

CUET 2024 Geography Solution Set A

Ques 1. Which of the following is a land-locked harbour

- (1) Paradwip port
- (2) Tuticorin port
- (3) Haldia port
- (4) Visakhapatnam port

Solution: (3) Haldia port

Explanation: Land-locked harbors are ports located inland, away from the coast and lacking direct access to the open sea. Haldia port, situated on the Hooghly River in West Bengal, India, fits this description as it is approximately 80 kilometers away from the Bay of Bengal.

Ques 2. Which of the following ports is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation?

- (1) Mumbai port
- (2) New Mangalore port
- (3) Kolkata port
- (4) Paradwip port

Solution: (3) Kolkata port

Explanation: Kolkata port, situated on the Hooghly River in West Bengal, faces the problem of silt accumulation due to the river's flow carrying silt and sediment into the port area. This necessitates regular dredging to maintain navigable channels.

Ques 3. Where is the headquarter of the 'Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) ?

- (1) Montevideo

(2) Vienna

(3) Minsk

(4) Aden

Solution: (2) Vienna

Explanation: The headquarters of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is located in Vienna, Austria. OPEC is an intergovernmental organization established to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its member countries.

Ques 4. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was transformed into the World Trade Organization in

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

(1) 1995

(2) 1991

(3) 2005

(4) 1976

Solution: (1) 1995

Explanation: The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was transformed into the World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995. The establishment of the WTO marked a significant milestone in international trade governance, providing a more comprehensive framework for regulating global trade.

Ques 5. Pykara Hydroelectric Plant was built in % %

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

(1) 1929

(3) 1932

(2) 1931

(4) 1942

Solution: (2) 1931

Explanation: The Pykara Hydroelectric Plant, located in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, India, was built in 1931. It harnesses the power of the Pykara River to generate electricity and has been serving as a renewable energy source for several decades.

Ques 6. The total utilisable water resources in India is about cubic km.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 4,000
- (2) 1,969
- (3) 1,869
- (4) 1,122

Solu. The correct answer is (3) 1,869. India's total utilisable water resources amount to approximately 1,869 cubic km. These resources include water from rivers, groundwater, and other sources that can be effectively utilized for various purposes such as irrigation, drinking water supply, and industrial use.

Ques 7. The first radio programme was broadcast in India in

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) 1910
- (3) 1923
- (2) 1913
- (4) 1932

Solu. The correct answer is (3) 1923. The first radio programme in India was broadcast in 1923. This marked the beginning of radio broadcasting in the country, which eventually grew to become a vital medium for communication and entertainment.

Ques 8. Canberra was planned by

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) Patrick Geddes
- (3) Jean Gottmann

(2) Walter Burley Griffin

(4) George Zipf

Solu. (2) Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect, triumphed in an international design competition in 1912. His vision for Canberra incorporated abundant green spaces, a geometric layout with a central axis, and a scenic lake, all fostering a connection between city and nature.

Ques 10. Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to the characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.

(A) Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.

(B) Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.

(C) Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.

(D) The yield per unit area is low, but productivity per labour is high.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (B) and (D) only

(2) (A), (C) and (D) only

(3) (A), (B) and (C) only

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solu. Intensive wet paddy farming in high-density areas involves:

- (A) Small landholdings due to many people needing food.
- (B) Family labor for intensive land use.
- (D) High yield per area and per worker (due to intensive labor).

These statements (A), (B), and (D) are true, while (C) applies to general subsistence farming, not specifically wet paddy cultivation. So the answer is (1).

Ques 11. Arrange the following agricultural regions from equator to pole :

(A) Commercial grain farming in the Prairies

(B) Reindeer rearing by the Eskimos

(C) Tea plantations of north-east India

(D) Primitive subsistence farming in Indonesia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (C), (D), (A), (B)

(3) (D), (C), (B), (A)

(2) (D), (C), (A), (B)

(4) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Solu. Imagine traveling from the hot equator to the freezing poles. Here's the order of agriculture you'd encounter:

1. (C) Tea plantations: These love the warmth near the equator.
2. (D) Primitive subsistence farming: This can happen in various climates, so let's place it next.
3. (A) Commercial grain farming: This prefers moderate temperatures, further from the scorching equator.
4. (B) Reindeer rearing: Finally, we reach the extremely cold poles where reindeer herding thrives.

So the answer is (4): (C), (D), (A), (B).

Ques 12. Arrange the following as per the stages of demographic transition model :

(A) Population growth is slow due to high birth and high death rate.

(B) Fertility remains high, but mortality declines at a faster pace.

(C) Fertility declines at a faster pace, but mortality declines gradually.

