

CUET UG Geography Sample Paper -2

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. Match List I with List II regarding the Schools of Thought in Human Geography:

List I (School)	List II (Core Focus)
I. Welfare School	1. Perception of space and lived experience
II. Radical School	2. Social well-being (housing, health, education)
III. Behavioral School	3. Application of Marxist theory to poverty

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

Q2. Arrange the following stages of Human Geography in chronological order (from earliest to latest):

1. Areal Differentiation
2. Exploration and Description
3. Spatial Organization
4. Regional Analysis

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



(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

Q3. Which of the following statements about 'Neodeterminism' is/are correct?

(i) It was introduced by Griffith Taylor.

(ii) It is also known as 'Stop and Go Determinism'.

(iii) It believes that man is a free agent with no constraints from nature.

(A) Only (i)

(B) Both (i) and (ii)

(C) Both (ii) and (iii)

(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Q4. Assertion (A): Africa has the highest growth rate of population among all continents.

Reason (R): The birth rate in Africa remains high while the death rate has declined significantly due to medical advancements.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q5. If a country has a population of 200 million and its land area is 5 million square kilometers, what is its Arithmetic Density of population?

(A) 40 persons per sq. km

(B) 1000 persons per sq. km

(C) 20 persons per sq. km

(D) 50 persons per sq. km

Q6. In the Demographic Transition Model, which stage is characterized by a "low birth rate and low death rate," indicating a stagnant or aging population?



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

Q7. Identify the 'Pull Factors' for migration from the options below:

1. Epidemics
2. Peace and Stability
3. Security of life
4. Unpleasant climate

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

Q8. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of Human Development?

- (A) Equity
- (B) Sustainability
- (C) Productivity
- (D) Industrialization

Q9. Which country is credited with introducing the concept of the Gross National Happiness (GNH)?

- (A) Norway
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Iceland

Q10. Match List I (Primary Activity) with List II (Region):



List I (Activity)	List II (Region)
I. Commercial Dairy	1. New Zealand
II. Nomadic Herding	2. Sahara Desert
III. Viticulture	3. Mediterranean Basin

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

Q11. Which of the following is a 'Footloose Industry'?

- (A) Sugar Industry
- (B) Iron and Steel Industry
- (C) Watch making
- (D) Cement Industry

Q12. The 'Kolkhoz' model of collective farming was practiced in which country?

- (A) USA
- (B) Former USSR
- (C) China
- (D) India

Q13. Identify the Quaternary activity from the following:

- (A) Fishing
- (B) Retail trade
- (C) Research and Development
- (D) Manufacturing textiles



Q14. The concept of 'Truck Farming' is associated with:

- (A) Cereal cultivation
- (B) Plantation crops
- (C) Vegetables
- (D) Dairy farming

Q15. Which sector of the economy is also known as the 'Knowledge Sector'?

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

Q16. Large scale manufacturing depends on:

1. Specialized skills
2. Power supply
3. Huge capital
4. All of these

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

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions 17 to 21:

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi' tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through



Gaddi dialect. This region has harsh climate, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the economy and society of the region. This area is one of the most backward areas in Himachal Pradesh. The process of socio-economic development of Bharmaur began in the 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974.

- Q17.** Bharmaur region is primarily inhabited by which tribal community?
- (A) Santhals
 - (B) Gaddis
 - (C) Bhils
 - (D) Gonds
- Q18.** What is the primary seasonal activity practiced by the community mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Shifting cultivation
 - (B) Transhumance
 - (C) Mining
 - (D) Industrial labor
- Q19.** In which Five Year Plan was the 'Tribal Sub-Plan' introduced for this region?
- (A) Third Plan
 - (B) Fourth Plan
 - (C) Fifth Plan
 - (D) Sixth Plan
- Q20.** Which of the following best describes the climate and environment of the Bharmaur region?



- (A) Tropical and humid
- (B) Harsh climate and fragile environment
- (C) Hot and arid
- (D) Coastal and maritime

Q21. The development of the Bharmaur region is an example of:

- (A) Sectoral Planning
- (B) Regional Planning (Target Area Planning)
- (C) Global Planning
- (D) Urban Planning

Q22. Assertion (A): The Rhine Waterway is the world's most heavily used inland waterway.

Reason (R): It flows through the industrial heartland of Germany and France, connecting it to the North Sea.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q23. Which of the following serves as the 'Gateway to the Mediterranean'?

- (A) Suez Canal
- (B) Panama Canal
- (C) Strait of Gibraltar
- (D) Strait of Malacca

Q24. Match the following Trans-Continental Railways with their connecting points:



Railway	Connecting Points
I. Trans-Siberian	1. Halifax to Vancouver
II. Canadian Pacific	2. Perth to Sydney
III. Trans-Australian	3. St. Petersburg to Vladivostok

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

Q25. Map Logic: If a ship is traveling from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean via the shortest sea route, it must pass through which man-made canal?

- (A) Panama Canal
- (B) Suez Canal
- (C) Kiel Canal
- (D) Corinth Canal

Q26. Identify the major region of 'Commercial Grain Farming' in Argentina:

- (A) Prairies
- (B) Steppes
- (C) Pampas
- (D) Velds

Q27. Which of the following ports is known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world?

- (A) London
- (B) Santos
- (C) Rotterdam
- (D) Tokyo



- Q28.** The 'Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway' forms the world's most important inland waterway in:
- (A) Europe
 - (B) North America
 - (C) South America
 - (D) Asia
- Q29.** Identify the correct statement regarding 'Air Transport' in the world:
- (A) It is the cheapest mode of transport for bulky goods.
 - (B) It is mostly concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - (C) There is a high density of air routes in the North Atlantic region.
 - (D) It is not affected by weather conditions.
- Q30.** As per the 2011 Census, which of the following states has the lowest density of population in India?
- (A) Sikkim
 - (B) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (C) Mizoram
 - (D) Nagaland
- Q31.** Which of the following is the largest linguistic group in India, spoken by approximately 74% of the population?
- (A) Dravidian
 - (B) Sino-Tibetan
 - (C) Indo-Aryan
 - (D) Austric



- Q32.** In the context of the Census of India, a person who works for less than 183 days in a year is classified as a:
- (A) Main Worker
 - (B) Marginal Worker
 - (C) Non-worker
 - (D) Cultivator
- Q33.** Which state has the highest percentage of its population living in rural areas as per the 2011 Census?
- (A) Bihar
 - (B) Himachal Pradesh
 - (C) Odisha
 - (D) Uttar Pradesh
- Q34.** The 'Main Workers' in India are divided into four categories. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (A) Cultivators
 - (B) Agricultural Labourers
 - (C) Household Industrial Workers
 - (D) Information Technology Professionals
- Q35.** Identify the 'Administrative Town' from the following options:
- (A) Varanasi
 - (B) Jamshedpur
 - (C) Gandhinagar
 - (D) Kochi



Q36. Garrison towns are also known as:

- (A) Religious towns
- (B) Cantonment towns
- (C) Mining towns
- (D) Educational towns

Q37. Which of the following patterns of settlement is typically found along fertile river banks or transport routes like roads?

- (A) Circular
- (B) Linear
- (C) Rectangular
- (D) Star-like

Q38. Assertion (A): The Jute industry is heavily concentrated in the Hugli basin of West Bengal.

