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# GEOGRAPHY OFFICIAL PAPER - 2025

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## GEOGRAPHY – CUET 2025

1. Which of the following are correctly matched?  
 (A) The Mississippi Waterways-USA  
 (B) The St. Lawrence River - Canada  
 (C) The Rhine Waterway - Italy  
 (D) The Danube Waterway- Eastern Europe  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
 (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only  
 (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

2. Match List-I with List-II

<b>List-I</b> <b>(Approaches in Geography)</b>	<b>List-II</b> <b>(Period)</b>
(A) Post-Modernism in Geography	(I) Late 1950s to the Late 1960s
(B) Areal Differentiation	(II) 1970 s
(C) Spatial Organization	(III) 1990s
(D) Radical Approach	(IV) 1930s through the Inter-War Period

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. If a company in Bangalore is working on a project related to Banking for a firm in U.S.A. This method of contracting a job is known as:  
 (a) Outsourcing  
 (b) Information Technology  
 (c) Overseas production  
 (d) Multinational Company
4. \_\_\_\_\_ looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.  
 (a) Basic Needs Approach  
 (b) Income Approach  
 (c) Capability Approach  
 (d) Welfare Approach
5. Which of the following is an important waterway in Russia?  
 (a) River Rhine                      (b) River Volga  
 (c) River Danube                  (d) River Ruhr


6. Which one of the following is an urban renewal initiative?  
 (a) Namami Gange  
 (b) Swachh Bharat Mission  
 (c) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management  
 (d) Make in India
7. Arrange the following Indian roads in ascending order according to their length.  
 (A) Golden Qaudrilateral  
 (B) Rural Roads  
 (C) The East-West Corridor  
 (D) The North-South Corridor  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (B), (D), (C), (A)              (b) (C), (D), (A), (B)  
 (c) (B), (C), (D), (A)              (d) (C), (A), (D), (B)

8. Match List-I with List-II

<b>List-I</b> <b>(Pollution Type)</b>	<b>List-II</b> <b>(Source)</b>
(A) Noise Polution	(I) Sewage disposal
(B) Land Pollution	(II) Pesticides and fertilisers
(C) Air Pollution	(III) Advertising Media
(D) Water pollution	(IV) Combustion of coal


Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

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9. The Union and Pacific Railway line runs from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) St. Petersburg to Vladivostak  
 (b) Perth to Sydney  
 (c) San Francisco to New York  
 (d) Paris to Istanbul
10. Identify the main reasons for rise in India's overseas trade?  
 (A) Momentum picked up by the manufacturing sectors.  
 (B) Liberal Policies of Government.  
 (C) Strict Policies of Government.  
 (D) Diversification of Markets.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only (d) (B), (C) and (D) only
11. Which of the following is a secondary activity?  
 (a) Subsistence farming  
 (b) Gathering of fruits and nuts  
 (c) Providing banking facilities  
 (d) Processing of sugarcane to make sugar
12. Which of the following parameters are used to calculate the Natural Growth of Population of any region?  
 (A) Births  
 (B) Deaths  
 (C) In-migrants  
 (D) Out-migrants  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
 (b) (A) and (B) only  
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only  
 (d) (A), (B) and (C) only
13. Hepatitis disease is commonly caused due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Air Pollution (b) Water Pollution  
 (c) Noise Pollution (d) Land Pollution
14. Neeru-Meeru Programme was launched by which one of the following states?  
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
15. Arrange the following major Indian language families in descending order based on share of speakers.  
 (A) Austric  
 (B) Dravidian  
 (C) Indo- European  
 (D) Sino-Tibetan  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (B), (D), (C), (A) (b) (C), (B), (A), (D)  
 (c) (C), (A), (D), (B) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
16. Which one of the following is NOT correct about 'Atal Tunnel'?  
 (a) It is the world's longest highway tunnel.  
 (b) It was built by National Highway Authority of India.  
 (c) This tunnel connects Manali to Lahul-Spiti valley throughout the year.  
 (d) The total length of Atal Tunnel is around 9.02 km.
17. Jute textile industry is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Animal based Industry  
 (b) Chemical based Industry  
 (c) Agro based Industries  
 (d) Mineral Based Industries
18. On 1st January 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Finance Commission  
 (b) NITI Aayog  
 (c) National Development Council  
 (d) National Committee on Development of India
19. Which one of the following crops is ideal for dryland farming?  
 (a) Sugarcane (b) Moong  
 (c) Rice (d) Coffee

