

CUET Geography Solved Paper-2022

Chapter-1 : Human Geography Nature and Scope

1. Griffith Taylor introduced which concept of human geography?
(a) Environmental determinism
(b) New determinism
(c) Possibilism
(d) Dualism

Chapter-2 : The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth

1. Identify scholar, who voiced his concern about the growing scarcity of resources as compared to the human population?
(a) Griffith Taylor (b) Robert Malthus
(c) Ratzel (d) Karl Marx
2. Identify the push factors of migration from the following:
(A) Unemployment
(B) Political turmoil
(C) Peace and Stability
(D) Socio-economic backwardness
(E) Security of life and property
Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (A), (B), (C) only (b) (C), (D), (E) only
(c) (A), (C), (D) only (d) (A), (B), (D) only

Chapter-4 : Human Development

1. Which one of the following approach was proposed by the International Labour Organisation?
(a) Capability Approach (b) Welfare Approach
(c) Basic Needs Approach (d) Income Approach
2. Continuity in the availability of opportunities is related to which concept of Human Development?
(a) Sustainability (b) Equity
(c) Productivity (d) Empowerment
3. Which one of the following is not a significant aspect of human development?
(a) Decent standard of living
(b) Living a long and healthier life
(c) Guaranteed human rights and personal self respect
(d) Leisure and recreation with luxurious mobility
4. Identify the main features of capability approach to Human Development.
(A) This is the oldest approach to Human Development.
(B) This approach was initially proposed by International Labour Organisation.
(C) This approach is associated with Prof Amartya Sen.
(D) Access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (C) and (A) only (b) (C) and (D) only
(c) (A) and (B) only (d) (A) and (D) only

Study the passage and answer questions numbered.

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

5. To which one of the following 'Benda' represents as given in the passage?
(a) Tribe living in the area (b) Cultivator
(c) Trader (d) Hunter
6. To which one of the following 'Penda' is referred in the text?
(a) A tribe (b) A hut
(c) Forest (d) Succulent leaves
7. Benda went to the forest for _____.
(a) For hunting (b) For bringing wood
(c) For collecting herbs (d) For cultivating land
8. Which one of the following products were collected by Benda?
(a) Loi-Lungi (b) Gajjhara and Kuchla
(c) Mahua and Palash (d) Sal and Neen
9. At which of the following places, Benda exchanges collected herbal parts?
(a) Mathai tribal fair (b) Madhai tribal fair
(c) Mithai tribal fair (d) Midhai tribal fair

Chapter-5 : Primary Activities

1. The Silicon valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are example of which type of industry?
(a) Iron and Steel (b) Cotton Textile
(c) Information technology (d) Chemical

2. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Agriculture System	Region/Countries
(A) Mixed farming	(i) Mediterranean region
(B) Dairy farming	(ii) North-Western Europe
(C) Mediterranean Agriculture	(iii) New Zealand and Tasmania
(D) Viticulture and North Africa	(iv) Southern cost of Europe

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
 (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
 (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
 (d) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

3. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Regions	Animals
(A) Tropical Africa	(i) Sheep, goat and camels
(B) Sahara and Asiatic Desert	(ii) Reindeer
(C) Mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes	(iii) Yak and Liams
(D) Arctic and Sub Arctic Areas	(iv) Cattle

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
 (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
 (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii)
 (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

4. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Regions Production Places Iron and Steel Industries	Iron and Steel Industries
(A) Appalachian	(i) Morisville
(B) Great Lake	(ii) Cleveland
(C) The Atlantic Coast	(iii) Pittsburgh
(D) Southern State	(iv) Alabama

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
 (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
 (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
 (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)

5. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Mineral belts in India	Minerals
(A) North-Eastern Plateau Region	(i) Copper, Zinc, Lead, Cobalt
(B) South-Western Plateau Region	(ii) Iron Ore, Coal, Manganese
(C) North-Western Plateau Region	(iii) Copper, Zinc, Sand stone, granite
(D) The Himalayan Region	(iv) Iron Ore, Manganese, limestone, bauxite

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
 (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
 (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
 (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)

Read the passage given below to answer the following questions:

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia where crops are grown for personal consumption. Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation: This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. Intensive subsistence agriculture is dominated by crops other than paddy. Due to the difference in relief, climate soil and some of the other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used. This activity is labour intensive on small Pieces of land.