Reason (R): The region provides abundant water for retting and is close to coal mines and a large market.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q39. Which of the following is a 'Non-conventional' source of energy?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar Energy
- (D) Natural Gas



- Q40.** The first oil well in India was drilled at:
- (A) Mumbai High
 - (B) Ankleshwar
 - (C) Digboi
 - (D) Naharkatiya
- Q41.** The 'Indira Gandhi Canal' project was previously known as the Rajasthan Canal. In which year was it renamed?
- (A) 1980
 - (B) 1984
 - (C) 1988
 - (D) 1990
- Q42.** Identify the correct pair of 'Copper' mines and their respective state:
- (A) Balaghat – Rajasthan
 - (B) Khetri – Madhya Pradesh
 - (C) Singhbhum – Jharkhand
 - (D) Malanjkhand – Odisha
- Q43.** Which of the following is the largest 'Bauxite' producing state in India, contributing more than half of the total production?
- (A) Jharkhand
 - (B) Gujarat
 - (C) Odisha
 - (D) Chhattisgarh
- Q44.** Match List I (Multi-purpose Project) with List II (River) and select the correct option:



List I (Project)	List II (River)
I. Bhakra Nangal	1. Mahanadi
II. Hirakud	2. Sutlej
III. Nagarjuna Sagar	3. Bhagirathi
IV. Tehri Dam	4. Krishna

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

Q45. The 'Golden Quadrilateral' connects which four major metropolitan cities of India?

- (A) Delhi-Mumbai-Bangalore-Kolkata
 (B) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata
 (C) Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Chennai-Hyderabad
 (D) Delhi-Lucknow-Kolkata-Chennai

Passage 2

Tourism as a Tertiary Activity

Read the following passage and answer the questions 46 to 50:

Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. It has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs and total revenue. Besides, many local persons are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment, and special shops. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries. In many regions, tourism is the main stay of the economy. The regions attractive to tourists are determined by factors like climate, landscape, history, and art.



- Q46.** Tourism is classified under which sector of economic activities?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Quaternary
- Q47.** What is the primary purpose of tourism according to the passage?
- (A) Business meetings
 - (B) Industrial production
 - (C) Recreation
 - (D) Mining exploration
- Q48.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a service provided to tourists?
- (A) Accommodation
 - (B) Manufacturing of cars
 - (C) Entertainment
 - (D) Transport
- Q49.** How does tourism benefit local craft industries?
- (A) By replacing them with factories.
 - (B) By fostering their growth through tourist demand.
 - (C) By providing them with raw materials.
 - (D) By limiting their sale to local markets.
- Q50.** Which factor attracts tourists to a region based on its past monuments and heritage?



- (A) Climate
- (B) Landscape
- (C) History and Art
- (D) Economic policy



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

Human Geography is categorized into different schools based on their philosophical approach to societal issues. Understanding these helps in identifying the spatial patterns of inequality and welfare.

Solution:

1. The **Welfare School** is concerned with the social well-being of people, specifically access to health, education, and housing. 2. The **Radical School** uses Marxist theory to explain that social inequality and poverty are created by the development of capitalism. 3. The **Behavioral School** emphasizes the "lived experience" and how different ethnic or social groups perceive and interact with space. 4. Correct Match: I-2, II-3, III-1.

Final Answer: I-2, II-3, III-1

Answer: (A)

Q2.**Solution****Concept:**

The evolution of Human Geography occurred in specific stages, moving from general exploration to complex spatial modeling and post-modern theories.

Solution:

1. **Exploration and Description** (Colonial Period): Initial stage of discovering new lands. 2. **Regional Analysis** (Late 1930s): Focused on the description of regions as a whole. 3. **Areal Differentiation** (1950s): Focused on identifying the uniqueness of specific areas. 4. **Spatial Organization** (Late 1950s-1960s): Use of quantitative techniques and physics laws to map human behavior. 5. The correct sequence is 2, 4, 1, 3.

Final Answer: 2, 4, 1, 3

Answer: (A)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Neodeterminism is a middle-path philosophy proposed by Griffith Taylor that attempts to resolve the conflict between Determinism and Possibilism.

Solution:

1. Statement (i) is correct: Griffith Taylor introduced the concept. 2. Statement (ii) is correct: It is also called 'Stop and Go Determinism' because it suggests humans can slow or accelerate natural progress but shouldn't deviate from it. 3. Statement (iii) is incorrect: Neodeterminism argues there is "no absolute freedom" for man; nature sets limits that must be obeyed to avoid environmental disasters. 4. Therefore, only (i) and (ii) are true.

Final Answer: Both (i) and (ii)

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Population growth is determined by the gap between the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and the Crude Death Rate (CDR), plus net migration.

Solution:

1. The Assertion is true: Africa has the highest population growth rate (over 2.42). The Reason is true: Mortality has dropped due to better sanitation and medicine, but fertility (birth rates) remains culturally high. 3. Because the high growth is a direct mathematical result of this gap, the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

Final Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Answer: (A)

Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Arithmetic Density is the simplest measure of population pressure on land. It is calculated by dividing the total population by the total area.

Solution:

1. Formula: $Density = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Area}}$ 2. Population = 200,000,000 (200 million) 3. Area = 5,000,000 (5 million) sq km 4. Calculation: $200/5 = 40$ 5. Therefore, the density is 40 persons per sq. km.

Final Answer: 40 persons per sq. km

Answer: (A)



Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is a vital theoretical framework used to describe the historical shift of countries from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as they undergo industrialization and socio-economic development. Stage IV specifically represents the "Post-Industrial" phase of a nation's demographic history.

Solution:

1. In Stage IV of the Demographic Transition, the birth rate declines to a point where it almost equals the death rate, leading to zero population growth or even a slight decline. 2. This stage is characterized by a high level of urbanization and a society that is technologically advanced and highly literate. 3. Individuals in such societies tend to have high control over family size, often opting for very small families due to the high cost of child-rearing and a focus on personal career aspirations and quality of life. 4. The death rate remains low but may show a slight upward trend in the crude figures due to an "aging population"—a high proportion of elderly people compared to the younger workforce. 5. Countries like Japan, Germany, and Sweden are classic examples of Stage IV. In these nations, the population pyramid becomes "constrictive," with a narrow base and a thicker middle/top. 6. This stage presents unique geographical and economic challenges, such as a high dependency ratio where a shrinking labor force must support a large retired population, often necessitating policies like incentivizing births or managed international migration to sustain the economy.

Final Answer: Stage IV

Answer: (D)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Migration is a spatial process influenced by "Push" and "Pull" factors. While push factors are negative conditions that compel people to leave their place of origin, pull factors are the attractive features of a destination that offer a promise of a better life.

Solution:

1. Pull factors are the positive attributes that make a specific city, region, or country appealing to potential migrants. 2. "Peace and Stability" (Point 2) acts as a powerful pull factor, especially for refugees or displaced persons fleeing conflict zones. A stable political environment ensures that individuals can plan their futures without the fear of sudden upheaval or violence. 3. "Security of life and property" (Point 3) is a fundamental human requirement. People are naturally drawn to areas where the rule of law is strong and they are protected from crime, persecution, or arbitrary state action. 4. Other significant pull factors include better economic opportunities (higher wages), superior educational institutions, and advanced medical facilities. 5. In contrast, "Epidemics" and "Unpleasant climate" are classic push factors; they create hardship and health risks that drive people away from their homes. 6. Understanding the interplay between these factors is crucial for geographers analyzing the rural-to-urban migration streams in developing countries like India, where the "pull" of the city is often a mix of perceived economic prosperity and social freedom compared to the traditional, sometimes restrictive, rural environment.

