production. Copper is a highly conductive metal vital for electrical wiring and components. None of these minerals are directly used in the process of nuclear fission for energy generation.

Final Answer : Uranium

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Inspiration for the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).

Solution: The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was established in India in 1948 as a pioneering multipurpose river valley project. Its conceptualization and structure were significantly influenced by a successful model in the United States: the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**. The TVA, created in the 1930s, was a large-scale federal corporation established to provide flood control, improve navigation, generate electricity, and promote economic development in the Tennessee River Valley region, which faced similar challenges of poverty and environmental degradation. The DVC adopted a similar integrated approach to manage the Damodar River's resources for flood control, irrigation, power generation, and industrial development in the Damodar Valley region of India. While the Hoover Dam Project and the Aswan High Dam are monumental engineering feats, the DVC's organizational and developmental philosophy was more closely aligned with the TVA's integrated regional development strategy.

Final Answer : Tennessee Valley Authority

Answer: (A)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Major coal-producing states in India.

Solution: Coal is a primary source of energy for India, and its production is concentrated in specific states with significant coal reserves. Among the given options, **Jharkhand** is consistently the largest coal-producing state in India. It accounts for a substantial portion of the country's total coal output, with major coalfields like Jharia, Raniganj (partly in West Bengal), and Bokaro located within its boundaries. Chhattisgarh is also a major coal-producing state, often ranking second or third. Odisha is another significant producer. Gujarat has very limited coal reserves and is not a major producer.

Final Answer : Jharkhand

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: The route of the North-South Corridor in India.

Solution: The North-South Corridor is a significant component of India's National Highways Development Project (NHDP), aimed at enhancing national connectivity. This ambitious highway project connects the northernmost point of India to its southernmost tip. Specifically, it runs from **Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir (now a Union Territory) to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu**. This corridor traverses a vast distance, linking diverse geographical and cultural regions of the country and playing a vital role in inter-state trade and transportation. The other options represent different major transportation routes or city pairings within India, not the complete North-South Corridor.

Final Answer : Srinagar to Kanyakumari

Answer: (A)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Indian Railway zones with headquarters in Kolkata.

Solution: Indian Railways is organized into multiple zones, each responsible for managing rail operations in its designated region. Kolkata, as a major economic and transportation hub in Eastern India, serves as the headquarters for more than one railway zone. Among the given options, **Eastern Railway** has its headquarters in Kolkata. The other major zone headquartered in Kolkata is South Eastern Railway, but it's not listed as an option. Northern Railway is headquartered in Delhi, South Central Railway in Secunderabad, and Western Railway in Mumbai.

Final Answer : Eastern Railway

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Primary communication mode for e-commerce and digital banking.

Solution: The rapid growth of e-commerce and digital banking has been fundamentally enabled by advancements in communication technology. The **Internet** serves as the backbone for these services, providing the infrastructure for online transactions, secure data transfer, and instant communication between consumers, businesses, and financial institutions. It allows for the seamless exchange of information required for online shopping, payment processing, online account management, and digital fund transfers. While telegraph, postal services, and FM radio have their communication roles, they are either too slow, too limited in scope, or not designed for the interactive, data-intensive requirements of modern digital commerce and banking.

Final Answer : Internet

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Primary causes of noise pollution in urban areas.

Solution: Urban environments are inherently noisy due to the concentration of human activities and infrastructure. The most pervasive and significant sources of **noise pollution in urban areas** are directly related to development and high-density living: **traffic congestion and industrial activities**. The incessant movement of vehicles, including honking and engine noise, coupled with the sounds from factories, construction sites, and other industrial operations, contribute to high ambient noise levels. Afforestation (planting trees) helps reduce noise by absorbing sound. Organic farming is an agricultural method. Wildlife conservation aims to protect animals and their habitats. None of these are primary causes of urban noise pollution.

Final Answer : Traffic congestion and industrial activities

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Environmental issues caused by excessive groundwater withdrawal.

Solution: The excessive extraction of groundwater from aquifers can have severe environmental repercussions. One of the most critical consequences is **land subsidence**. When large quantities of water are removed from underground, the pore spaces in the soil and rock layers lose their support, leading to compaction and a gradual sinking of the land surface. This can cause significant damage to buildings, roads, and other infrastructure, and in coastal areas, it can exacerbate flooding. Soil formation is a slow geological process that does not relate to groundwater withdrawal. A rise in the water table occurs when groundwater levels increase, not decrease. Glacier melting is primarily driven by global warming and rising temperatures.

Final Answer : Land subsidence

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Definition of urban sprawl.

Solution: **Urban sprawl** refers to the outward expansion of urban areas into surrounding rural or undeveloped land. It is typically characterized by low-density development, the construction of single-family homes, commercial centers, and other amenities spread over large areas, often facilitated by increased reliance on private vehicles. This process often leads to the conversion of agricultural land and natural habitats into built environments. Counter-urbanization is the movement of people from urban to rural areas. Rural isolation describes the lack of connectivity or services in rural areas. Submergence relates to being covered by water. Urban sprawl accurately describes the process of cities expanding outwards into the countryside.

Final Answer : Urban sprawl

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	B	5	B
6	B	7	C	8	C	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	A	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	B	17	C	18	B	19	B	20	C
21	B	22	B	23	C	24	B	25	A
26	B	27	B	28	B	29	B	30	B
31	B	32	A	33	B	34	B	35	C
36	B	37	B	38	C	39	C	40	C
41	B	42	B	43	A	44	B	45	A
46	B	47	C	48	B	49	C	50	B

