CUET-UG Geography Sample Paper-16

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 suggests that humans can modify the environment using technology and innovation?

(A) Environmental Determinism

(B) Possibilism

(C) Isolationism

(D) Climatic Theory

Q2. The study of interactions between humans and their physical environment is mainly associated with:

(A) Human Geography

(B) Biogeography

(C) Geology

(D) Oceanography

Q3. Which continent has the largest share in world population?

(A) Europe

(B) Africa

(C) Asia

(D) South America

Q4. Which type of population pyramid is associated with low birth and death rates?

(A) Expanding pyramid

(B) Triangular pyramid

(C) Bell-shaped pyramid

(D) Inverted pyramid

Q5. Which migration stream contributes most to urbanization in developing countries?

(A) Urban to rural

(B) Rural to urban

(C) Urban to urban

(D) International migration

Q6. Which activity belongs to the tertiary sector?

(A) Mining

(B) Fishing

(C) Banking

(D) Manufacturing

Q7. The Ruhr industrial region is famous for:

(A) Cotton textile industry

(B) Information technology

(C) Iron and steel industry

(D) Tea plantation

Q8. Which mode of transport is most suitable for transporting bulky goods over long distances economically?

(A) Airways

(B) Roadways

(C) Railways

(D) Helicopters

Q9. Which canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea?

(A) Panama Canal

(B) Kiel Canal

(C) Suez Canal

(D) Corinth Canal

Q10. Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate according to Census 2011?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Kerala

(C) Gujarat

(D) Maharashtra

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

List I		**List II**	
A	Silicon Valley	I	Germany
B	Ruhr Region	II	USA
C	Pampas	III	Argentina
D	Prairies	IV	North America

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

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

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

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

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

List I		List II	
A	Black Soil	I	Tea
B	Alluvial Soil	II	Cotton
C	Mountain Soil	III	Wheat
D	Laterite Soil	IV	Cashew

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

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

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

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

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

List I		List II	
A	Kandla Port	I	Karnataka
B	Coffee Production	II	Gujarat
C	Digboi Refinery	III	Assam
D	Konkan Railway	IV	Western Coast

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

Q14. Choose the correct statement regarding Human Development Index (HDI):

(A) HDI measures only economic development

(B) HDI includes life expectancy, education, and income

(C) HDI is published by WTO

(D) HDI ignores literacy levels

Q15. Choose the correct statement regarding sustainable development:

(A) It focuses only on industrial growth

(B) It discourages resource conservation

(C) It balances economic growth with environmental protection

(D) It promotes over-exploitation of resources

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A densely populated Asian country has undergone extraordinary economic transformation during the last four decades due to rapid industrialization, technological advancement, and integration with global markets. Millions of people migrated from rural agricultural regions to urban industrial centers in search of employment, education, healthcare, and improved living standards. As a result, several megacities emerged with modern infrastructure, extensive metro systems, high-speed rail corridors, smart communication networks, and export-oriented manufacturing industries. Coastal regions developed rapidly because of better port facilities and international trade connections, while many interior rural regions lagged behind in economic development.

The rapid pace of urbanization and industrial expansion, however, created severe environmental and social challenges. Increasing concretization reduced groundwater recharge and intensified the urban heat island effect. Vehicular emissions, industrial smoke, and rising energy consumption contributed significantly to air pollution. Traffic congestion, overcrowding, housing shortages, and the growth of informal settlements placed tremendous pressure on urban infrastructure and civic amenities. In addition, regional inequalities widened as coastal industrial regions attracted more investments and opportunities compared to interior agricultural areas. Despite these challenges, the country continues to focus heavily on technological innovation, infrastructure expansion, renewable energy, and global trade competitiveness.

Q16. Which process is primarily responsible for the rapid growth of megacities in the country?

(A) Desertification

(B) Rural to urban migration

(C) Glacial erosion

(D) Plate tectonics

Q17. Based on the passage, which economic activity dominates the developed urban regions?

(A) Subsistence agriculture

(B) Hunting and gathering

(C) Industrial and technological activities

(D) Nomadic herding

Q18. Which environmental problem mentioned in the passage is directly related to excessive concretization?

(A) Coastal erosion

(B) Urban heat island effect

(C) Volcanic eruptions

(D) Glacier melting

Q19. The regional inequalities described in the passage are mainly between:

(A) Coastal industrial regions and interior rural areas

(B) Desert and forest regions

(C) Plateau and mountain regions

(D) River valleys and deltas

Q20. Which transport system mentioned in the passage reflects advanced infrastructure development?

(A) Camel transport

(B) Inland waterways only

(C) High-speed rail network

(D) Bullock cart transport

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A semi-arid agricultural region in India experienced a major transformation after the introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, mechanized farming, and tube-well irrigation facilities. Supported by government policies, subsidized electricity, and improved irrigation infrastructure, farmers rapidly increased the production of wheat and rice. Agricultural productivity rose sharply, food grain shortages declined, and the region became one of the leading contributors to national food security. Tractors, threshers, combine harvesters, and modern irrigation systems gradually replaced many traditional farming methods.

Over time, however, several environmental and socio-economic problems began to emerge. Excessive extraction of groundwater through tube wells caused a significant decline in water tables, while continuous irrigation in certain areas increased soil salinity and waterlogging. Heavy dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides reduced soil fertility and affected biodiversity. Monoculture farming practices weakened ecological balance and increased farmers' dependence on external agricultural inputs. Mechanization reduced labor demand in some areas, contributing to disguised unemployment and migration. Rising energy consumption for irrigation and growing pressure on natural resources highlighted concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of intensive agricultural development in the region.

Q21. Which agricultural development is associated with the situation described above?

(A) Blue Revolution

(B) White Revolution

(C) Green Revolution

(D) Golden Revolution

Q22. Which major environmental issue has emerged due to excessive tube-well irrigation?