Final Answer: 2 and 3

Answer: (B)



Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of Human Development, as pioneered by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof. Amartya Sen, shifted the focus of development from the expansion of the economy (GDP) to the expansion of human choices and capabilities. This paradigm is built upon four foundational pillars.

Solution:

1. The four pillars of human development are Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, and Empowerment. 2. **Equity** refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody, regardless of gender, race, or income level. 3. **Sustainability** implies continuity in the availability of these opportunities, ensuring that the current development does not deplete resources for future generations. 4. **Productivity** here refers to human labor productivity, which is enhanced through investments in health and education to make people more capable and efficient. 5. **Empowerment** refers to the power to make choices, which comes from increasing freedom and capability. 6. **Industrialization** (Option D) is a process of economic change characterized by the large-scale development of manufacturing. While it can contribute to a country's wealth, it is not a "pillar" of human development. 7. In fact, high industrialization without equity or sustainability often leads to a decline in the Human Development Index (HDI) due to environmental degradation or social disparities. Therefore, industrialization is a means to an end, whereas the pillars are the fundamental principles that define the quality of human life.

Final Answer: Industrialization

Answer: (D)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Gross National Happiness (GNH) is a holistic and sustainable approach to development, which balances material and non-material values with the conviction that humans are not just economic beings. It was a radical departure from the global obsession with Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Solution:

1. The tiny Himalayan Kingdom of **Bhutan** is the first country in the world to officially transition from measuring progress via GDP to measuring it through Gross National Happiness (GNH). 2. The term was coined by Bhutan's fourth Dragon King, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in the 1970s. 3. GNH is built on four main pillars: Sustainable and Equitable Socio-Economic Development, Conservation of the Environment, Preservation and Promotion of Culture, and Good Governance. 4. This geographic philosophy emphasizes that true development occurs when spiritual and emotional well-being grow alongside material wealth. 5. For example, Bhutan's constitution mandates that at least 60% of the country remains under forest cover for all time, prioritizing environmental health over the potential profits of logging or heavy industry. 6. This model has gained international recognition, leading the United Nations to adopt resolutions on happiness and prompting other nations to consider well-being indicators in their national planning. 7. It serves as a critical case study in Geography for "Alternative Development Perspectives," showing how culture and geography can dictate a unique national path toward sustainability.

Final Answer: Bhutan

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Primary activities involve the direct extraction and utilization of natural resources. Due to varying climatic conditions and soil types across the globe, specific regions have developed specialized agricultural and pastoral systems.

Solution:

1. **Commercial Dairy Farming** is a highly specialized and capital-intensive form of agriculture. **New Zealand** is a world leader in this sector due to its temperate climate and extensive natural pastures, allowing for year-round grazing. The industry there is highly mechanized and export-oriented. 2. **Nomadic Herding** (or Pastoral Nomadism) is a primitive subsistence activity where herders rely on animals for food, clothing, and transport. It is prevalent in the arid and semi-arid regions of the world, such as the **Sahara Desert**, where the lack of permanent water and grass forces communities to move seasonally. 3. **Viticulture**, the cultivation of grapes, is the specialty of the **Mediterranean Basin**. The unique climate—characterized by mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers—is perfect for producing high-quality grapes used for winemaking (raisins and currants are also produced). 4. Mapping these correctly: I-1, II-2, and III-3. These activities demonstrate how human economic behavior is closely "determined" or "influenced" by the physical environment, while also reflecting the technological stage of the society practicing them.

Final Answer: I-1, II-2, III-3

Answer: (A)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Industrial location is governed by various factors such as the availability of raw materials, labor, power, and market proximity. However, the modern industrial landscape has seen the rise of "Footloose Industries," which are characterized by their extreme flexibility in location choice.

Solution:

1. A footloose industry is one that is not tied to any particular location-governing factor, such as heavy or weight-losing raw materials. Unlike the sugar industry (which must be near sugarcane fields) or the iron and steel industry (which must be near coal and iron mines), footloose industries use pre-assembled component parts. 2. These components are generally high-value, low-bulk, and easily transportable, meaning that transport costs represent only a tiny fraction of the total production cost. 3. **Watch making** (Option C) is a classic example of a footloose industry. The precision parts required for watches are small and lightweight, allowing the factory to be located in various environments, provided there is access to a skilled labor force and efficient transport networks. 4. Other examples include electronics, diamond cutting, and computer chip manufacturing. These industries often prioritize a clean, pollution-free environment and high-quality telecommunication links over proximity to mines or heavy power sources. 5. Because they are not resource-dependent, they are often "environmentally friendly" and can be established in urban areas or specialized industrial parks, playing a significant role in diversifying the economic base of a region without the heavy environmental footprint of traditional primary-resource-linked manufacturing.

Final Answer: Watch making

Answer: (C)



Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

Socialist models of agriculture emerged in the 20th century as an alternative to capitalist private farming. These models aimed to increase efficiency through the pooling of resources and the elimination of private land ownership.

Solution:

1. The **Kolkhoz** was a form of collective farming introduced in the **Former USSR** (Soviet Union) during the era of Joseph Stalin. 2. The primary objective of the Kolkhoz was to modernize agriculture and increase food production to support rapid industrialization in the cities. 3. Under this model, all means of production—such as land, livestock, and heavy machinery—were owned by the collective or the state, rather than by individual peasant families. 4. Farmers worked together on large tracts of land and shared the output based on the amount of labor they contributed, after meeting state-mandated procurement quotas. 5. While individuals were often allowed to keep tiny private plots for personal subsistence (growing vegetables or keeping a few birds), the bulk of the agricultural economy was socialized. 6. This system significantly altered the rural landscape of the Soviet Union, leading to the creation of large-scale, mechanized farm units. 7. Although it successfully achieved the goal of state-controlled resource mobilization, it faced challenges related to labor incentives and centralized mismanagement, which are studied in geography to understand how political ideologies directly reshape the spatial organization of primary activities.

Final Answer: Former USSR

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

The classification of economic activities reflects the evolution of human civilization. While tertiary activities provide general services, quaternary activities represent a higher order of service involving the production and processing of information.

Solution:

1. The quaternary sector is often described as the "knowledge-based" part of the economy. It involves specialized services such as information technology, financial planning, administrative services, and research. 2. **Research and Development (RD)** (Option C) is the hallmark of the quaternary sector. It involves the systematic creation of new knowledge, the invention of new products, and the improvement of existing technologies. 3. Workers in this sector are highly skilled professionals, often referred to as "white-collar" workers, who operate in specialized environments like laboratories, universities, and corporate headquarters. 4. Unlike fishing (primary), textile manufacturing (secondary), or retail trade (tertiary), the quaternary sector's primary "raw material" is information and its primary "output" is innovation or data. 5. In developed economies, this sector is the fastest-growing part of the economy and is a major driver of global competitiveness. 6. It is geographically concentrated in "technopoles" or "science parks," which are often located near major research universities. Understanding this sector is essential for analyzing the "New Economy" and the digital divide that exists between regions with high and low capacities for innovation.