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20. Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Current Fallow  
 (b) Fallow other than current fallow  
 (c) Barren and Wastelands  
 (d) Culturable wasteland
21. In which of the following state, the development of irrigation has resulted in a moderate to high concentration of population?  
 (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Sikkim  
 (c) Manipur (d) Rajasthan
22. Identify correct statements with reference to sustainable development.  
 (A) Sending girls to school.  
 (B) Expanding opportunities.  
 (C) Building people's capabilities in the areas of health and education.  
 (D) Intensifying social discriminations.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (A) and (D) only (d) (B), (C) and (D) only
23. Identify correct statements with reference to the Indira Gandhi Canal?  
 (A) The canal originates at Harike barrage in Rajasthan.  
 (B) It has also caused waterlogging and soil salinity.  
 (C) The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal systems in India.  
 (D) The Indira Gandhi Canal was previously known as the Rajasthan Canal.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

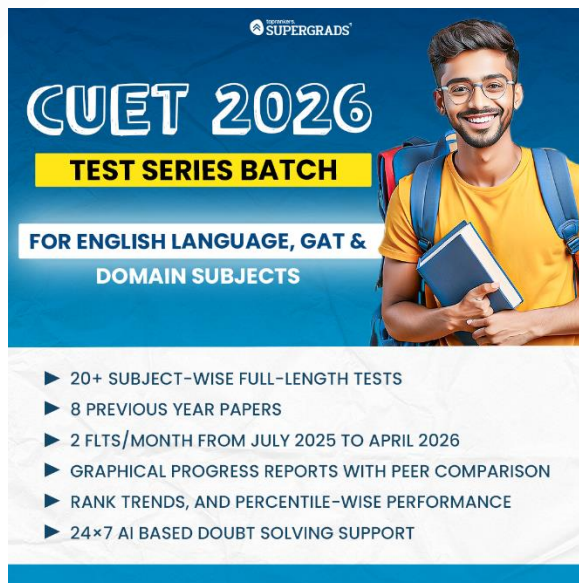
24. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Plantation Crop)	(Introduced in)
(A) Cocoa and Coffee Plantation by the French.	(I) West Indies
(B) Tea Gardens by the British.	(II) Malaysia
(C) Rubber Plantation by the British.	(III) India and Sri Lanka
(D) Sugarcane and Banana Plantation by the British.	(IV) West Africa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

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

25. Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the \_\_\_\_\_ also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas.  
 (a) The Border Road Organisation (BRO)  
 (b) The National Highways Authority of India  
 (c) Central Public Works Department  
 (d) Public Works Department of the state
26. If a person uses a boat to travel from Prayagraj (Allahabad) to Patna on Ganga river, he will use \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) National Waterways 2  
 (b) National Waterways 1  
 (c) National Waterways 3  
 (d) National Waterways 5
27. Which of the following factor is mainly responsible for the high density of population in the Kobe-Osaka region of Japan?  
 (a) Industrialisation  
 (b) Availability of Minerals  
 (c) Availability of Fertile land  
 (d) Favourable climate
28. Which one of the following is a collective farming practice of temperate region?  
 (a) Milpa  
 (b) Ladang  
 (c) Kolkhoz  
 (d) Slash and burn agriculture



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29. Which one of the following town is a medieval town?  
 (a) Varanasi (b) Lucknow  
 (c) Kolkata (d) Madurai
30. Why does the quality of roads vary greatly between developed and developing countries?  
 (a) Developing countries are depending on other modes of transport.  
 (b) More area is utilised for farming.  
 (c) Road construction and maintenance require heavy expenditure.  
 (d) Terrain of developing countries is not suitable for road construction.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ concept is an example of Madhyam Marg (Middle Path).  
 (a) Environmental Determinism  
 (b) Possibilism  
 (c) Neodeterminism  
 (d) Colonialism
32. Arrange the following post-independence developments in Indian Agriculture in chronological order.  
 (A) Intensive Agricultural District Programme  
 (B) Green Revolution  
 (C) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture  
 (D) Agro-climatic Planning  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (B), (A), (D), (C) (b) (A), (B), (D), (C)  
 (c) (B), (A), (C), (D) (d) (A), (B), (C), (D)

33. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Commission/ Authority)	(Year of Establishment)
(A) Atomic Energy Commission	(I) 1948
(B) National Highway Authority of India	(II) 1956
(C) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	(III) 1995
(D) Gas Authority of India Limited	(IV) 1984

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

34. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Highways	Cities connected
(A) The Trans-Canadian Highway	(I) Vancouver to St. John's City
(B) The Alaskan Highway	(II) Darwin to Melbourne
(C) The Trans-Continental Stuart Highway	(III) Edmonton to Anchorage
(D) African Highway	(IV) Cairo to Cape Town

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

35. When does a country has a positive balance of trade?  
 (a) If the value of imports traded is more than the value of a country's exports.  
 (b) If the value of exports is more than the value of imports.  
 (c) If the value of exports is equal to the value of imports.  
 (d) If the country only imports goods.
36. Why is dairy farming practiced near the urban and industrial centers ?  
 (a) Milch cattles can easily be reared  
 (b) Proximity to markets  
 (c) Availability of pasture land  
 (d) Availability of cheap labour
37. The first public railway line was opened in 1825 between Stockton and Darlington in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) France (b) Germany  
 (c) England (d) Portugal
38. Arrange the following major airports from north to south.  
 (A) Mumbai (B) Tokyo  
 (C) Moscow (D) Johannesburg  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
 (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
 (d) (C), (B), (A), (D)

39. Arrange the following countries, according to their Human Development Index (HDI) value (2021) from high to low?  
 (A) Kenya (B) Pakistan  
 (C) Egypt (D) India  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (C), (D), (A), (B) (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (B), (A), (D), (C) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

40. Panna, para, palli, nagla and dhani are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated settlements  
 (b) Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements  
 (c) Hamleted settlements  
 (d) Dispersed or isolated settlements.

**Directions (Q.41-Q.45):** Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The division of society into male, female and transgender is believed to be natural and biological. But, in reality, there are social constructs and roles assigned to individuals which are reinforced by social institutions. Consequently, these biological differences become the basis of social differentiation, discrimination and exclusion. The exclusion of over half of the population becomes a serious handicap to any developing and civilised society. It is a global challenge, which has been acknowledged by the UNDP when it mentioned that, "If development is not engendered it is endangered" (HDR UNDP 1995). Discrimination, in general, and gender discrimination, in particular, is a crime against humanity. All efforts need to be made to address the denial of opportunities for education, employment, political representation, low wages for similar types of work, disregard to their entitlement to live a dignified life, etc. A society which fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove such discriminations, cannot be treated as a civilised one. The Government of India has duly acknowledged the adverse impacts of these discriminations and launched a nationwide campaign called 'Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao'.

41. What is UNDP?  
 (a) Political Party  
 (b) International Organisation  
 (c) Social Security Scheme  
 (d) Security Intelligence Agency

42. In the following identify the correct statement.  
 (a) The division of society into male, female and transgender is based on economic differentiation.  
 (b) Generally women are paid higher wages for similar type of work.  
 (c) 'Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao' scheme works against gender discrimination.  
 (d) The exclusion of over half of the population is good for any developing and civilised society.
43. The given passage explicitly talks about:  
 (a) Human Growth  
 (b) Population Growth  
 (c) Population composition  
 (d) Gender Sensitisation
44. Which of the following represents a civilised society?  
 (a) Male dominated political representation  
 (b) Unequal wages for similar types of work  
 (c) Entitlement of women to live a dignified life  
 (d) Social exclusions
45. "If development is not engendered, it is endangered." The given line mentions the need for the following:  
 (a) Exclusion  
 (b) Inclusion  
 (c) Gender Discrimination  
 (d) Environmental Protection

**Directions (Q.46-Q.50):** Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

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

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, a low resource base and a fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur subdivision was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation.