(D) Population growth is slow due to low birth and low death rate.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(3) (D), (B), (C), (A)

(2) (A), (C), (B), (D)

(4) (D), (C), (B), (A)

Solu. Imagine a country's population growth over time. Here's the order it follows:

1. (A) High birth and death rates keep things balanced (slow growth).
2. (C) Death rates drop faster than births, leading to a population boom.

3. (B) Births finally slow down, but deaths keep dropping (growth slows).
4. (D) Both births and deaths are low, stabilizing the population.

This order matches the stages of demographic transition perfectly. So the answer is (2): (A), (C), (B), (D).

Ques 14. Arrange the following copper mines in North to South direction:

- (A) Alwar
- (B) Bhilwara
- (C) Khetri
- (D) Udaipur

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solu. To determine the correct north-to-south order of the copper mines listed (Alwar, Bhilwara, Khetri, and Udaipur), we can look at their geographical positions in Rajasthan, India. Here are their approximate locations:

1. Khetri - located in Jhunjhunu district, north-eastern Rajasthan.
2. Alwar - located in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan.
3. Bhilwara - located in the central part of Rajasthan.
4. Udaipur - located in the southern part of Rajasthan.

Given these locations, the correct north-to-south order is:

1. Khetri (north-most)
2. Alwar
3. Bhilwara
4. Udaipur (south-most)

Therefore, the correct answer from the given options is:

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

Ques 15. Arrange the agricultural development of India in chronological order from Independence to the present day:

(A) Green Revolution

(B) Agro-Climatic Planning

(C) Intensive Agricultural District Programme

(D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (C), (A), (B), (D)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(2) (B), (C), (D), (A)

(4) (D), (A), (C), (B)

Solu. To arrange the agricultural developments in India in chronological order, here's a brief timeline:

1. Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) - Started in 1960-61.

2. Green Revolution - Began in the late 1960s.

3. Agro-Climatic Planning - Introduced in the 1980s.

4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) - Launched in 2014.

So, the correct order is:

(1) (C), (A), (B), (D)

Ques 17. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to land degradation ?

(A) All degraded lands are wasteland.

(B) All degraded lands may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of development may lead the conversion to wasteland.

(C) Land degradation is permanent or temporary decline in productive capacity of the land.

(D) Waterlogged, marshy areas and gullied lands are different types of degraded lands.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (C) and (D) only

(2) (A), (B) and (D) only

(3) (A), (B) and (C) only

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solu. Let's analyze each statement with respect to land degradation:

(A) All degraded lands are wasteland.

- This statement is incorrect. Not all degraded lands are wasteland. Some degraded lands may still be usable, though less productive.

(B) All degraded lands may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of development may lead the conversion to wasteland.

- This statement is correct. Degraded lands can deteriorate further into wasteland if not managed properly.

(C) Land degradation is a permanent or temporary decline in productive capacity of the land.

- This statement is correct. Land degradation involves the decline in the productive capacity of the land, which can be either temporary or permanent.

(D) Waterlogged, marshy areas and gullied lands are different types of degraded lands.

- This statement is correct. These are examples of different types of land degradation.

Based on this analysis, the correct statements are (B), (C), and (D).

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Ques 18. Identify from the following the statement which is not correct about the Rhine waterways. is not

(1) It is navigable for 700 km.

(2) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.

(3) Ocean-going vessels can reach upto Cologne.

(4) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France and Russia.

Solu. Let's analyze each statement about the Rhine waterways:

(1) It is navigable for 700 km.

- This statement is correct. The Rhine River is navigable for a significant distance, including approximately 700 km.

(2) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.

- This statement is correct. The Rhine flows through industrial regions, including the Ruhr coalfield in Germany, making the basin prosperous for manufacturing.

(3) Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne.

- This statement is correct. Ocean-going vessels can indeed reach up to Cologne, which is a major port on the Rhine.

(4) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France, and Russia.

- This statement is incorrect. The Rhine does connect industrial areas in Switzerland, France, and Germany, but not Russia. Russia is not in the Rhine basin.

Therefore, the statement which is not correct about the Rhine waterways is:

(4) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, France, and Russia.

Ques 19. Arrange the following states in the descending order of their population density as per Census of India, 2011: %

(A) West Bengal

(B) Uttar Pradesh

(C) Kerala

(D) Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (D), (A), (C), (B)

(2) (A), (C), (B), (D)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solu. To arrange the states in descending order of their population density according to the Census of India, 2011, let's look at the population densities of the given states:

1. West Bengal: 1,029 persons per sq km
2. Kerala: 859 persons per sq km
3. Uttar Pradesh: 828 persons per sq km
4. Tamil Nadu: 555 persons per sq km

So, the descending order of their population density is:

1. West Bengal
2. Kerala
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Tamil Nadu

Therefore, the correct answer is: (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)

Ques 21. Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to the metropolis.