Final Answer: Research and Development

Answer: (C)



Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Agricultural geography analyzes how distance from urban markets influences the type of crops grown. "Truck Farming" is a specialized intensive farming system dictated by the perishability of the produce and the speed of transport.

Solution:

1. **Truck Farming** refers to the large-scale, commercial cultivation of **vegetables** (Option C) and fruits for distant urban markets. 2. The term "truck" comes from the Middle English word *trucken*, meaning "to barter," but in a modern context, it highlights the heavy reliance on trucks to transport fresh produce from the farm to the city overnight. 3. This type of farming is highly intensive and specialized. A farm may focus solely on one or two crops, such as tomatoes, lettuce, or onions. 4. It is typically practiced in areas with excellent transport links to major metropolitan centers. For example, the Atlantic coast of the USA (from Florida to New Jersey) is a major truck farming region that supplies the high-density urban corridor of the Northeast. 5. Truck farmers utilize advanced technology, including high-quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, and sometimes greenhouses, to maximize yield and ensure that the produce meets strict market standards for appearance and freshness. 6. This system is a clear illustration of Von Thünen's model of agricultural land use, where perishable, high-value products are grown in the zone closest to the market to minimize the risk of spoilage and maximize profit.

Final Answer: Vegetables

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Knowledge Economy" is a term used to describe an economy where growth is dependent on the quantity, quality, and accessibility of information rather than physical means of production. This is embodied in the higher-order sectors of economic activity.

Solution:

1. The **Quaternary Sector** (Option C) is widely recognized as the 'Knowledge Sector'. It includes intellectual activities such as government, culture, libraries, scientific research, education, and information technology. 2. This sector is distinct because it revolves around the "thinking" and "processing" aspects of the economy. It is where data is transformed into information, and information into knowledge. 3. While the tertiary sector provides services (like a barber or a shopkeeper), the quaternary sector provides information-based services (like a software engineer, a statistical analyst, or a professor). 4. The growth of the knowledge sector is a hallmark of "post-industrial" societies. In these economies, wealth is generated not by making things, but by knowing things—specifically, knowing how to innovate, how to manage data, and how to solve complex problems. 5. Geographically, the knowledge sector leads to the formation of "Global Cities" and "Silicon Valleys," where the high concentration of skilled human capital creates a "clustering effect" that drives further innovation. 6. As the world becomes more digitally integrated, the knowledge sector's influence continues to expand, fundamentally altering global trade patterns and the nature of work.

Final Answer: Quaternary

Answer: (C)



Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Shifting cultivation is one of the oldest forms of agriculture, where a piece of land is cleared of vegetation, cultivated for a few years, and then abandoned to allow the soil to regain its fertility naturally. This practice is known by a variety of local names across different continents, reflecting the global diversity of traditional agricultural systems.

Solution:

In Geography, identifying local names for agricultural practices is essential to understanding regional cultural landscapes. The correct matching for the provided list is as follows:

Milpa (I) is the term used in Mexico (2) and parts of Central America. It traditionally involves the intercropping of maize, beans, and squash.

Ladang (II) is the term used in Indonesia (3) and Malaysia. It involves clearing forest patches in tropical rainy climates.

Ray (III) is the local name for this practice in Vietnam (1).

Jhuming (IV) is the most prominent term used in the North-Eastern states of India (4), such as Assam and Meghalaya.

Therefore, the correct combination is I-2, II-3, III-1, and IV-4.

This agricultural method is often criticized by modern environmentalists for causing deforestation and soil erosion; however, for many indigenous communities, it remains a sustainable way of life that works within the natural regenerative cycles of the forest, provided the fallow periods are sufficiently long.

Final Answer: I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4

Answer: (A)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Social geography focuses on the study of distinct social groups and their relationship with the environment. The Himalayas are home to several tribal communities, each with a unique cultural and economic adaptation to the high-altitude terrain.

Solution:

1. As explicitly stated in the provided passage, the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh is primarily inhabited by the **Gaddi** tribal community. 2. The Gaddis are a distinct ethnic group that has maintained its cultural integrity for centuries despite the harsh geographical conditions of the Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges. 3. They are culturally identified by their specific dialect, known as Gaddi, and their traditional attire. 4. Geographically, their settlement in the Bharmaur and Holi tehsils is a result of their historical search for high-altitude pastures. 5. The Gaddi community is recognized by the Government of India as a 'Scheduled Tribe', a designation that was crucial for the implementation of specialized development programs mentioned in the passage. 6. Their social structure is deeply intertwined with their pastoral economy, making them a significant subject of study in Indian human geography for understanding how tribal identity is preserved in "refuge regions" or isolated mountain valleys. 7. Unlike the Santhals of the plateau or the Bhils of central India, the Gaddis represent a specific Himalayan adaptation of the Indo-Aryan linguistic family.

Final Answer: Gaddis

Answer: (B)



Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Human adaptation to mountain environments often involves movement to overcome the limitations of seasonal climate. Transhumance is a specific form of pastoralism that allows communities to exploit different ecological niches throughout the year.

Solution:

1. The passage identifies that the Gaddi community has maintained its distinct identity through the practice of **Transhumance**. 2. Transhumance is the seasonal migration of herders and their livestock (primarily sheep and goats) between fixed summer and winter pastures. 3. In the Bharmaur region, the winters are extremely harsh with heavy snowfall, making the high-altitude pastures inaccessible. Consequently, the Gaddis migrate to the lower valleys and plains of the Shiwaliks or the Punjab plains during the winter months. 4. When the snow melts in the summer, they return to the high-altitude alpine pastures, known locally as 'Dhars', where the melting snow provides fresh, nutrient-rich grass for their flocks. 5. This mobility is an essential survival strategy in a "fragile environment" with a "low resource base." 6. It allows the community to sustain their livelihood without over-exploiting a single area's resources. 7. While shifting cultivation (Jhuming) is common in the North-East and mining is common in the plateaus, transhumance remains the economic backbone and the defining geographical trait of the mountain-dwelling Gaddi tribes.

Final Answer: Transhumance

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Development planning in India transitioned through various strategies to address the needs of marginalized groups. The "Tribal Sub-Plan" (TSP) was an administrative innovation designed to ensure that a portion of developmental funds was spent exclusively on tribal areas.

Solution:

1. The passage notes that the process of focused socio-economic development in the Bharmaur region began in the 1970s. 2. Specifically, it mentions that the 'Tribal Sub-Plan' was introduced in 1974. 3. This timeline aligns with the ****Fifth Five Year Plan**** (1974–1978) of the Government of India. 4. The Fifth Plan was a turning point in Indian planning history as it shifted focus toward "Removal of Poverty and Attainment of Self-reliance" (Garibi Hatao). 5. Under this plan, the government recognized that general developmental schemes often failed to reach remote tribal pockets. 6. The Tribal Sub-Plan was created as an integrated approach to provide infrastructure, education, and healthcare tailored to the unique cultural and geographical needs of tribes like the Gaddis. 7. The introduction of this plan marked the beginning of a significant increase in literacy rates and improved gender ratios in the Bharmaur region, illustrating how targeted "top-down" administrative decisions can trigger localized "bottom-up" social transformations in backward areas.