The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of the tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

The most significant contribution of the tribal sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. But the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development. The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure.

46. Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh was NOT aimed for which of the following?
- Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis
  - To reduce regional imbalances in Himachal Pradesh.
  - Development of infrastructure in the backward area.


- Inclusion of Gaddis in the list of scheduled tribes.

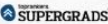
47. In the following identify the correct statement.
- Bharmaur tribal area comprises of Holi and Chamba tehsils of Himachal Pradesh.
  - Gaddi tribes are scheduled tribes.
  - Tribal sub plan benefited all areas of Bharmaur region equally.
  - Transhumance is practiced for tourism purpose.
48. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- Bharmaur is a backward region of Himachal Pradesh.
  - The economy of Bharmaur is largely based on primary activities.
  - Kugti area villages were the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.
  - The remote villages do not have sufficient infrastructure.
49. Which of the following is NOT the most significant contribution of the tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region?
- Establishment of wind and solar energy plants
  - Development of schools
  - Development of Healthcare facilities
  - Development of Potable water facilities
50. Identify the factor which has NOT influenced the society and economy of the Bharmaur tribal region.
- Large fertile plains
  - Harsh climatic conditions
  - Low resource base
  - Fragile environment

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--- &amp; many more...



## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **(a)** (A) The Mississippi Waterways - USA: The Mississippi River is a major waterway that flows entirely within the United States.  
(B) The St. Lawrence River - Canada: The St. Lawrence River is a significant waterway that connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, with a major part of its course and infrastructure located in Canada.  
(D) The Danube Waterway- Eastern Europe: The Danube River is a crucial waterway that flows through several countries in Central and Eastern Europe.  
(C) The Rhine Waterway - Italy is not correctly matched, as the Rhine River flows through Western Europe, primarily through Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, but not Italy.
2. **(d)** (A) Post-Modernism in Geography is a recent intellectual approach that became prominent in the (III) 1990s.  
(B) Areal Differentiation was a central theme in regional geography, which was the dominant paradigm during the (IV) 1930s through the Inter-War Period.  
(C) Spatial Organization is a key concept of the quantitative revolution in geography, which was prominent from the (I) Late 1950s to the Late 1960s.  
(D) The Radical Approach emerged in the (II) 1970s as a critique of quantitative geography, focusing on social issues.
3. **(a)** The scenario described, where a company in the USA contracts a project to be completed by a company in Bangalore, India, is a classic example of outsourcing. This business practice involves a company hiring another company or an individual to perform tasks, handle operations, or provide services that were previously done by the company's own employees. This is a common practice in the IT and service sectors to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
4. **(d)** The Welfare Approach to human development focuses on the government's role in providing social welfare programs and services like health, education, and sanitation. In this model, people are seen as passive recipients or beneficiaries of these activities rather than active participants in their own development. The other approaches have different core tenets, such as income (Income Approach), meeting basic necessities (Basic Needs Approach), or building human capabilities (Capability Approach).
5. **(b)** The Volga is the longest river in Europe and is a vital waterway in Russia. It flows through the western part of the country and is a key artery for transportation, trade, and industry. The other rivers listed are located in different parts of Europe: The Rhine and Ruhr are in Western Europe (primarily Germany), and the Danube flows through Central and Eastern Europe, but not Russia.
6. **(b)** The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is a flagship national initiative aimed at improving sanitation and cleanliness in urban areas across India. While not a comprehensive urban renewal program in the traditional sense of infrastructure reconstruction, its focus on eliminating open defecation, improving solid waste management, and promoting hygiene is a critical component of revitalizing and improving the quality of life in urban settlements. The other options are focused on different sectors: Namami Gange is for river rejuvenation, the Rajiv Gandhi Mission is for rural watershed management, and "Make in India" is an industrial policy.
7. **(b)** The ascending order (shortest to longest) of Indian roads is:  
1. (C) East-West Corridor - ~3,300 km (Silchar to Porbandar).  
2. (D) North-South Corridor - ~4,000 km (Srinagar to Kanyakumari).  
3. (A) Golden Quadrilateral - ~5,846 km (connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata).  
4. (B) Rural Roads - ~7 lakh km (under PMGSY, longest network).  
Thus, (b) (C), (D), (A), (B) is correct.
8. **(d)** (A) Noise Pollution can be caused by loud sounds from various sources, including amplified (III) Advertising Media.  
(B) Land Pollution is a direct result of contaminating the soil, a common source of which is the overuse of (II) Pesticides and fertilisers.  
(C) Air Pollution is caused by the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere, such as from the (IV) Combustion of coal.  
(D) Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, a major source being the improper disposal of (I) Sewage disposal.
9. **(c)** The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads together formed the first transcontinental railroad in the United States, completed in 1869. The line connected the eastern and western halves of the country, with its eastern terminus being in Council Bluffs, Iowa (near New York via other lines), and its western terminus in Alameda, California (near San Francisco). The other options refer to different famous railway lines: the Trans-Siberian Railway (a), the Trans-Australian Railway (b), and the Orient Express (d).
10. **(a)** The main reasons for the rise in India's overseas trade are:  
(A) Momentum in manufacturing: Growth in sectors like pharmaceuticals, textiles, and automobiles has boosted exports.  
(B) Liberal policies: Economic reforms (e.g., LPG policies of 1991) reduced trade barriers and attracted FDI.  
(D) Diversification of markets: Expanding trade partnerships beyond traditional markets (e.g., Africa, Latin America).