(A) Glacier retreat

(B) Groundwater depletion

(C) Coastal flooding

(D) Volcanic activity

Q23. The dominance of wheat and rice cultivation represents:

(A) Mixed farming

(B) Plantation agriculture

(C) Monoculture farming

(D) Nomadic herding

Q24. Which resource became highly dependent on electricity in the passage?

(A) Fishing activities

(B) Irrigation systems

(C) Forest conservation

(D) Inland navigation

Q25. Which long-term impact of intensive agriculture is highlighted in the passage?

(A) Increase in biodiversity

(B) Soil salinity and ecological imbalance

(C) Formation of glaciers

(D) Reduction in literacy

Q26. Which Indian state is the leading producer of tea?

(A) Haryana

(B) Assam

(C) Punjab

(D) Rajasthan

Q27. Which type of settlement pattern is commonly found in mountainous regions?

(A) Clustered settlement

(B) Circular settlement

(C) Dispersed settlement

(D) Linear settlement

Q28. Which mineral resource is essential for nuclear power generation?

(A) Limestone

(B) Uranium

(C) Mica

(D) Bauxite

Q29. Which Indian city is known as the “Silicon Valley of India”?

(A) Hyderabad

(B) Chennai

(C) Bengaluru

(D) Pune

Q30. Which type of unemployment is common among agricultural laborers during non-harvesting seasons?

(A) Cyclical unemployment

(B) Structural unemployment

(C) Seasonal unemployment

(D) Technological unemployment

Q31. Which ocean current moderates the climate of Western Europe?

(A) Canary Current

(B) Gulf Stream

(C) Labrador Current

(D) Oyashio Current

Q32. Which Indian port is located on the eastern coast?

(A) Kochi

(B) Kandla

(C) Paradip

(D) Mormugao

Q33. The North-South Corridor connects:

(A) Delhi and Mumbai

(B) Srinagar and Kanyakumari

(C) Kolkata and Chennai

(D) Ahmedabad and Kochi

Q34. Which phenomenon occurs when cities expand into surrounding rural areas?

(A) Urban sprawl

(B) Desertification

(C) Afforestation

(D) Rural isolation

Q35. Which organization regulates global trade rules?

(A) WHO

(B) WTO

(C) IMF

(D) UNESCO

Q36. Which state has the highest population density in India according to Census 2011?

(A) Bihar

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Gujarat

(D) Punjab

Q37. Which soil is most suitable for cotton cultivation?

(A) Alluvial soil

(B) Black soil

(C) Laterite soil

(D) Desert soil

Q38. Which mode of communication has experienced the fastest growth in India after liberalization?

(A) Telegraph

(B) Postal services

(C) Internet and mobile communication

(D) Inland waterways

Q39. Which Indian state is the leading producer of coffee?

(A) Karnataka

(B) Punjab

(C) Bihar

(D) Odisha

Q40. Which density measure is calculated as total population divided by total land area?

(A) Agricultural density

(B) Arithmetic density

(C) Physiological density

(D) Nutritional density

Q41. Which transport system is most economical for carrying petroleum products over long distances?

(A) Airways

(B) Railways

(C) Pipelines

(D) Roadways

Q42. Which environmental issue is caused due to excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides?

(A) Marine pollution

(B) Soil and water pollution

(C) Thermal pollution

(D) Noise pollution

Q43. Which city is known as the "Manchester of South India"?

(A) Kochi

(B) Madurai

(C) Coimbatore

(D) Mysuru

Q44. Which grassland region is associated with commercial grain farming in North America?

(A) Pampas

(B) Prairies

(C) Velds

(D) Downs

Q45. Which factor most strongly influences the location of aluminum industries?

(A) Cheap electricity

(B) Cotton availability

(C) Forest resources

(D) Cool climate

Q46. Which movement in India was associated with forest conservation?

(A) Blue Revolution

(B) Chipko Movement

(C) Green Revolution

(D) White Revolution

Q47. Which canal route significantly reduced the sea distance between Europe and Asia?

(A) Panama Canal

(B) Kiel Canal

(C) Suez Canal

(D) Corinth Canal

Q48. Which Indian state is the largest producer of wind energy?

(A) Punjab

(B) Tamil Nadu

(C) Haryana

(D) Bihar

Q49. Which type of farming is practiced on hill slopes by cutting steps into the terrain?

(A) Plantation farming

(B) Terrace farming

(C) Mixed farming

(D) Dairy farming

Q50. Which branch of geography studies human settlements?

(A) Settlement Geography

(B) Economic Geography

(C) Climatology

(D) Oceanography

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The belief that humans can alter their environment through technological advancements and innovative practices.

Solution: Possibilism is the geographical concept that the physical environment sets certain constraints and limitations, but culture is otherwise determined by social conditions. This means that the environment offers a range of possibilities, and humans, through their technology, culture, and innovation, can choose and exploit these possibilities to modify and shape their environment to suit their needs and aspirations. Environmental determinism, in contrast, posits that the environment dictates human activities. Isolationism refers to a national policy of avoiding foreign alliances and entanglements. Climatic theory focuses solely on the influence of climate. Therefore, Possibilism best represents the idea that humans can modify the environment using technology and innovation.

Final Answer : Possibilism

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: The study of the spatial relationships between human societies and their physical surroundings.

Solution: Human Geography is the branch of geography that explores the intricate relationships between human populations and their environments. It examines how human activities, cultures, and societies are influenced by the physical landscape, and conversely, how humans modify and adapt to their surroundings. This field delves into topics such as population distribution, migration, cultural landscapes, and political geography, all with a focus on the human-environment interaction. Biogeography specifically studies the geographical distribution of living organisms. Geology deals with the Earth's physical structure and substance. Oceanography is the study of oceans. Thus, Human Geography is the most encompassing discipline for studying human-environment interactions.

Final Answer : Human Geography

Answer: (A)

Q3.

Solution

Concept: Global population distribution and regional concentrations.