Final Answer: Fifth Plan

Answer: (C)



Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

The physical environment of a region sets the stage for human activity. In high-altitude mountain geography, the combination of topography and climate creates a set of constraints that limit economic diversification.

Solution:

1. According to the text, the Bharmaur region is characterized by a **harsh climate and fragile environment**. 2. The "harsh climate" refers to the long, freezing winters and short growing seasons common in the high Himalayas. The region remains snow-covered for a large part of the year, which restricts permanent agriculture and year-round transport. 3. The "fragile environment" implies that the ecosystem—consisting of steep slopes, thin soil cover, and high seismic activity—is highly susceptible to degradation. 4. Any minor disturbance, such as overgrazing or unplanned road construction, can lead to severe landslides and soil erosion. 5. These environmental constraints result in a "low resource base," meaning the land cannot naturally support a high population density or large-scale industrialization. 6. This fragility is a key reason why the region remained "one of the most backward areas in Himachal Pradesh" until state intervention. 7. Understanding these conditions is vital for geographers to appreciate why the Gaddi community developed transhumance as a way to work **with** nature rather than attempting to settle permanently in areas that cannot support year-round habitation.

Final Answer: Harsh climate and fragile environment

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Geographical planning is often divided into Sectoral Planning (focusing on an industry) and Regional Planning (focusing on a place). Target Area Planning is a subset of Regional Planning aimed at reducing spatial inequalities.

Solution:

1. The development of the Bharmaur region through the ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project) is a prime example of **Regional Planning**, specifically "Target Area Planning." 2. Regional planning involves preparing plans for a specific geographic area to address its unique problems and disparities. 3. In the case of Bharmaur, the planning was not just about "agriculture" or "roads" (which would be sectoral) but about the holistic upliftment of a specific "notified tribal area." 4. The goal was to bridge the developmental gap between this isolated mountain region and the more prosperous plains of Himachal Pradesh. 5. This approach recognizes that different regions have different needs; for example, Bharmaur required social forestry and mountain roads rather than the large-scale irrigation canals needed in the Rajasthan desert. 6. By targeting the Bharmaur area based on its "backwardness" and "tribal status," the government successfully improved human development indicators like literacy and female participation in the workforce. 7. This spatial focus ensures that the benefits of national economic growth are distributed geographically to reach the most remote and disadvantaged communities.

Final Answer: Regional Planning (Target Area Planning)

Answer: (B)



Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Rhine Waterway is a prime example of how natural geography can be harnessed for massive industrial development. In transport geography, the efficiency of an inland waterway is measured by its traffic volume and the economic value of the hinterland it serves.

Solution:

1. The Assertion is true: The Rhine is indeed the world's most heavily used inland waterway, with over 20,000 ocean-going ships and 200,000 inland vessels exchanging goods annually. 2. The Reason is true: The river flows through Switzerland, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Specifically, it drains the Ruhr industrial region of Germany, which is a global hub for coal, iron, and steel. 3. Because the river provides a cheap, navigable route connecting these high-output industrial centers directly to the North Sea at the port of Rotterdam, the demand for its use is exceptionally high. 4. The Reason directly explains *why* the traffic is so heavy; without the industrial concentration (Ruhr) and the terminal sea access, it would not be the world's leader in waterway traffic. 5. This waterway has turned the interior of Europe into a "coastal" economy, illustrating the importance of transport in reducing the friction of distance for heavy industrial goods.

Final Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Answer: (A)

Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

Strategic waterways, often called "choke points," are narrow passages that connect two large bodies of water. They are critical for global trade and naval security.

Solution:

1. The ****Strait of Gibraltar**** is the narrow waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. 2. It separates the Iberian Peninsula in Europe from Morocco in Africa. 3. Historically and geographically, it is known as the 'Gateway to the Mediterranean' because, before the construction of the Suez Canal, it was the only entrance to the Mediterranean from the world's major oceans. 4. Control over this strait has been a point of geopolitical strategy for centuries. 5. The Suez Canal (Option A) connects the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, effectively acting as an "exit" toward the east, while the Strait of Gibraltar remains the primary "entrance" from the west. 6. Understanding these gateways is essential for analyzing global shipping routes and the "nodality" of regions like Southern Europe and North Africa in the global trade network.

Final Answer: Strait of Gibraltar

Answer: (C)



Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Trans-continental railways are major engineering feats that span across an entire continent, connecting its opposite coasts. They are vital for the economic integration of large nations like Russia, Canada, and Australia.

Solution:

1. The **Trans-Siberian Railway** is the longest in the world, stretching from **St. Petersburg** in the west to **Vladivostok** on the Pacific coast in the east (9,332 km). 2. The **Canadian Pacific Railway** connects the Atlantic coast at **Halifax** to the Pacific coast at **Vancouver**, passing through the Canadian prairies and the Rockies. 3. The **Trans-Australian Railway** runs east-west across the continent, connecting **Perth** on the west coast to **Sydney** on the east coast, crossing the desolate Nullarbor Plain. 4. Mapping these: I-3, II-1, III-2. 5. These railways were often built for political reasons—to unify far-flung territories—but they became the economic lifelines for transporting bulky commodities like wheat, timber, and minerals to international ports. 6. They represent the "spatial integration" of national territories and are classic examples used in transport geography to show how infrastructure overcomes the barrier of massive land distances.

Final Answer: I-3, II-1, III-2

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Map logic questions require an understanding of global shipping routes and the impact of man-made canals on reducing travel distance and time.

Solution:

1. The shortest sea route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean (and onwards to Asia) is through the Mediterranean Sea. 2. To move from the Mediterranean Sea into the Red Sea (which leads into the Indian Ocean), a ship must pass through the **Suez Canal**. 3. Constructed in 1869 in Egypt, this man-made canal eliminated the need for ships to sail around the entire continent of Africa (via the Cape of Good Hope). 4. It reduced the distance between London and Mumbai by approximately 7,000 km. 5. The Panama Canal (Option A) connects the Atlantic to the Pacific, not the Indian Ocean. The Kiel and Corinth canals are much smaller, regional waterways in Europe. 6. The Suez Canal is a sea-level canal without locks, making it a critical "highway" for global commerce, particularly for the transport of oil from the Middle East to Europe and manufactured goods from Asia to the West.

Final Answer: Suez Canal

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

Commercial Grain Farming is practiced in the mid-latitude semi-arid grasslands. These regions are known by different names in different parts of the world.

Solution:

1. In **Argentina**, these temperate grasslands are known as the **Pampas**. 2. The Pampas are ideal for large-scale wheat cultivation and cattle ranching due to the fertile soil and moderate rainfall. 3. Prairies (Option A) are found in North America (USA and Canada). 4. Steppes (Option B) are found in Eurasia (Russia and Ukraine). 5. Velds (Option D) are found in South Africa. 6. These regions are often called the "Granaries of the World" because they produce a massive surplus of wheat for international export. 7. The farming here is highly mechanized, with low yield per unit area but very high yield per person, illustrating the "extensive" nature of commercial agriculture where land is abundant but labor is relatively scarce.

Final Answer: Pampas

Answer: (C)

Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The Santos Port in Brazil is globally recognized for its massive volume of coffee exports, a role it has maintained due to its proximity to the primary coffee-producing highlands. In economic geography, certain ports become synonymous with specific commodities, often dictating the global market trends for those products.