Incorrect Option:

(C) Strict policies: Restrictive measures hinder trade, unlike liberalization.

11. **(d)** Secondary activities are those that involve processing raw materials into finished goods. They are a crucial part of the manufacturing sector. In this case, processing a raw material (sugarcane) to create a finished product (sugar) is a perfect example of a secondary activity. The other options represent different types of activities: subsistence farming and gathering of fruits and nuts are primary activities, and providing banking facilities is a tertiary (service) activity.
12. **(b)** Natural Growth of Population is calculated using the difference between:  
(A) Births  
(B) Deaths  
Formula: Natural Growth = Birth Rate – Death Rate  
(C) In-migrants and (D) Out-migrants refer to migration, which affects total population change, not natural growth.
13. **(b)** Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E are forms of the disease that are primarily transmitted through the consumption of contaminated water or food. The virus spreads through the fecal-oral route, often as a result of poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene, which are directly linked to water pollution.
14. **(c)** The Neeru-Meeru Programme is a well-known community-based water conservation and management program that was launched in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The name translates to "Water-You" in the local language, highlighting the program's focus on involving the public in the management and conservation of water resources.
15. **(d)** The major language families of India can be arranged in descending order based on the share of speakers as follows:  
(C) Indo-European: This is the largest language family in India, with over 75% of the population speaking its languages (e.g., Hindi, Bengali, Marathi).  
(B) Dravidian: This is the second-largest family, spoken by about 20% of the population, mainly in Southern India (e.g., Tamil, Telugu, Kannada).  
(D) Sino-Tibetan: This family is spoken by a smaller percentage of the population, concentrated in the Himalayan and Northeastern regions (e.g., Manipuri, Bodo).  
(A) Austric: This is the smallest of the four main families, spoken primarily by tribal groups in Central and Eastern India.
16. **(b)** Let's examine each option:  
(a) It is the world's longest highway tunnel above 10,000 feet. : Atal Tunnel holds this distinction and was inaugurated in 2020.  
(b) It was built by National Highway Authority of India : This is incorrect. The Atal Tunnel was constructed by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO), not the NHAI.

(c) This tunnel connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year : It ensures all-weather connectivity even in heavy snowfall.

(d) The total length of Atal Tunnel is around 9.02 km : This is accurate.