Solution: Asia is unequivocally the continent with the largest share of the world's population. It is home to several of the most populous countries globally, including China and India, which together account for a significant portion of humanity. The continent's large landmass, fertile river valleys, and historical development of dense populations have contributed to this dominance. Europe, while historically a significant population center, now has a much smaller share. Africa's population is growing rapidly but is still less than Asia's. South America's population is also considerable but significantly smaller than Asia's.

Final Answer : Asia

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Demographic trends and their representation in population pyramids.

Solution: An inverted pyramid, also known as a stationary or declining population pyramid, is characterized by a broad top and a narrow base. This shape signifies low birth rates (represented by a narrow base) and low death rates (resulting in a larger proportion of older individuals, shown by a wider top). This demographic profile is typical of highly developed countries where fertility rates are below replacement level and life expectancy is high, leading to an aging population. An expanding pyramid has a broad base and tapers upwards, indicating high birth rates. A triangular pyramid would imply high birth and high death rates. A bell-shaped pyramid typically represents a population with a slowing birth rate but still a substantial young population.

Final Answer : Inverted pyramid

Answer: (D)

Q5.

Solution

Concept: Patterns of human migration and their impact on urbanization.

Solution: Rural-to-urban migration is the primary driver of urbanization in developing countries. People living in rural areas often migrate to cities in search of better economic opportunities, education, healthcare, and a higher standard of living, which are generally more accessible in urban centers. This mass movement of people from the countryside to cities leads to rapid urban growth and expansion. Urban to rural migration is less prevalent in this context, and while urban to urban movement and international migration play roles, the most significant contribution to the swelling of urban populations in developing nations comes from the influx of people from their own rural hinterlands.

Final Answer : Rural to urban

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Classification of economic activities into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Solution: The tertiary sector encompasses all economic activities that provide services rather than producing tangible goods. Banking falls under this sector as it involves providing financial services like lending, deposit-taking, and financial advice. Mining is a primary sector activity, involving the extraction of raw materials from the Earth. Fishing is also a primary sector activity, focused on harvesting aquatic resources. Manufacturing, where raw materials are transformed into finished products, belongs to the secondary sector.

Final Answer : Banking

Answer: (C)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: Identification of major industrial regions and their principal industries.

Solution: The Ruhr region in Germany is historically one of the most significant industrial heartlands in Europe, particularly renowned for its extensive iron and steel industry. The region's development was heavily fueled by its rich coal deposits, which provided the raw materials and energy necessary for large-scale steel production. While industrial landscapes evolve, the Ruhr's legacy and continued importance in iron and steel remain its defining characteristic. The cotton textile industry is historically linked to places like Manchester, UK. Information technology is most famously associated with Silicon Valley in the USA. Tea plantations are characteristic of agricultural regions like India or Sri Lanka.

Final Answer : Iron and steel industry

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Comparing the economic efficiency of different transportation modes for bulk goods.

Solution: For transporting bulky goods over long distances economically, railways are the most suitable mode of transport. Trains can carry a significantly larger volume of goods per trip compared to trucks. Their operational costs per ton-mile are generally lower than other land-based transport, especially for large quantities. Airways are extremely fast but prohibitively expensive for bulk cargo and have limited carrying capacity. Roadways offer flexibility for shorter distances and last-mile delivery but are less economical for long-distance bulk transport due to fuel consumption and limited carrying capacity per vehicle. Helicopters are used for specialized, urgent, or inaccessible locations and are not viable for bulk transport.

Final Answer : Railways

Answer: (C)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Identification of major maritime canals and the bodies of water they connect.

Solution: The Suez Canal is a strategically important artificial sea-level waterway located in Egypt that connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. This canal dramatically reduces the distance for ships traveling between Europe and Asia, bypassing the need to sail around Africa. The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean through the Isthmus of Panama. The Kiel Canal is a 98-kilometer-long canal in northern Germany that links the North Sea to the Baltic Sea. The Corinth Canal is a canal in Greece that cuts across the Isthmus of Corinth, connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Saronic Gulf in the Aegean Sea.

Final Answer : Suez Canal

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Comparative literacy rates among Indian states as per census data.

Solution: According to the Census of India 2011, Kerala has consistently reported the highest literacy rate among all Indian states. This achievement is a result of decades of focus on universal education, strong governmental policies, and community participation in promoting educational access and attainment for all its citizens. While other states like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Maharashtra have made progress in literacy, Kerala has maintained its leading position.

Final Answer : Kerala

Answer: (B)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Matching well-known geographical regions and their primary associations.

Solution:

- **A. Silicon Valley:** This is a globally recognized center for technological innovation and venture capital, located in the Santa Clara Valley of Northern California, USA. Thus, it matches with **II. USA**.
- **B. Ruhr Region:** This is a major industrial area in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, historically famous for its coal mining and steel production. Thus, it matches with **I. Germany**.
- **C. Pampas:** These are vast, fertile temperate grasslands in South America, primarily encompassing Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil, known for agriculture and cattle ranching. Thus, it matches with **III. Argentina**.
- **D. Prairies:** These are extensive areas of flat or rolling grassland in the interior of North America, including parts of Canada and the United States, renowned for agriculture, particularly wheat cultivation. Thus, it matches with **IV. North America**.

Therefore, the correct match is A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV.

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

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the suitability of different soil types for specific crops.

Solution:

- **A. Black Soil:** This type of soil is highly fertile and known for its excellent moisture-retention properties, making it ideal for the cultivation of cotton. Thus, it matches with **II. Cotton**.
- **B. Alluvial Soil:** This is one of the most fertile soils, deposited by rivers, and is suitable for a wide range of crops, including cereals like wheat and rice. Thus, it matches with **III. Wheat**.
- **C. Mountain Soil:** These soils are found in hilly and mountainous regions. While their fertility varies, in specific altitudes and conditions, they are well-suited for crops like tea, which thrive in such environments. Thus, it matches with **I. Tea**.
- **D. Laterite Soil:** Laterite soils are typically found in tropical regions with high rainfall and are rich in iron and aluminum oxides. They are suitable for crops that can tolerate acidic conditions and are often used for plantations like cashew nut cultivation. Thus, it matches with **IV. Cashew**.