Solution:

1. **Santos Port** is widely known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world. Located in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, it serves as the primary gateway for the country's vast coffee industry. 2. Brazil is the largest producer and exporter of coffee globally, and the Santos Port provides the necessary deep-water infrastructure to handle large cargo vessels specifically equipped for the transport of coffee beans. 3. The port's development was historically tied to the "Coffee Cycle" in Brazil, where the expansion of railways from the interior **Fazendas** (coffee plantations) to the coast ensured a steady flow of the product for international trade. 4. While London and Rotterdam are major import and distribution hubs in Europe, and Tokyo is a significant consumer hub, Santos remains the world's most critical "point of origin" for coffee. 5. In addition to coffee, Santos handles a variety of other agricultural products like sugar and soy, but its historical identity and specialized warehouses are permanently linked to the global coffee trade.

Final Answer: Santos

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Inland waterways are essential for the industrial and agricultural development of a continental interior. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system is a classic example of engineering being used to connect landlocked regions to global maritime routes.

Solution:

1. The **Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway** is located in **North America**, forming a continuous waterway that connects the industrial heartland of the USA and Canada to the Atlantic Ocean. 2. The system consists of the five Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) and the St. Lawrence River. 3. Through a series of sophisticated locks and canals (like the Welland Canal, which bypasses Niagara Falls), ocean-going vessels can navigate nearly 3,700 km inland, reaching ports as far as Duluth and Chicago. 4. This waterway is vital for the transport of iron ore from the Lake Superior region to the steel mills of the Rust Belt, and for exporting massive quantities of wheat from the Canadian and American prairies. 5. Geographically, it serves as the "Fourth Seacoast" of the continent, dramatically reducing the cost of transport for bulky commodities and making the interior of North America highly competitive in the global market.

Final Answer: North America

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Air transport is a high-order mode of transportation characterized by speed and high cost. Its spatial distribution is highly uneven and reflects the global patterns of economic development and urbanization.

Solution:

1. Air transport is primarily used for high-value, perishable, or time-sensitive goods and for long-distance passenger travel. It is the most expensive mode of transport and is not suitable for bulky goods like coal or iron ore. 2. The global network of air routes is heavily concentrated in the Northern Hemisphere, particularly connecting the "Triad" regions: North America, Western Europe, and East Asia. 3. There is an exceptionally **high density of air routes in the North Atlantic region**, which connects the two most economically advanced continents. This corridor handles the highest volume of international air traffic in the world. 4. Statement (A) is incorrect as it is the most expensive mode. Statement (B) is incorrect as routes are concentrated in the North. Statement (D) is incorrect because air transport is highly sensitive to weather conditions like fog, heavy rain, or volcanic ash. 5. The dominance of the North Atlantic route illustrates the "Core-Periphery" model of global geography, where the most intense interactions occur between the core economic regions.

Final Answer: There is a high density of air routes in the North Atlantic region.

Answer: (C)



Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

Population density is a measure of the pressure of the population on land resources. In India, density is highly variable, influenced by factors like topography, climate, and level of infrastructure development.

Solution:

1. According to the Census of India 2011, **Arunachal Pradesh** has the lowest population density in the country. 2. It has an average density of only **17 persons per sq. km**. 3. This extremely low density is a result of its rugged, mountainous terrain, dense forest cover, and harsh climatic conditions in the high Himalayas, which make large-scale human settlement difficult. 4. In contrast, while Sikkim, Mizoram, and Nagaland also have low densities compared to the national average, they are significantly higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh. 5. For example, Mizoram has a density of 52, and Sikkim has a density of 86. 6. Understanding these spatial variations is crucial for regional planning, as low-density areas often require different strategies for the provision of essential services like healthcare and education, which must cover vast, sparsely populated distances.

Final Answer: Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The linguistic diversity of India is one of its most prominent cultural features. The Constitution recognizes 22 major languages, but these are grouped into four primary language families based on their historical and philological origins: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric (Nishada), and Sino-Tibetan (Kirata).

Solution:

1. The **Indo-Aryan** group (Option C) is the largest linguistic family in India. It is a branch of the larger Indo-European family. 2. According to the Census data, approximately **743**. This family includes major languages spoken in Northern, Western, and Central India, such as Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Odia, and Assamese. 4. The second-largest group is the **Dravidian** family, spoken by about 205. The remaining population speaks languages from the **Sino-Tibetan** (mostly in the North-East and Himalayas) and **Austric** (tribal belts of Central India) families. 6. Understanding these linguistic regions is fundamental to Indian human geography as language often forms the basis for the administrative reorganization of states (Linguistic States) and influences the spatial patterns of migration and cultural diffusion across the subcontinent.

Final Answer: Indo-Aryan

Answer: (C)



Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

The Census of India categorizes the population based on economic activity to understand the nature of the labor force. This classification is vital for measuring unemployment, underemployment, and the overall economic health of the nation.

Solution:

1. In the context of the Census, a person is classified based on the duration of their work during the reference year. 2. A **Marginal Worker** (Option B) is defined as a person who works for **less than six months (or 183 days)** in a year. 3. This category is distinct from **Main Workers**, who work for 183 days or more. 4. The existence of a large number of marginal workers in India highlights the "seasonal" nature of employment, particularly in the agricultural sector, where labor is in high demand during sowing and harvesting but idle for the rest of the year. 5. It also reflects the "informalization" of the economy, where many people lack steady, year-round jobs. 6. Geographers and economists analyze the ratio of main to marginal workers to design social security schemes and rural employment programs like MGNREGA. 7. If a person does not work at all during the reference period, they are classified as a 'Non-worker'. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for identifying the "working-age" population that is actually contributing to the GDP versus those who are underutilized.

Final Answer: Marginal Worker

Answer: (B)

Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

Urbanization is a key indicator of economic development. While India is urbanizing rapidly, the majority of its population still resides in rural areas. However, this distribution is highly uneven across different states.

Solution:

1. According to the 2011 Census, **Himachal Pradesh** (Option B) has the highest percentage of its population living in rural areas. 2. Approximately **90.3**. This is primarily due to the state's mountainous topography, which limits the growth of large industrial cities and promotes a decentralized, village-based economy centered around horticulture (apples) and terrace farming. 4. While Bihar (88.75). Conversely, states like Goa, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra have much higher urbanization levels. 6. From a geographical perspective, the high rurality of Himachal Pradesh necessitates specialized planning for transport (mountain roads) and decentralized provision of services (like primary health centers and schools) that can serve a population scattered across remote valleys. 7. This high rural percentage also influences the political and social dynamics of the state, making rural development the central theme of its governance.

Final Answer: Himachal Pradesh

Answer: (B)



Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

To provide a clear picture of the workforce composition, the Census of India divides all 'Main Workers' into four broad occupational categories. This allows for an analysis of the primary versus non-primary sector employment in the country.

Solution:

1. The four standard categories of Main Workers used by the Census are: **Cultivators** (those who own or lease land for farming), **Agricultural Labourers** (those who work on someone else's land for wages), **Household Industrial Workers** (those engaged in small-scale manufacturing within their homes), and **Other Workers**. 2. The 'Other Workers' category is a broad umbrella that includes all those engaged in services, trade, commerce, and large-scale manufacturing. 3. **Information Technology Professionals** (Option D) are not a separate primary category in the Census; they are grouped under the "Other Workers" category. 4. While IT is a massive and growing sector, for the purposes of historical demographic comparison, the Census maintains the traditional four-fold classification to track the structural shift (or lack thereof) from agriculture to other sectors. 5. Analyzing these categories helps geographers identify regions of "Agrarian Distress" (high dependence on agricultural labor) versus regions of "Industrial Growth." 6. In recent decades, India has seen a slow decline in the percentage of cultivators and a rise in the "Other Workers" category, reflecting the broader transition of the Indian economy.