6. Which one of the following is the most important crop is western part of Indo-Gangetic plain?

- (a) Soyabean (b) Sorghum
 (c) Wheat (d) Barley

7. Which one of the following is an appropriate reason for low productivity per labour in intensive subsistence farming?

- (a) More labour is used on small piece of land
 (b) More labour is used on large piece of land
 (c) Less labour is used on large piece of land
 (d) Less labour is used on small piece of land

8. Which one of the following crop grown in intensive subsistence agriculture in wet regions of monsoonal Asia?

- (a) Wheat (b) Sorghum
 (c) Paddy (d) Barley

9. Intensive Subsistence Agriculture means:

- (a) growing crops for export
 (b) growing crops for own consumption
 (c) growing crops for selling in the market
 (d) growing crops for food industries

10. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture?

- (a) Largely found in densely populated region
 (b) Categorized into paddy and other than paddy cultivation
 (c) Found only in those region where high rainfall in dominant
 (d) More people are involved in agriculture

Chapter-6 : Secondary Activities

1. Paper industry is associated with which of the following industries?

- (a) Forest-based (b) Mineral-based
 (c) Agro-based (d) Chemical-based

Chapter-7 : Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

- Which one of the following activity is not a tertiary activity?
 - Trade activities
 - Services in Government offices
 - Dairy farming
 - Transport activities

Chapter-8 : Transport and Communication

- Identify the country from the below given options, where milk is supplied through pipelines from farms to factories:
 - Denmark
 - USA
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
- Arrange the events in order of land transport development:
 - Animals were used as beasts of burden.
 - Invention of wheel, use of carts and wagons.
 - Railway line development and transport.
 - Human beings as carriers.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

 - (D), (A), (B), (C)
 - (A), (D), (B), (C)
 - (D), (B), (A), (C)
 - (A), (D), (C), (B)

- Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I Terms	List-II Meanings
(A) Network links	(i) Well-connected through
(B) Nodes	(ii) Made up of nodes and link
(C) Developed Network	(iii) Every road that joins two nodes
(D) Link	(iv) Meeting point of two or more routes

- Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:
- (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
 - (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
 - (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
 - (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

- Which one of the following does not fall on trans-Siberian Railway Route?
 - Irkutsk
 - Baku
 - Moscow
 - Khabarovsk
 - Ulan Bator

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

 - (B), (D) only
 - (C), (D) only
 - (B), (E) only
 - (D), (E) only

Chapter-9 : International Trade

- Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I Regional Trade Blocks	List-II Headquarter Hosting Countries
(A) ASEAN	(i) Belgium
(B) OPEC	(ii) Uruguay
(C) EU	(iii) Indonesia
(D) LAIA	(iv) Austria

- Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:
- (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
 - (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)

- (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
- (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

- Which one of the following are types of international trade?
 - Bilateral trade
 - Unilateral trade
 - Multi-lateral trade
 - Collateral trade

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

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

Chapter-11 : Population : Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

- The first complete population census in India was conducted in which one of the following years?
 - 1881
 - 1872
 - 1891
 - 1951
- Arrange the following states in ascending order in terms of their literacy rate according to (census 2011):
 - Gujarat
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Bihar
 - Punjab

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

 - (A), (D), (B), (C)
 - (A), (D), (C), (B)
 - (C), (B), (D), (A)
 - (C), (B), (A), (D)

Chapter-12 : Migration

- Identify the major cause of female migration in India:
 - Employment
 - Education
 - Marriage
 - Health care
- Arrange the trend of migration from India in chronological order.
 - Highly qualified professionals
 - Professional artisans and traders
 - Indentured labourers
 - Out flow of entrepreneurs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

 - (C), (B), (D), (A)
 - (C), (D), (A), (B)
 - (D), (B), (C), (A)
 - (C), (A), (B), (D)

Chapter-14 : Human Settlements

- In which one of the following states, people live in compact villages for security and defence purposes?
 - Nagaland
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Bihar
 - Maharashtra
- Where do we find Linear Rural Settlement Pattern?
 - Mountain Valleys
 - Along Rivers
 - Around Lakes
 - Near big water Body
- Which one of the following option is NOT true for the transformation of previously thinly populated areas into moderate to high concentration of population areas currently?
 - Development of irrigation in Rajasthan
 - Mining of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand)
 - Increase in irrigation in Arunachal Pradesh
 - Development of transport network in Peninsular states
- Identify the type of settlement which are fragmented and separated?
 - Clustered settlements
 - Semi-clustered settlements
 - Hamleted settlements
 - Dispersed settlements