Therefore, the correct match is A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV.

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

Answer: (A)

Q13.

Solution

Concept: Matching key geographical locations, industries, and infrastructure with their respective regions in India.

Solution: To correctly match List I with List II, we need to identify the geographical location or significance of each item in List I:

- **A. Kandla Port:** Kandla Port, now officially known as Deendayal Port, is a major seaport located in the Kutch district of Gujarat, on the west coast of India. It was established in 1950 and is a significant hub for international trade, particularly for oil, chemicals, and bulk cargo. Therefore, Kandla Port is associated with **II. Gujarat**.
- **B. Coffee Production:** India is a significant coffee producer, and the majority of its coffee plantations are located in the southern states. Karnataka is the largest coffee-producing state in India, accounting for over 70% of the country's total output. Other coffee-growing regions include Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, Coffee Production is most prominently associated with **I. Karnataka**.
- **C. Digboi Refinery:** The Digboi Refinery is an historic oil refinery located in the town of Digboi in the Tinsukia district of Assam, India. It is the oldest refinery in India, commissioned in 1901, and has played a crucial role in the country's petroleum industry. Therefore, Digboi Refinery is located in **III. Assam**.
- **D. Konkan Railway:** The Konkan Railway is a railway line that stretches along the western coast of India, connecting Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka. It covers a distance of approximately 736 kilometers and is renowned for its challenging engineering feat, passing through rugged terrain with numerous bridges and tunnels. Therefore, the Konkan Railway is associated with the **IV. Western Coast**.

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

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

Answer: (A)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the Human Development Index (HDI) as a multidimensional measure of development.

Solution: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assess a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. It moves beyond a purely economic measure to capture broader aspects of human well-being. The three core dimensions measured by the HDI are:

- **A long and healthy life:** Measured by life expectancy at birth.
- **Knowledge:** Measured by mean years of schooling (for adults aged 25 years and older) and expected years of schooling (for children of school-entering age). This directly includes literacy levels.
- **A decent standard of living:** Measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

Option (A) is incorrect because HDI measures more than just economic development; it is a multidimensional indicator. Option (C) is incorrect because the HDI is published by the UNDP, not the WTO. Option (D) is incorrect because literacy levels are a key component of the education dimension of the HDI. Therefore, option (B) accurately describes the HDI.

Final Answer : HDI includes life expectancy, education, and income

Answer: (B)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: The fundamental principles and objectives of sustainable development.

Solution: Sustainable development is a development paradigm that aims to achieve progress in a way that is environmentally sound, socially equitable, and economically viable for both present and future generations. Its core principle is to integrate economic growth with the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

- Option (A) is incorrect because sustainable development is not solely focused on industrial growth; it encompasses all sectors and aims for balanced progress.
- Option (B) is incorrect because sustainable development fundamentally requires and promotes resource conservation, not discourages it.
- Option (C) accurately reflects the essence of sustainable development by emphasizing the balance between economic progress and environmental protection. This balance ensures that development meets current needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
- Option (D) is incorrect because sustainable development actively opposes the over-exploitation of resources; it advocates for responsible and efficient resource management.

Therefore, the statement that best defines sustainable development is its aim to balance economic growth with environmental protection.

Final Answer : It balances economic growth with environmental protection

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the primary demographic process driving rapid urban growth in developing economies.

Solution: The passage describes an Asian country undergoing "extraordinary economic transformation during the last four decades due to rapid industrialization, technological advancement, and integration with global markets." Crucially, it states, "Millions of people migrated from rural agricultural regions to urban industrial centers in search of employment, education, healthcare, and improved living standards." This movement of people from rural areas to urban centers is defined as rural-to-urban migration, which is the principal mechanism for the expansion of cities and the emergence of megacities in such contexts.

- **Desertification** is the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture. It is a land degradation process, not a migration driver.
- **Rural to urban migration** perfectly matches the description of population movement from the countryside to cities seeking better opportunities, as detailed in the passage.
- **Glacial erosion** is a geological process involving the movement of glaciers and their impact on the landscape, irrelevant to human migration patterns.
- **Plate tectonics** describes the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates and is responsible for large-scale geological phenomena like earthquakes and mountain formation, not urban growth.

Therefore, rural-to-urban migration is the process primarily responsible for the rapid growth of megacities in the country described.

Final Answer : Rural to urban migration

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Identifying the dominant economic activities in rapidly developing urban centers based on contextual clues.

Solution: The passage provides strong indicators of the economic activities prevalent in the developed urban regions. It mentions "rapid industrialization, technological advancement, and integration with global markets." Further details include "export-oriented manufacturing industries," "modern infrastructure, extensive metro systems, high-speed rail corridors, smart communication networks." These elements are characteristic of an economy heavily reliant on secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services, technology, trade) sector activities.

- **Subsistence agriculture** is the primary sector and is characteristic of rural, less developed areas, as stated to be lagging behind in the passage.
- **Hunting and gathering** is an even more basic form of subsistence economy, clearly not dominant in the described urban centers.
- **Industrial and technological activities** accurately encapsulates manufacturing, advanced services, and innovation, which are explicitly mentioned as drivers of economic transformation and characteristics of the developed urban centers.
- **Nomadic herding** is a form of pastoralism found in specific environments and is not representative of a rapidly industrializing urban economy.

Thus, industrial and technological activities dominate the developed urban regions.

Final Answer : Industrial and technological activities

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Recognizing the specific environmental consequences of extensive urban construction and impermeable surfaces.

Solution: The passage explicitly links environmental problems to urban development. It states, "Increasing concretization reduced groundwater recharge and intensified the urban heat island effect." The urban heat island effect refers to the phenomenon where urban areas are significantly warmer than their surrounding rural areas due to the presence of buildings, roads, and other infrastructure that absorb and retain heat, coupled with reduced vegetation. This directly results from the "concretization" mentioned.