Final Answer: Information Technology Professionals

Answer: (D)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Urban settlements are classified based on their primary function. While most cities are multifunctional, they often have a dominant role that defines their identity and spatial structure.

Solution:

1. An **Administrative Town** is one whose primary function is to serve as a headquarters for a government—either at the national or state level. These towns are often planned from scratch to house government offices, legislatures, and official residences. 2. **Gandhinagar** (Option C) is a classic example of an administrative town. It was specifically planned and built to serve as the capital of the state of Gujarat. 3. Other prominent administrative towns in India include New Delhi, Chandigarh, and Bhopal. 4. In contrast, Varanasi is a **Religious/Cultural town**, Jamshedpur is an **Industrial town** (Steel City), and Kochi is a **Transport/Port town**. 5. Geographically, administrative towns are characterized by wide roads, large open spaces, and segregated land-use zones (residential, commercial, and government zones). 6. Their economy is heavily dependent on the tertiary sector, specifically government services. 7. Understanding functional classification is important for urban geographers to predict growth patterns; for instance, administrative towns often grow more predictably and have better infrastructure than organic, industrial, or religious centers.

Final Answer: Gandhinagar

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

Garrison towns, also known as cantonment towns, represent a specific functional classification of urban settlements in India. These towns were originally established during the British colonial period to serve the strategic and logistical needs of the military. Their unique spatial layout and administrative structure distinguish them from organic civilian towns.

Solution:

1. **Garrison towns** are essentially **Cantonment towns** (Option B). They were developed specifically to house military personnel, training facilities, and defense equipment. 2. The term "Garrison" refers to a body of troops stationed in a particular location to defend it. In India, these towns were often located at strategic points along the borders or near major transport junctions to ensure rapid deployment. 3. Examples of such towns include Ambala, Mhow, Babina, Jalandhar, and Udhampur. These towns usually have a distinct "Cantonment Board" for administration, separate from the local municipal corporation. 4. From a geographical perspective, garrison towns are characterized by a very high degree of planning, with wide, tree-lined roads, large parade grounds, and segregated residential zones for different ranks. 5. Unlike industrial or religious towns, their growth is strictly regulated for security reasons, often resulting in a "green lung" effect within or adjacent to congested civilian cities. 6. Understanding these towns is important for analyzing the historical impact of defense requirements on the urban landscape of India.

Final Answer: Cantonment towns

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The physical form or "morphology" of a settlement is determined by the arrangement of houses and streets. These patterns are often influenced by the terrain, the presence of water bodies, or the layout of transport infrastructure, reflecting how human life adapts to physical geography.

Solution:

1. A **Linear settlement pattern** (Option B) is one where houses are built along a specific line. This line is usually dictated by a prominent physical or man-made feature. 2. The most common drivers for a linear pattern are **fertile river banks**, narrow valleys, or **transport routes** such as roads, railways, and canals. 3. In such settlements, the primary motive of the inhabitants is to remain as close as possible to the transport link or the water source. This leads to a long, narrow string of houses stretching for kilometers. 4. For example, along the national highways in India or the banks of the River Ganga, you will observe miles of continuous housing with very little depth. 5. In contrast, a **Circular pattern** develops around a central lake or pond, while a **Rectangular pattern** is common in flat, alluvial plains where fields and roads are laid out in a grid. 6. A **Star-like pattern** occurs at the intersection of several roads, where houses extend along each route. 7. Identifying these patterns allows geographers to understand the "site" and "situation" factors that initially attracted people to a particular location and how the settlement has evolved over time.

Final Answer: Linear

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

The location of the Jute industry in India is a classic example of "Industrial Localization," where a combination of raw materials, transport, and labor creates a highly specialized industrial cluster. The Hugli basin in West Bengal is the undisputed hub for jute manufacturing globally.

Solution:

1. The **Assertion (A)** is true: The Jute industry is indeed heavily concentrated in a narrow belt along the Hugli River in West Bengal. 2. The **Reason (R)** is true: The Hugli basin provides several geographical advantages. Firstly, jute is a "water-intensive" crop that requires massive amounts of running water for **retting** (the process of soaking the stalks to loosen the fibers). 3. Secondly, the region has excellent transport connectivity, including a dense network of railways, roads, and waterways that facilitate the movement of raw jute to the mills. 4. Thirdly, the proximity to the **Raniganj and Jharia coal mines** ensures a steady power supply, while the proximity to the Kolkata port allows for easy export of finished jute products like gunny bags and twine. 5. Finally, the high population density in West Bengal and neighboring Bihar and Odisha provides a vast pool of cheap labor. 6. Since the Reason explicitly explains the combination of physical and economic factors that led to this concentration, it is the correct explanation for the Assertion.

Final Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Answer: (A)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

Energy resources are classified into 'Conventional' and 'Non-conventional' based on their usage history and sustainability. Non-conventional sources are renewable and are increasingly promoted to achieve climate goals and energy security.

Solution:

1. **Solar Energy** (Option C) is a prime example of a **Non-conventional** source of energy. These are also known as renewable or "New" sources because they have only been used on a large commercial scale in recent decades. 2. Unlike conventional sources such as **Coal**, **Petroleum**, and **Natural Gas**, solar energy is inexhaustible and clean. 3. Conventional sources are "finite" (they will run out) and their combustion releases greenhouse gases, contributing to global warming. 4. Solar energy is harnessed through photovoltaic cells or solar thermal collectors. India has a massive geographical advantage for solar energy due to its tropical location, receiving high solar radiation for most of the year. 5. The government's National Solar Mission aims to make India a global leader in this field. 6. Other non-conventional sources include wind, tidal, geothermal, and biogas. 7. From a geographical perspective, the shift from conventional to non-conventional energy represents a transition from "Resource Extraction" to "Resource Harvesting," which is essential for sustainable development and reducing the environmental footprint of human industrial activity.

Final Answer: Solar Energy

Answer: (C)



Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The history of oil exploration in India is a significant chapter in the country's economic geography. Understanding where the industry began helps in tracing the spatial expansion of energy infrastructure from the colonial era to the present day.

Solution:

1. The first successful oil well in India (and in Asia) was drilled at **Digboi** (Option C) in the Tinsukia district of Assam. 2. Oil was discovered here in the late 19th century (1889), and the Digboi refinery, which began operations in 1901, is one of the oldest operating refineries in the world. 3. For many decades, the Brahmaputra valley in Assam was the only oil-producing region in India. It was only after independence that exploration moved to other regions like the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat (**Ankleshwar**) and the offshore fields of Maharashtra (**Mumbai High**). 4. The name 'Digboi' is legendarily derived from the phrase "Dig, boy, dig," allegedly spoken by British engineers to the laborers clearing the forest. 5. Even today, the Northeast remains a major oil and gas province, though its share has been surpassed by Mumbai High and the newer discoveries in Rajasthan. 6. The discovery at Digboi led to the development of a unique industrial landscape in Assam, characterized by oil derricks, pipelines, and specialized townships, illustrating how a single natural resource can trigger the economic transformation of a remote region.