17. **(c)** Agro based industries are those that use agricultural products as their raw materials. Jute is a natural fiber derived from the stalk of the jute plant, which is an agricultural crop. Therefore, the jute textile industry, which processes this raw material into various products, is a clear example of an agro-based industry. The other options are incorrect as jute is not an animal product, a chemical, or a mineral.
18. **(b)** The Planning Commission of India was replaced by a new institution called NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog was established to act as a think tank for the Government of India, providing strategic and technical advice on policy matters. The other options refer to different governmental bodies with distinct roles.
19. **(b)** Dryland farming refers to agricultural practices that rely on minimal moisture, typically in regions with low rainfall. Crops ideal for this type of farming are those that are drought-resistant and require less water. Moong (Green gram) is a pulse crop that fits this description well. In contrast, sugarcane, rice, and coffee are all water-intensive crops that require significant irrigation and are therefore not suitable for dryland farming.
20. **(d)** In land-use classification, land left uncultivated for more than five years is categorized as culturable wasteland. This land has the potential for cultivation if proper measures are taken. Other categories are:  
Current Fallow: Land left uncultivated for one agricultural year.  
Fallow other than current fallow: Land left uncultivated for a period of one to five years.  
Barren and Wastelands: Land that is not suitable for cultivation due to its inherent nature (e.g., deserts, rocky terrain).
21. **(d)** In regions with low rainfall, such as Rajasthan, the availability of water through irrigation is a critical factor for agriculture and human settlement. The development of major irrigation systems, particularly the Indira Gandhi Canal, has transformed parts of Rajasthan's desert landscape into a productive agricultural area, leading to a significant increase in population density. The other states listed have different geographical characteristics and population distribution patterns that are not primarily driven by recent large-scale irrigation projects in the same way.

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22. (b) Sustainable development is a broad concept that encompasses not only environmental conservation but also social and economic progress for present and future generations.  
(A) Sending girls to school: This is a key part of social equity and empowerment, which is a fundamental component of sustainable development.  
(B) Expanding opportunities: This ensures economic and social well-being for all members of society, another core principle of sustainable development.  
(C) Building people's capabilities in the areas of health and education: This directly contributes to human development and the long-term well-being of a society, making it a central pillar of sustainable development.  
(D) Intensifying social discriminations: This is the opposite of a sustainable development goal, as it promotes inequality and hinders social progress.
23. (d) (A) The canal originates at Harike barrage in Rajasthan. This statement is incorrect. The Indira Gandhi Canal originates at the Harike Barrage, which is located in Punjab, at the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers.  
(B) It has also caused waterlogging and soil salinity. This is a known environmental consequence of the canal in some areas due to excessive irrigation in the arid region, leading to a rise in the water table and salt accumulation.  
(C) The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal systems in India. This is a correct statement, as it is one of the longest and most extensive canal projects in the country.  
(D) The Indira Gandhi Canal was previously known as the Rajasthan Canal. This is a historical fact; the canal was originally called the Rajasthan Canal and was later renamed in 1984.
24. (b) (A) Cocoa and Coffee Plantation by the French were primarily introduced in their colonies in (IV) West Africa.  
(B) Tea Gardens by the British were extensively developed in colonial (III) India and Sri Lanka.  
(C) Rubber Plantation by the British was a major economic activity in colonial (II) Malaysia.  
(D) Sugarcane and Banana Plantation by the British were established in the (I) West Indies.
25. (a) The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is a government agency in India that is specifically responsible for the construction and maintenance of road networks in the country's border areas and strategically sensitive regions. Due to the high altitude and extreme weather conditions in these areas, a key part of its mandate is also to undertake snow clearance to ensure roads remain open and accessible, particularly for the military. The other agencies have different mandates related to road construction and maintenance but do not have this specific role in strategic border regions.
26. (b) The route from Prayagraj (Allahabad) to Patna on the Ganga River is a part of National Waterway 1 (NW-1). This waterway, also known as the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system, is the longest inland waterway in India, connecting Pray
27. (a) The Kobe-Osaka region, along with the nearby city of Kyoto, forms the Keihanshin industrial area, which is one of the most important and densely populated industrial regions in Japan. The high population density in this area is primarily due to the concentration of a wide range of industries, including electronics, textiles, and chemicals. This industrial base has created a large number of employment opportunities, attracting a dense population. While other factors might play a role, industrialization is the main reason for the high population density.
28. (c) Kolkhoz was a form of collective farm in the Soviet Union. This practice involved the pooling of land, labor, and resources, and it was a dominant agricultural system in the temperate regions of Russia and surrounding countries. The other options are forms of shifting cultivation: Milpa (in Central America), Ladang (in Southeast Asia), and "slash and burn" is a general term for this type of agriculture. These are typically practiced in tropical regions.
29. (b) Medieval towns in India are those that were founded and flourished during the medieval period (roughly from the 8th to the 18th century). Lucknow was developed into a prominent city by the Mughal and later the Nawab rulers during this time. Varanasi and Madurai are considered ancient towns, with histories stretching back thousands of years. Kolkata, on the other hand, is a colonial-era port city founded by the British.
30. (c) The primary reason for the significant difference in road quality between developed and developing countries is economic. Building and maintaining a high-quality road network, especially in diverse geographical terrains, requires a massive investment. Developing countries often face constraints due to limited financial resources, which leads to inadequate funding for both construction and regular upkeep of roads. This results in a road network that is often of lower quality compared to the well-funded and well-maintained systems in developed nations.
31. (c) Neodeterminism, also known as 'stop and go determinism', is a concept in human geography that acts as a middle path between two extreme schools of thought: environmental determinism and possibilism. It suggests that while the environment offers possibilities for development, it also sets limits and that humans must work within these limits without causing irreparable damage. The concept draws a parallel with the Buddhist philosophy of Madhyam Marg or the Middle Path.
32. (b) The chronological order of these developments in Indian agriculture is as follows:  
(A) Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP): This was an early program launched in 1960-1961 to focus resources on specific districts to boost agricultural production.