Chapter-15 : Land Resource and Agriculture

1. Green Revolution is successful in North Western part of the country, select the reasons.
- (A) Ample Rainfall
 (B) Use of high yielding varieties of seeds
 (C) Easily available labour
 (D) More employment pressure on agriculture
 (E) 85% not shown area is cultivated through irrigation
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) (B) and (E) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (c) (A), (B) and (D) only (d) (C) and (D) only

Chapter-16 : Water Resources

1. The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors?
- (a) Industries (b) Irrigation
 (c) Domestic use (d) Electricity production
2. Match List-I with List-II
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|------------------------|
| Water Resource of India | Characteristics |
| (A) India's percentage of World's Water Resource | (i) 1,869 cubic km |
| (B) Annual volume of available water from precipitation | (ii) 4 percent |
| (C) Availability from surface water and replenishable ground water | (iii) 4,000 cubic km |
| (D) Total utilisable water | (iv) 1,122 cubic km |
- Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:
- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
 (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
 (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
 (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)

Chapter-17 : Mineral and Energy Resources

1. Which one of the following is not a broad belt of mineral mines?
- (a) The North Eastern Plateau Region
 (b) The South-Western Plateau Region
 (c) The South Eastern Plateau Region
 (d) The North Western Plateau Region

Chapter-18 : Manufacturing Industries

1. Which of the following sector is labour-intensive and provide employment to semi-skilled workers?
- (a) Handloom sector (b) Power loom sector
 (c) Mill sectors (d) Joint sector

Chapter-19 : Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context

1. From the given options below, identify the programme NOT directed for spatial target areas development:
- (a) Marginal farmers development programme
 (b) Desert development programme
 (c) Command area development programme
 (d) Hill area development programme
2. Which one of the following is not a part of watershed management programme in India?
- (a) Haryali (b) Neeru-Meeru
 (c) Khushhali (d) Arvary Pani Sansad
3. Choose the correct option for the availability of specialised goods and services.
- (a) Periodic Market (b) Rural Market
 (c) Urban Market (d) Retail Market

Chapter-20 : Transport and Communication

1. Which one of the following is not a part of Indian railway lines?
- (a) Broad Gauge (b) Narrow Gauge
 (c) Nano Gauge (d) Meter Gauge
2. Which one of the following roads constitute highest percent of total road length in country?
- (a) National Highways (b) Rural Roads
 (c) State Highways (d) Major District Roads
3. Which of the following continent has highest "Highways" road density?
- (a) Europe (b) North America
 (c) Australia (d) Asia
4. Arrange the following Radio broadcasting development in chronological order:
- (A) Radio broadcasting started by the Radio club of Bombay.
 (B) Changed to Akashwani
 (C) Changed to All India Radio
 (D) Broadcasting system adopted
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) (D), (A), (B), (C) (b) (A), (D), (C), (B)
 (c) (D), (A), (C), (B) (d) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Hints & Explanations

Chapter-1 : Human Geography Nature and Scope

- (b) The concept of Neo Determinism was introduced by Griffith Taylor which emphasises the middle path or madhyam marg between two ends of environmental determinism and possibilism.

Chapter-2 : The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth

- (b) British economist Thomas Malthus coined the term overpopulation in the late 1700s. Malthus suggested that the world's population was growing faster than the rate of food production, and as a result, mass starvation would occur.
- (d) Push factors cause people to leave their residence or place of origin. These are Unemployment, Political turmoil and Socio-economic backwardness from among the given options.

Chapter-4 : Human Development

- (c) Basic Needs approach is the answer. The **ILO** report for the **1976 World Employment Conference** defined **basic needs** in terms of **food, clothing, housing, education, and public transportation**. The ILO was founded in **October 1919**. It is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland**.
- (a) Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations
- (d) A decent standard of living; living a long and healthier life; and guaranteed human rights and persona self-respect are significant aspects of human development.
- (b) The capability approach (also referred to as the capabilities approach) is a normative approach to human welfare that concentrates on the actual capability of persons to achieve lives they value rather than solely having a right or freedom to do so. It was conceived in the 1980s as an alternative approach to welfare economics. In this approach, Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum combine a range of ideas that were previously excluded from

(or inadequately formulated in) traditional approaches to welfare economics. The core focus of the capability approach is improving access to the resources people use to live a fulfilling life.