Final Answer: Digboi

Answer: (C)

Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal projects in India, designed to transform the arid Thar Desert into fertile land. It was originally launched as the 'Rajasthan Canal' in 1958.

Solution:

1. The project was renamed the **Indira Gandhi Canal** (Indira Gandhi Nahar Project - IGNP) in honor of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2. The renaming took place on **November 2, 1984** (Option B), shortly after her assassination in October 1984. 3. This canal originates from the Harike Barrage at the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in Punjab and runs through the western districts of Rajasthan. 4. It provides irrigation and drinking water to districts like Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and Barmer, significantly altering the local ecology and economy.

Final Answer: 1984

Answer: (B)



Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

Mapping mineral resources is crucial for understanding India's industrial geography. Copper is primarily found in ancient crystalline rocks in states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand.

Solution:

1. **Singhbhum – Jharkhand** (Option C) is the correct pair. The Singhbhum Copper Belt is a major mineralized zone where the oldest copper mining in India occurs. 2. **Khetri** is located in **Rajasthan**, not Madhya Pradesh. It is home to the famous Khetri Copper Complex (Hindustan Copper Ltd). 3. **Balaghat** and **Malanjkhand** are located in **Madhya Pradesh**, not Rajasthan or Odisha. Malanjkhand is the largest open-cast copper mine in Asia. 4. Rajasthan currently leads in copper reserves, while Madhya Pradesh (specifically Malanjkhand) is often the top producer.

Final Answer: Singhbhum – Jharkhand

Answer: (C)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

Bauxite is the primary ore of aluminum. In India, bauxite deposits are associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively on plateaus and hill ranges.

Solution:

1. **Odisha** (Option C) is the undisputed leader in bauxite production in India. 2. It typically contributes **more than 50%**. The most significant bauxite deposits in Odisha are found in the **Panchpatmali** deposits in the Koraput district. 4. Other major producing districts in Odisha include Kalahandi, Bolangir, and Sambalpur. 5. While Gujarat and Jharkhand are also significant producers, their combined output does not match the massive scale of Odisha's reserves and production levels.

Final Answer: Odisha

Answer: (C)



Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Multi-purpose river valley projects are designed for irrigation, power generation, and flood control. Matching these projects to their respective rivers is a fundamental aspect of Indian hydro-geography.

Solution:

1. **Bhakra Nangal** (I) is built across the **Sutlej** (2) river in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. It is one of the highest gravity dams in the world. 2. **Hirakud** (II) is located on the **Mahanadi** (1) river in Odisha. It is famous for being one of the longest earthen dams in the world. 3. **Nagarjuna Sagar** (III) is constructed across the **Krishna** (4) river in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. 4. **Tehri Dam** (IV) is the highest dam in India, located on the **Bhagirathi** (3) river in Uttarakhand. 5. Matching these pairs leads to: I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3.

Final Answer: (A) I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3

Answer: (A)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) is a national highway network connecting the major industrial, agricultural, and cultural centers of India. It forms a quadrilateral connecting the four largest metropolitan cities.

Solution:

1. The project was launched in 1999 to reduce travel time between India's major hubs. 2. The four vertices of this network are: **Delhi** (North) **Mumbai** (West) **Chennai** (South) **Kolkata** (East)

3. It is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). 4. Option (A) is incorrect because it includes Bangalore instead of Chennai; Option (C) and (D) include non-vertex cities like Ahmedabad or Lucknow.

Final Answer: Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

Economic activities are categorized into sectors based on the nature of the work. The tertiary sector involves the provision of services rather than the production of tangible goods.

Solution:

1. Tourism is a travel undertaken for recreation rather than business. It is the world's single largest **tertiary activity** in terms of total revenue and jobs created. 2. Unlike the primary sector (extraction of resources) or the secondary sector (manufacturing), tourism involves selling an "experience" and providing services. 3. It encompasses a wide range of service providers, including travel agents, tour guides, and hotel staff. 4. Because it revolves around the exchange of services for money, it fits perfectly into the service-oriented tertiary sector. 5. In many island nations and developing regions, tourism is the backbone of the tertiary economy, providing more foreign exchange than the export of physical goods.

Final Answer: Tertiary.

Answer: (C)

Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The motivation behind travel defines the type of activity. While people travel for many reasons, the academic definition of 'tourism' emphasizes the non-commercial and leisure aspects.

Solution:

1. According to geographical and economic texts, the primary purpose of tourism is **recreation**. 2. It is defined as a period of leisure time spent away from the usual environment for the purpose of pleasure, rest, and relaxation. 3. While people do travel for "Business meetings" (Business Tourism), the core of the global tourism industry is built on people seeking a break from their daily routines. 4. "Industrial production" and "Mining" are activities belonging to the secondary and primary sectors, respectively, and are not the aims of a tourist. 5. Therefore, the desire for a change of scene and mental rejuvenation is the driving force behind the industry.

Final Answer: Recreation.

Answer: (C)



Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

The tourism industry is a complex ecosystem of multiple service industries that work together to cater to the needs of a traveler from the moment they leave home until they return.

Solution:

1. The "tourism product" is a combination of various services. **Accommodation** (hotels, resorts) is essential for staying. 2. **Transport** (airlines, trains, taxis) is required to reach and move around the destination. 3. **Entertainment** (theme parks, theaters, museums) provides the recreational value sought by the tourist. 4. **Manufacturing of cars** is a heavy industrial activity belonging to the secondary sector. While tourists use cars, the *making* of the car is not a service provided by the tourism industry. 5. Thus, manufacturing is an independent industrial process that supports many sectors but is not a "tourist service" in itself.

Final Answer: Manufacturing of cars.

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

Tourism has a significant "multiplier effect" on the local economy. It creates demand for local products that might otherwise have a limited market.

Solution:

1. Tourism fosters the growth of local craft industries because tourists often seek unique, authentic souvenirs that represent the culture of the region they are visiting. 2. This **tourist demand** provides a direct income to local artisans and craftsmen, encouraging them to keep traditional skills alive. 3. It helps in the commercialization of local heritage without necessarily industrializing it into a factory-based system. 4. Instead of limiting sales to local villagers, the craftspeople gain access to a global market of travelers willing to pay a premium for handmade goods. 5. In this way, tourism acts as a bridge between traditional heritage and modern economic survival.

Final Answer: By fostering their growth through tourist demand.

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

Tourist attractions are generally classified into four categories: Climate, Landscape, History/Art, and Economy. Different locations appeal to different interests.

Solution:

1. Many people are attracted to places specifically because of the **History and Art** of a region. 2. This includes visiting ancient monuments, palaces, religious sites, and archaeological ruins (e.g., the Pyramids of Egypt or the Taj Mahal in India). 3. These sites offer a glimpse into the past and the aesthetic achievements of previous civilizations. 4. While "Climate" (sunlight/snow) and "Landscape" (mountains/beaches) are powerful natural magnets, the man-made heritage is what defines cultural tourism. 5. "Economic policy" might attract investors or business travelers, but it is rarely a reason for a recreational tourist to visit a heritage site.

Final Answer: History and Art.

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