- **Coastal erosion** is related to sea-level rise, wave action, and sediment transport, not directly to urban concretization within cities.
- **Urban heat island effect** is a well-documented consequence of increased built-up surfaces (concretization) in cities, as stated in the passage.
- **Volcanic eruptions** and **Glacier melting** are large-scale geological and climatic phenomena unrelated to the immediate effects of urban construction materials.

Therefore, the urban heat island effect is the environmental problem directly related to excessive concretization mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer : Urban heat island effect

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Identifying the nature and location of regional economic disparities described in the text.

Solution: The passage clearly delineates the economic development patterns: "Coastal regions developed rapidly because of better port facilities and international trade connections, while many interior rural regions lagged behind in economic development." This sentence directly establishes the contrast and the basis for regional inequalities. The development is concentrated along the coast due to trade advantages, leaving the inland, primarily agricultural areas, with less economic progress.

- **Coastal industrial regions and interior rural areas** is the precise dichotomy presented in the passage as the source of regional inequality.
- **Desert and forest regions**, **Plateau and mountain regions**, and **River valleys and deltas** are geographical classifications that are not explicitly used in the passage to describe the economic divide. The passage focuses on the contrast between coastal trade hubs and the less developed interior.

Therefore, the regional inequalities are mainly between coastal industrial regions and interior rural areas.

Final Answer : Coastal industrial regions and interior rural areas

Answer: (A)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Identifying examples of advanced infrastructure mentioned in the context of economic development.

Solution: The passage lists several indicators of advanced infrastructure in the country's megacities: "modern infrastructure, extensive metro systems, high-speed rail corridors, smart communication networks." Among the options provided, "High-speed rail network" is a direct and prominent example of such advanced infrastructure that signifies significant technological and engineering development in transportation.

- **Camel transport** and **Bullock cart transport** represent traditional and less advanced forms of transportation, not indicative of the modernization described.
- **Inland waterways only** can be a significant transport mode but the passage specifically highlights "high-speed rail corridors" as part of its advanced network, implying a more contemporary and technologically advanced system.

Therefore, the high-speed rail network is the transport system mentioned that best reflects advanced infrastructure development in the described country.

Final Answer : High-speed rail network

Answer: (C)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Identification of agricultural revolutions based on their characteristics.

Solution: The passage describes a transformation in Indian agriculture characterized by the introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, mechanized farming, and improved irrigation. This led to a sharp increase in the production of wheat and rice, contributing significantly to national food security and addressing food grain shortages. This set of changes and outcomes is precisely the definition of the Green Revolution, which aimed to increase agricultural yields through modern inputs and technologies, particularly for staple crops like wheat and rice.

- **Blue Revolution** pertains to the development of aquaculture and fisheries.
- **White Revolution** is associated with the increase in milk production and dairy farming.
- **Green Revolution** is characterized by the adoption of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and modern farming techniques to boost cereal production, precisely what is described.
- **Golden Revolution** relates to the development of horticulture, fruits, honey, and other special agricultural products.

Therefore, the agricultural development described is the Green Revolution.

Final Answer : Green Revolution

Answer: (C)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the environmental consequences of intensive irrigation practices.

Solution: The passage explicitly states, "Excessive extraction of groundwater through tube wells caused a significant decline in water tables, while continuous irrigation in certain areas increased soil salinity and waterlogging." The excessive pumping of groundwater from underground aquifers leads directly to a depletion of these water reserves, causing the water table to fall.

- **Glacier retreat** is a phenomenon related to global warming and rising temperatures, not irrigation.
- **Groundwater depletion** is the direct result of extracting more water than is replenished, as described with the tube-well irrigation.
- **Coastal flooding** is typically associated with sea-level rise, storm surges, or heavy rainfall leading to inundation, not directly with internal irrigation practices.
- **Volcanic activity** is a geological process unrelated to agricultural irrigation.

Therefore, groundwater depletion is the major environmental issue arising from excessive tube-well irrigation.

Final Answer : Groundwater depletion

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Defining different types of farming systems.

Solution: The passage mentions the dominance of wheat and rice cultivation. This means that these two crops are predominantly grown in the region, often to the exclusion of other types of crops or farming systems. This practice of cultivating a single crop or a very limited variety of crops over a large area is known as monoculture farming.

- **Mixed farming** involves growing crops and raising livestock simultaneously.
- **Plantation agriculture** typically focuses on a single crop grown on a large estate, but often for export (e.g., tea, coffee, rubber). While focused, the passage implies a focus on staple grains for food security.
- **Monoculture farming** is the agricultural practice of growing a single crop year after year on the same land. This aligns with the dominance of wheat and rice.
- **Nomadic herding** is a form of pastoralism where herds are moved from place to place in search of fresh pastures.

Therefore, the dominance of wheat and rice cultivation represents monoculture farming.

Final Answer : Monoculture farming

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Identifying resources that rely on electricity for their operation.

Solution: The passage states, "Supported by government policies, subsidized electricity, and improved irrigation infrastructure, farmers rapidly increased the production..." and later mentions, "Rising energy consumption for irrigation..." This indicates a strong link between electricity and the operation of irrigation systems, particularly modern ones like tube wells, which require power to pump water.

- **Fishing activities** generally do not require significant electricity, though some modern fishing vessels might use it for navigation or refrigeration.
- **Irrigation systems**, especially mechanized ones like tube wells and modern pumps, are heavily reliant on electricity to function and deliver water to the fields.
- **Forest conservation** efforts do not typically depend on electricity; they involve managing forest resources.
- **Inland navigation** (e.g., using canals or rivers) may use electricity for locks or powering boats, but the passage specifically highlights its role in agriculture.

Therefore, irrigation systems became highly dependent on electricity in this region.

Final Answer : Irrigation systems

Answer: (B)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the long-term negative consequences of intensive agricultural practices.