- (a) From the passage it is clear that Benda is a cultivator.
- (c) Penda refers to the forest.
- (c) Benda went to the forest for collecting herbs.
- (b) Benda and his friends had been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla.
- (b) Benda exchanges collected herbal plants from Madhai tribal fair.

Chapter-5 : Primary Activities

- (c) Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of Information Technology industries. The term Silicon Valley refers to a region in the South San Francisco Bay Area. The name was first adopted in the early 1970s because of the region's association with the silicon transistor, which is used in all modern microprocessors. The area is notable for the vast number of technology companies that are headquartered there.
- (c) Mixed farming: North-West Europe
Dairy farming: New Zealand and Tasmania
Mediterranean Agriculture: Southern Coast of Europe and North Africa
Viticulture: Mediterranean region
- (c) Cattle is found in Tropical Africa; Sahara and Asiatic desert have good number of sheep, goat and camels. Meanwhile, Mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes have a population of Yaks and llamas, and reindeer is found in arctic and sub-arctic regions.
- (c) The largest city on Lake Erie and one of the major cities of the **Great Lakes** region, **Cleveland** ranks as the 54th-largest city in the U.S. **Morrisville** is located in the northeast central region of North Carolina, where the North American Piedmont and **Atlantic Coastal** Plain regions meet. This area is known as the "Fall Line" because it marks the elevation inland at which waterfalls begin to appear in creeks and rivers. As a result, most of Morrisville features gently rolling hills that slope eastward toward the state's flat coastal plain. **Pittsburgh** is also sometimes called **The Paris of the Appalachians**, as it has long served as the cultural heart of the mountainous region.

- Alabama** is a state in the **South-eastern** region of the United States, bordered by Tennessee to the north; Georgia to the east; Florida and the Gulf of Mexico to the south; and Mississippi to the west.
5. (c) **North Eastern plateau region:** This belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. It has variety of minerals viz. iron ore coal, manganese, bauxite, mica. **South-western Plateau region:** This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone.
- North-western region:** This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat and minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks. Copper, zinc have been major minerals. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble.
- The Himalayan region:** The Himalayan belt is a mineral belt where copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten are known to occur. They occur on both the eastern and western parts.
6. (c) Wheat is grown in western part of Indo-Gangetic Plains.
7. (a) In Intensive Subsistence agriculture more labour is used on small piece of land.
8. (c) Paddy is not grown in Monsoonal Asia.
9. (b) Growing crops for own consumption is a characteristic of Intensive Subsistence agriculture.
10. (c) The sentence, "Due to the difference in relief, climate soil and some of the other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in **many** parts of monsoon Asia" shows that intensive subsistence agriculture is not found only in high monsoon regions.

Chapter-6 : Secondary Activities

1. (a) Forest-based Industry includes- the paper industry, match industry, silk industry, lac industry, sports goods industry and handicraft.

Chapter-7 : Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

1. (c) Dairy farming is a Primary activity and not tertiary. The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.

Chapter-8 : Transport and Communication

1. (d) New Zealand is the country where milk is supplied through pipelines.

2. (a) Human beings were first used as carriers, after which animals started becoming the beasts of burden. In modern times, later, the invention of wheel, use of carts and wagons took place after which railway lines and transport development began.
3. (b) Network: Made up of nodes and link
Nodes: Meeting point of two or more nodes
Developed network: Well connected through links
Link: Every road that joins two nodes
4. (c) The trans-siberian Railways major rail route of Russia runs from St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast in the east passing through Moscow, Ufa, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk.

Chapter-9 : International Trade

1. (d) **ASEAN** officially the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is a political and economic union of 10 member states in Southeast Asia, which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration between its members and countries in the Asia-Pacific. It is headquartered in Indonesia.
- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries** is a cartel of 13 countries. Founded on 14 September 1960 in Baghdad by the first five members (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela), it has, since 1965, been headquartered in Vienna, Austria, although Austria is not an OPEC member state. As of September 2018, the 13 member countries accounted for an estimated 44 percent of global oil production and 81.5 percent of the world's proven oil reserves.