- (B) Green Revolution: This period of agricultural innovation, marked by the use of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and fertilizers, began in India in the mid-1960s (specifically around 1965-1966).
- (D) Agro-climatic Planning: The concept of planning based on different agro-climatic zones was a later development, initiated by the Planning Commission in the late 1980s.
- (C) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): This is a relatively recent government initiative, launched in 2010-2011, focusing on making Indian agriculture more sustainable and resilient.
33. **(b)** (A) Atomic Energy Commission was established in (I) 1948.  
 (B) National Highway Authority of India was constituted by an act of Parliament in 1988, but it was made operational in (II) 1995.  
 (C) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was established in (II) 1956.  
 (D) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was established in (IV) 1984.
34. **(a)** (A) The Trans-Canadian Highway: This iconic highway spans Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, connecting (I) Vancouver to St. John's City.  
 (B) The Alaskan Highway: This historic highway connects the contiguous United States and Alaska, with its route running from (III) Edmonton to Anchorage (via Dawson Creek and Whitehorse).  
 (C) The Trans-Continental Stuart Highway: This is a major Australian highway that traverses the continent from its northern coast to the south, connecting (II) Darwin to Melbourne.  
 (D) African Highway: The proposed Trans-African Highway network includes a major north-south route, often referred to as the Great North Road, which connects (IV) Cairo to Cape Town.
35. **(b)** A country has a positive balance of trade, also known as a trade surplus, when the total monetary value of its exports exceeds the total monetary value of its imports over a specific period. Conversely, a trade deficit occurs when imports are greater than exports, and a balanced trade occurs when they are equal.
36. **(b)** Dairy products like milk, butter, and cheese are highly perishable. Locating dairy farms near urban and industrial centers provides easy and quick access to large consumer markets. This proximity minimizes transportation costs and the risk of spoilage, ensuring that fresh products can be delivered efficiently to consumers. While other factors might play a role, the need to be close to a large market is the primary driver for the location of dairy farming.
37. **(c)** The world's first public railway to use steam locomotives, the Stockton and Darlington Railway, opened in 1825. This historic event took place in England and is widely considered the beginning of the modern railway age, marking a major milestone in transportation history.
38. **(d)** To arrange the major cities from north to south, we need to consider their latitude.  
 (C) Moscow is the northernmost city on the list, located in Russia.  
 (B) Tokyo is located south of Moscow in Japan.  
 (A) Mumbai is located in India, south of Tokyo.  
 (D) Johannesburg is the southernmost city on the list, as it is located in South Africa, which is in the Southern Hemisphere.
39. **(a)** Based on the Human Development Index (HDI) values for 2021, the correct descending order from high to low is:  
 1. Egypt (C): With an HDI value of 0.731, Egypt has the highest rank among the four countries.  
 2. India (D): India's HDI value for 2021 was 0.633, placing it below Egypt.  
 3. Kenya (A): Kenya's HDI value of 0.601 is lower than India's.  
 4. Pakistan (B): Pakistan has the lowest HDI value of the group at 0.544.
40. **(c)** In India, hamleted settlements are characterized by a number of separate hamlets with local names, but all belong to a single village. The names "Panna," "para," "palli," "nagla," and "dhani" are local terms used in various parts of the country to denote these separate hamlets. This type of settlement is a result of social or ethnic segregation, where different groups live in distinct parts of the village.
41. **(b)** The passage mentions the UNDP in the context of a Human Development Report (HDR), which is a publication from the United Nations Development Programme. This indicates that the UNDP is an international organization, specifically a United Nations agency focused on development. The other options, such as a political party or a social security scheme, are incorrect as they do not fit the context of the passage.
42. **(c)** The passage mentions that the "Government of India has duly acknowledged the adverse impacts of these discriminations and launched a nationwide campaign called 'Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao'." This campaign's name, which translates to "Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child," is a direct effort to combat gender discrimination against women. The other statements are incorrect based on the passage.
43. **(d)** The passage discusses the "division of society into male, female and transgender," and how "these biological differences become the basis of social differentiation, discrimination and exclusion." It explicitly talks about "gender discrimination" and mentions the "Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao" campaign, which is a key initiative for gender equality. Therefore, the central theme of the passage is gender sensitisation and discrimination, not population growth or human growth in general.
44. **(c)** The passage states, "All efforts need to be made to address the denial of opportunities for education, employment, political representation, low wages for