Solution: The passage details several long-term impacts of intensive agriculture in the region. It mentions "continuous irrigation in certain areas increased soil salinity and waterlogging" and that "Heavy dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides reduced soil fertility and affected biodiversity." It also notes that "Monoculture farming practices weakened ecological balance." These factors collectively point towards degradation of the soil and a disruption of the natural environment.

- **Increase in biodiversity** is the opposite of what is described; the passage mentions affected biodiversity.
- **Soil salinity and ecological imbalance** are direct negative consequences listed in the passage due to continuous irrigation, chemical use, and monoculture.
- **Formation of glaciers** is a climatic phenomenon unrelated to agricultural practices.
- **Reduction in literacy** is a socio-economic issue, not a direct long-term agricultural impact, although migration due to agricultural changes could indirectly affect it.

Therefore, soil salinity and ecological imbalance are highlighted as long-term impacts.

Final Answer : Soil salinity and ecological imbalance

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Identifying major tea-producing regions in India.

Solution: Tea cultivation in India is primarily concentrated in the northeastern states, particularly Assam, and in the southern hills of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Assam is renowned for its unique Assamese tea and is one of the largest tea-producing regions globally. Haryana is an inland state in North India known more for wheat and rice. Punjab is also a major producer of wheat and rice. Rajasthan is predominantly an arid state with limited large-scale tea cultivation.

Final Answer : Assam

Answer: (B)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Characterizing settlement patterns in different geographical terrains.

Solution: In mountainous regions, the terrain is often rugged, with steep slopes, valleys, and limited flat land. This makes large, consolidated settlements difficult to form. Instead, houses and farms are often spread out, with each dwelling situated on a suitable patch of land, leading to a dispersed pattern.

- **Clustered settlement** is where houses are grouped closely together, common in fertile plains or near resources.
- **Circular settlement** is a pattern where buildings are arranged in a circle, often around a central point.
- **Dispersed settlement** is characterized by scattered dwellings over a wide area, fitting the conditions of mountainous regions.
- **Linear settlement** is where buildings are arranged in a line, often along a road, river, or coast.

Therefore, dispersed settlement is commonly found in mountainous regions.

Final Answer : Dispersed settlement

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Identifying key mineral resources used in nuclear power generation.

Solution: Nuclear power generation relies on the process of nuclear fission, which involves splitting atomic nuclei to release energy. The primary fuel for most nuclear power plants is Uranium, a radioactive metal. Limestone is used in cement production and as a building material. Mica is an insulating mineral used in electrical and electronic equipment. Bauxite is the principal ore of aluminum.

Final Answer : Uranium

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: Recognizing major hubs of the Information Technology (IT) industry in India.

Solution: Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore) is widely recognized as the "Silicon Valley of India" due to its prominent role as a major center for the Indian IT industry, research and development, and technological innovation. It hosts numerous IT companies, startups, and research institutions, attracting a large pool of skilled professionals. Hyderabad is also a significant IT hub, often referred to as Cyberabad. Chennai and Pune are also important IT centers, but Bengaluru holds the most established reputation as the "Silicon Valley of India."

Final Answer : Bengaluru

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Understanding different categories of unemployment, particularly in agriculture.

Solution: The passage mentions that "Mechanization reduced labor demand in some areas, contributing to disguised unemployment and migration." Disguised unemployment is a form of unemployment where more people are employed than are actually needed for the work being done. In agriculture, especially during non-harvesting seasons when less labor is required, many farm laborers might appear to be working but are not fully productive, indicating disguised unemployment. Seasonal unemployment specifically refers to periods when work is not available due to seasonal changes in demand or the nature of the work itself. While related, the passage's description of reduced labor demand due to mechanization during non-peak times aligns more closely with the broader concept of disguised unemployment, often manifesting seasonally. However, if we consider the specific context of agricultural laborers during non-harvesting seasons, seasonal unemployment is the most fitting description because the lack of work is directly tied to the agricultural cycle. The passage also mentions disguised unemployment in the context of mechanization, which is a slightly different concept. Given the options and the specific mention of "non-harvesting seasons," seasonal unemployment is the best fit.

Final Answer : Seasonal unemployment

Answer: (C)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: The influence of ocean currents on regional climates.

Solution: Ocean currents play a significant role in distributing heat around the globe and influencing coastal climates. The Gulf Stream is a powerful warm ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and flows northeast across the Atlantic Ocean. It carries warm tropical waters towards Western Europe, significantly moderating its climate, making it warmer and wetter than other regions at similar latitudes, especially during winter.

- **Canary Current** is a cold current flowing southward along the coast of North Africa.
- **Gulf Stream** is a warm current that brings warmth to Western Europe.
- **Labrador Current** is a cold current that flows south along the coast of Canada and influences the climate of northeastern North America.
- **Oyashio Current** is a cold current in the North Pacific that influences the climate of the Japanese archipelago.

Therefore, the Gulf Stream moderates the climate of Western Europe.

Final Answer : Gulf Stream

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Identifying major Indian ports and their geographical locations.

Solution: Indian ports are located on its extensive coastline, which is divided into the western coast and the eastern coast.

- **Kochi** port is located on the southwestern coast of India, in Kerala.
- **Kandla** port is located on the western coast of India, in Gujarat.
- **Paradip** port is a major natural deep-water harbour located on the eastern coast of India, in Odisha.
- **Mormugao** port is located on the western coast of India, in Goa.

Therefore, Paradip is the port located on the eastern coast.

Final Answer : Paradip

Answer: (C)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West corridors of India's highway network.

Solution: The North-South Corridor is a major highway project in India that aims to connect the northernmost part of the country with the southernmost part. This corridor runs from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir (now Union Territory) in the north to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu in the south, passing through major cities and regions.

- Delhi and Mumbai are connected by the North-South Corridor and the Golden Quadrilateral.
- Srinagar and Kanyakumari represent the extents of the North-South Corridor.
- Kolkata and Chennai are part of the East-West Corridor and the Golden Quadrilateral.
- Ahmedabad and Kochi are connected by the North-South Corridor but are not its extreme ends.

Therefore, the North-South Corridor connects Srinagar and Kanyakumari.