European Union (EU), international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies. It is headquartered in Belgium.

Latin American Integration Association was established by the Treaty of Montevideo (August 1980) and became operational in March 1981. It seeks economic cooperation among its members. It is headquartered in Uruguay.

2. (c) **Bilateral trade:** Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other. They enter into agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them. For example, country A may agree to trade some raw material with agreement to purchase some other specified item to country B or vice versa.
- Multi-lateral trade:** As the term suggests multi-lateral trade is conducted with many trading countries. The

same country can trade with a number of other countries. The country may also grant the status of the “Most Favoured Nation” (MFN) on some of the trading partners.

Chapter-11 : Population : Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

1. (a) The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 and the first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.
2. (a) Correct order:- Gujarat-78.03%
Punjab-75.84%
Uttar Pradesh-67.68%
Bihar-61.80%

Chapter-12 : Migration

1. (c) Marriage is the biggest reason why women migrate from one place to another. The findings from 2011 Census, which were published recently show that marriage made up for 46 percent of the total migrations in India, of which 97 percent are women.
2. (d) The correct option is (d).

Chapter-14 : Human Settlements

1. (a) Compact villages are built by the people in Nagaland, mainly for defence and security purpose.
2. (c) Linear Rural settlement plan is found along a road, railway line, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.
3. (c) Increase of irrigation in Arunachal Pradesh is not a factor.
Development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in moderate to high concentration of population in areas which were previously very thinly populated.
4. (c) Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. Such settlements are called as hamleted settlements.

Chapter-15 : Land Resource and Agriculture

1. (a) Use of high yielding varieties of seeds as well as as well as majority of net sown area being under cultivation through irrigation are the reasons for successful green revolution in the country.

Chapter-16 : Water Resources

1. (b) Irrigation by far is the largest user of India’s water reserve with hooping usage of 78% of total water reserve, followed by domestic sector (6%) and industrial sector (5%) (PIB 2013).
2. (b) India’s percentage of World water resource: 4%
Annual Volume of available water from participation: 1869 cubic metre
Availability from surface water and replenishable ground water: 1122 cubic metre
Total Utilizable water: 4000 cubic metre

Chapter-17 : Mineral and Energy Resources

1. (c) The South-Eastern plateau region does not have broad belt of minerals.
In the north-eastern plateau region, Iron and Steel industry is located.
South Western Plateau belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt lacks in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite.
The North-Western region has Copper, zinc, dolomite, limestone, petroleum deposits and salt.

Chapter-18 : Manufacturing Industries

1. (a) Handloom industry is labour intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled labour force. The handloom sector of India is one of the biggest unorganized economic activities. The handloom industry in India has a long tradition of outstanding artisanship that represents and preserves vibrant Indian culture.

Chapter-19 : Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context

1. (a) Marginal Farmers Development Programme is not directed at Spatial Target Areas Development.
2. (c) Khushhali is not a part of the watershed management Programme.
Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.
Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and **Arvary Pani Sansad** (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, etc., through people’s participation.

3. (a) Periodic market is the one for the availability of specialized goods and services.

Chapter-20 : Transport and Communication

1. (c) On the basis of the width of track of the Indian Railways, three categories have been made:
Broad gauge: The distance between rails in broad gauge is 1.676 metre. The total length of broad gauge lines was 63950 km (2019-20).
Metre gauge: The distance between rails is one metre. Its total length was 2402 km (2019-20).
Narrow gauge: The distance between the rails in this case is 0.762 metre or 0.610 metre. The total length of narrow gauge was 1604 km (2019-20). It is generally confined to hilly areas.
2. (b) These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas. About 80 per cent of the total road length in India are categorised as rural roads.

3. (b) North America has highest highway road density, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km distance from a highway. Cities located on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east). Likewise, the cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south.
4. (b) Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. Since then, it gained immense popularity and changed the sociocultural life of people. Within no time, it made a place in every household of the country. Government took this opportunity and brought this popular mode of communication under its control in 1930 under the Indian Broadcasting System. It was changed to All India Radio in 1936 and to Akashwani in 1957.