similar types of work, disregard to their entitlement to live a dignified life, etc. A society which fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove such discriminations, cannot be treated as a civilised one." This implies that a civilised society is one that upholds the rights and entitlements of all its members, including the right of women to live a dignified life.

45. **(b)** The line, "If development is not engendered, it is endangered," directly from the UNDP's 1995 Human Development Report, means that for development to be successful and sustainable, it must be inclusive of all genders. The term "engendered" here means to include and empower all genders, particularly women. Therefore, the statement emphasizes the need for social inclusion, not exclusion or discrimination, to ensure that development efforts are not at risk.
46. **(d)** The passage states that the Gaddis were included among "scheduled tribes" before the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) were introduced. The ITDP was a subsequent development plan, launched after their inclusion, and was aimed at improving the quality of life, reducing regional imbalances, and developing infrastructure. Therefore, the ITDP's purpose was not to include the Gaddis in the list, but rather to serve them once they had already been included.
47. **(b)** The passage states that the "Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'" in the 1970s. The other statements are incorrect: (a) the passage says Bharmaur comprises "Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district," not Holi and Chamba tehsils; (c) the passage states that "the remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure," indicating that the plan did not benefit all areas equally; and (d) transhumance is a

traditional practice of seasonal migration of livestock, not for tourism.

48. **(c)** The passage states that "the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development" and that "The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure." This directly contradicts the statement that Kugti area villages were the main beneficiaries. The other statements are correct based on the text: (a) the passage describes Bharmaur as "one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh"; (b) it states the economy is "largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing," which are primary activities; and (d) it explicitly mentions that "The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure."
49. **(a)** The passage states that the "most significant contribution of the tribal sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity." The passage does not mention the establishment of wind and solar energy plants. Therefore, it is not listed as a significant contribution of the plan, making it the correct answer. The other options are directly mentioned in the passage as significant contributions.
50. **(a)** The passage describes the Bharmaur tribal region as having "harsh climate conditions, a low resource base and a fragile environment." These are explicitly mentioned as factors that have influenced the society and economy of the region. The region is located in the Himalayan foothills and is characterized by a mountainous terrain, not large fertile plains. Therefore, large fertile plains is the factor that has NOT influenced the region.



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