Final Answer : Srinagar and Kanyakumari

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Defining urban expansion and its associated geographical term.

Solution: Urban sprawl refers to the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas into surrounding rural land. It is characterized by low-density development, often extending outwards from the city center in a pattern that consumes agricultural land and natural habitats.

- **Urban sprawl** is the direct term for cities expanding into rural areas.
- **Desertification** is the process of fertile land becoming desert.
- **Afforestation** is the planting of trees where none previously existed.
- **Rural isolation** refers to the remoteness of rural areas, not their expansion into cities.

Therefore, urban sprawl occurs when cities expand into surrounding rural areas.

Final Answer : Urban sprawl

Answer: (A)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Identifying international organizations and their functions.

Solution: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible.

- **WHO** is the World Health Organization, concerned with global health.
- **WTO** is the World Trade Organization, regulating global trade rules.
- **IMF** is the International Monetary Fund, focused on global financial stability.
- **UNESCO** is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, involved in education, science, and culture.

Therefore, the WTO regulates global trade rules.

Final Answer : WTO

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Understanding population density variations across Indian states.

Solution: Population density is calculated as the total population divided by the total land area. According to Census 2011, Bihar has the highest population density among all Indian states, meaning it has the most people living per square kilometer. Rajasthan is the largest state by area but has a low population density. Gujarat and Punjab have moderate to high population densities but are less dense than Bihar.

Final Answer : Bihar

Answer: (A)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Identifying soil types suitable for specific crops.

Solution: Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is a type of soil that is highly fertile and ideal for the cultivation of cotton. This soil has a high capacity to retain moisture, which is crucial for cotton growth, and it is rich in minerals like calcium carbonate, magnesium, and potash.

- **Alluvial soil** is fertile and good for wheat, rice, sugarcane, but black soil is specifically renowned for cotton.
- **Black soil** is highly suitable for cotton cultivation due to its texture and moisture-retention properties.
- **Laterite soil** is suitable for crops like cashew and certain plantation crops.
- **Desert soil** is sandy and infertile, requiring extensive irrigation and modification for cultivation.

Therefore, black soil is most suitable for cotton cultivation.

Final Answer : Black soil

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Tracking the growth of communication technologies in India post-liberalization.

Solution: Following India's economic liberalization in 1991, there was a significant surge in the adoption and growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). While telegraph and postal services have been long-standing modes, their growth has been comparatively slow. Inland waterways are also developing but are not as rapidly growing as telecommunications. The internet and mobile communication (telephony) have experienced explosive growth, becoming ubiquitous and transforming communication patterns across India due to increased accessibility, affordability, and technological advancements.

Final Answer : Internet and mobile communication

Answer: (C)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: Identifying the leading coffee-producing state in India.

Solution: Karnataka is the largest producer of coffee in India, accounting for a significant majority of the country's total coffee production. The regions of Coorg, Chikmagalur, and Hassan in Karnataka are particularly famous for their coffee plantations. Punjab and Bihar are primarily agricultural states known for grain production, and Odisha is known for rice and other crops.

Final Answer : Karnataka

Answer: (A)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Understanding different measures of population density.

Solution: Population density can be measured in various ways to understand different aspects of population distribution relative to resources.

- **Agricultural density** is the ratio of the total agricultural population to the total area of arable land.
- **Arithmetic density** is the most common measure, calculated as the total population divided by the total land area of a region. It gives an overall sense of how crowded a place is.
- **Physiological density** is the ratio of the total population to the area of arable land, indicating the pressure of population on the land that can support food production.
- **Nutritional density** relates to the amount of nutrients per calorie in food, not a population density measure.

Therefore, the density measure calculated as total population divided by total land area is Arithmetic density.

Final Answer : Arithmetic density

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Comparing the cost-effectiveness of different transportation modes for bulk liquids over long distances.

Solution: When considering the transport of petroleum products, which are bulk liquids, over long distances, pipelines emerge as the most economical option. Once a pipeline is constructed, the operational costs are significantly lower compared to other modes. They provide a continuous, secure, and high-volume flow, minimizing handling and reducing the risk of spillage.

- **Airways** are extremely fast but prohibitively expensive, especially for bulk cargo like petroleum, and are not designed for such transport.
- **Railways** are efficient for various goods, including liquids in tankers, but for continuous, large-volume, long-distance transport of petroleum, pipelines generally offer lower per-unit costs.
- **Pipelines** are purpose-built for the efficient and cost-effective movement of liquids and gases.
- **Roadways** (tanker trucks) are flexible for shorter distances and last-mile delivery but are less economical and efficient for mass transport of petroleum over long hauls.

Therefore, pipelines are the most economical for carrying petroleum products over long distances.

Final Answer : Pipelines

Answer: (C)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the environmental impacts of agricultural chemicals on various environmental spheres.

Solution: The excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture leads to significant environmental contamination. Fertilizers, rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, can leach into groundwater and surface water bodies, leading to water pollution. This can cause eutrophication, where excessive nutrient enrichment leads to algal blooms that deplete oxygen levels, harming aquatic life. Pesticides, designed to kill pests, are toxic chemicals that can contaminate both soil and water. They can persist in the environment, harm beneficial organisms, and even bioaccumulate in food chains.

- **Marine pollution** is a consequence of water pollution entering oceans, but the initial impact is on soil and freshwater bodies.
- **Soil and water pollution** directly describes the contamination of these two essential environmental components by agricultural runoff and leaching.
- **Thermal pollution** relates to the increase in temperature of water bodies, typically from industrial discharges.
- **Noise pollution** is caused by excessive sound levels.

Therefore, soil and water pollution are the direct and most significant environmental issues caused by excessive fertilizer and pesticide use in agriculture.

Final Answer : Soil and water pollution

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Identifying major industrial centers in Southern India and their specialized industries.

Solution: Coimbatore, a major city in Tamil Nadu, has a long and well-established history in the textile industry. It is a significant hub for spinning mills, weaving units, and the manufacturing of textile machinery. This extensive textile production, particularly cotton textiles, has earned it the nickname "Manchester of South India," analogous to Manchester in England, which was historically the center of the global textile industry.

- **Kochi** is a prominent port city and commercial hub in Kerala.
- **Madurai** is a historic city in Tamil Nadu known for its temples and ancient culture, with some textile manufacturing.
- **Coimbatore** is a leading industrial city renowned for its textile industry, hence the nickname.
- **Mysuru** is known for its cultural heritage, palaces, and some industries like silk and IT, but not textiles on the scale of Coimbatore.

Therefore, Coimbatore is known as the “Manchester of South India”.

Final Answer : Coimbatore

Answer: (C)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Identifying major grassland biomes and their primary economic activities.

Solution: The Prairies are vast temperate grasslands found in the central part of North America, spanning across countries like Canada and the United States. This region is characterized by fertile soils and a climate conducive to extensive agriculture. It is globally recognized as a major center for commercial grain farming, particularly for crops like wheat and corn, making it a vital breadbasket for the world.

- **Pampas** are grasslands in South America (primarily Argentina), historically known for cattle ranching and also significant for grain farming.
- **Prairies** are specifically the grasslands of North America renowned for their large-scale commercial grain cultivation.
- **Velds** are temperate grasslands in South Africa, predominantly used for cattle ranching and some mining.
- **Downs** are temperate grasslands found in Australia, primarily used for sheep grazing and some grain farming.

Thus, the Prairies are the grassland region most strongly associated with commercial grain farming in North America.

Final Answer : Prairies

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: Identifying the key locational factors for energy-intensive industries.

Solution: The process of extracting aluminum from its ore (bauxite) through smelting is highly energy-intensive. Electrolytic smelting requires a massive and continuous supply of electricity. Therefore, the availability of cheap and abundant electricity is the most critical factor that influences the location of aluminum industries. Industries are often set up near large hydroelectric power projects or in regions with low electricity tariffs to minimize production costs.

- **Cheap electricity** is the primary locational factor due to the high energy demand of aluminum smelting.
- **Cotton availability** is relevant to the textile industry, not aluminum.
- **Forest resources** are essential for industries like paper and timber.
- **Cool climate** is not a significant factor for aluminum production itself, although it might indirectly affect the environment around the plant.

Thus, cheap electricity is the most strongly influencing factor for locating aluminum industries.

Final Answer : Cheap electricity

Answer: (A)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Recognizing significant socio-environmental movements in India and their primary focus.

Solution: The Chipko Movement, which began in the early 1970s in the Garhwal Himalayas, is a globally recognized example of a grassroots movement for forest conservation. The villagers, notably women, would physically embrace trees (chipko means "to hug" or "to cling to" in Hindi) to prevent them from being felled by loggers. This movement highlighted the importance of forests for local livelihoods and ecological balance.

- **Blue Revolution** is associated with the development of fisheries and aquaculture.
- **Chipko Movement** is directly and famously associated with the act of hugging trees to protect forests.
- **Green Revolution** was a period of agricultural transformation to increase food grain production.
- **White Revolution** focused on increasing milk production.

Therefore, the Chipko Movement was the movement associated with forest conservation in India.

Final Answer : Chipko Movement

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Identifying major man-made waterways and their impact on maritime trade routes.

Solution: The Suez Canal, an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, provides a critical maritime link between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. Its construction dramatically reduced the sea distance for vessels traveling between Europe and Asia by eliminating the need to circumnavigate Africa. This has had a profound impact on global trade by significantly cutting down transit times and costs.

- **Panama Canal** connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, reducing distances between the eastern and western coasts of the Americas.
- **Kiel Canal** connects the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, facilitating maritime traffic in Northern Europe.
- **Suez Canal** provides the shortest sea route between Europe and Asia.
- **Corinth Canal** connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Saronic Gulf in Greece, shortening sea routes in the Aegean Sea.

Thus, the Suez Canal route significantly reduced the sea distance between Europe and Asia.

Final Answer : Suez Canal

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Identifying Indian states leading in renewable energy production, specifically wind energy.

Solution: Tamil Nadu has consistently been a leading state in India for wind power generation. It possesses favorable wind conditions along its coast and has made substantial investments in wind energy infrastructure over the years, establishing a large installed capacity. While other states are increasing their renewable energy output, Tamil Nadu remains at the forefront of wind energy production in the country. Punjab, Haryana, and Bihar are not major producers of wind energy compared to states with better wind resources and established infrastructure.

Final Answer : Tamil Nadu

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: Defining specific agricultural techniques used on sloping terrains.

Solution: Terrace farming, also known as terracing, is a method of cultivating land on steep slopes by cutting the terrain into a series of flat, step-like levels or terraces. This technique is crucial for preventing soil erosion caused by rainwater runoff on hillsides and for conserving water by allowing it to be absorbed by the soil rather than flowing away. It makes cultivation possible on otherwise unusable steep terrains.

- **Plantation farming** involves large-scale cultivation of a single crop on an estate.
- **Terrace farming** is specifically designed for cultivating on hill slopes by creating steps.
- **Mixed farming** combines crop production with animal husbandry.
- **Dairy farming** is focused on milk production.

Therefore, farming practiced on hill slopes by cutting steps is terrace farming.

Final Answer : Terrace farming

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the scope and focus of different branches of geography.

Solution: Settlement Geography is a specialized sub-field within human geography that specifically dedicates its study to understanding human settlements. This includes analyzing their origins, spatial distribution, patterns of growth and development, morphology (form and structure), and the factors influencing them, whether rural or urban.

- **Settlement Geography** is the branch that directly studies human settlements.
- **Economic Geography** focuses on the spatial aspects of economic activities.
- **Climatology** is the study of climate.
- **Oceanography** is the scientific study of the oceans.

Therefore, Settlement Geography is the branch of geography that studies human settlements.

Final Answer : Settlement Geography

Answer: (A)

Answer Key

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