- (A) It is often the chief centre or seat of some form of activity.
- (B) It could be administrative, commercial or industrial centre.
- (C) It generally serves a small hinterland.
- (D) It is a very large city or agglomeration of population.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Solu. The correct statements with reference to a metropolis are:

- (A) It is often the chief centre or seat of some form of activity.
- (B) It could be administrative, commercial or industrial centre.
- (D) It is a very large city or agglomeration of population.

Statement (C), "It generally serves a small hinterland," is not correct as a metropolis typically serves a large hinterland.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

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

Ques 23. Identify from the following, the correct statements with reference to oil refineries in India.

- (A) Digboi is an example of a market-based oil refinery.

(B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.
(C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India.
(D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solu. Let's analyze each statement:

(A) Digboi is an example of market-based oil refinery.

- This statement is incorrect. Digboi Oil Refinery is one of the oldest oil refineries in India, but it is not a market-based refinery. It is owned by Indian Oil Corporation.

(B) Tatipaka Oil Refinery is located in Andhra Pradesh.

- This statement is incorrect. There is no oil refinery by the name Tatipaka Oil Refinery in Andhra Pradesh.

(C) Numaligarh Oil Refinery is located in north-east India.

- This statement is correct. Numaligarh Oil Refinery is indeed located in the Golaghat district of Assam in northeast India.

(D) Bina Oil Refinery is located in Madhya Pradesh.

- This statement is correct. Bina Oil Refinery is located in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Based on the analysis:

The correct statements are (C) and (D).

So, the correct answer is (3) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Ques 24. Identify from the following, the correct statements about transportation in India.

(A) Atal Tunnel passes through Pir Panjal Range.

(B) About 80% Indian Railway track is of metre gauge.

(C) The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986.

(D) Konkan Railway connects Roha in Karnataka to Mangalore in Kerala.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Solu. (A) Atal Tunnel goes through Pir Panjal Range.

- Nope, that's wrong. Atal Tunnel actually cuts through the Pir Panjal Range, linking Manali to Lahaul-Spiti Valley in Himachal Pradesh.

(B) About 80% of Indian Railway tracks are meter gauge.

- Nope, not true. Most of the Indian Railway tracks are broad gauge now. They've been converting the old meter gauge tracks to broad gauge for a while.

(C) The Inland Waterways Authority was started in 1986.

- Yep, that's right! They set up the Inland Waterways Authority in 1986 to manage and develop inland waterways for shipping and navigation.

(D) Konkan Railway connects Roha in Karnataka to Mangalore in Kerala.

- Nope, not quite. The Konkan Railway actually links Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka, not Kerala.

So, the correct answers are just (C).

Ques 25. The small scale manufacturing and the cottage manufacturing are distinguished on the basis of
Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- (1) raw materials
- (2) quantity of production
- (3) production techniques
- (4) scale of profits

Solu. The passage states that small scale manufacturing takes place in a workshop outside the home or cottage of the producer, whereas cottage manufacturing involves artisans producing goods in their homes with the help of family members or part-time labor. So, the distinguishing factor between the two is their production techniques - whether they occur inside the home (cottage) or outside in a workshop. Therefore, the correct answer is (3) production techniques.

Ques 26. Which one of the following is not a feature of small scale manufacturing?

- (1) It engages semi-skilled labour force.**
- (2) It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.**
- (3) The artisans produce goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.**
- (4) It is labour intensive manufacturing.**

Solu. The passage mentions that small scale manufacturing provides employment and raises local purchasing power, involves artisans producing goods in their homes, and is labor-intensive. However, it does not specify that small scale manufacturing necessarily engages semi-skilled labor force. So, the correct answer is (1) It engages semi-skilled labour force.

Ques 27. From the following, identify the feature of the cottage industry:

- (1) Use of advanced technology**
- (2) Specialized workers**
- (3) Finished products may be for consumption in the same household**
- (4) Mass production**

Solu. The passage explicitly states that finished products of cottage industry may be for consumption in the same household. This indicates that the cottage industry involves producing goods for personal use within the household. Therefore, the correct answer is (3) Finished products may be for consumption in the same household.

**Ques 28. Large scale manufacturing is not
Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

- (1) capital intensive**
- (2) energy intensive**
- (3) technology intensive**
- (4) labour intensive**

Solu. The passage describes large scale manufacturing as involving large capital, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialized workers, advanced technology, and assembly-line mass production. However, it does not specifically mention that it is labor-intensive. In fact, large scale manufacturing often involves automation and advanced technology, reducing the need for labor-intensive processes. So, the correct answer is (4) labour intensive.

Ques 29. Which of the following is not a product of cottage industry?

- (1) Mat
- (2) Shoes
- (3) Car
- (4) Basket

Solu. The passage lists several products of cottage industry, including mats, shoes, and baskets. However, it does not mention cars as a product of cottage industry. Cars typically require advanced manufacturing processes, specialized machinery, and significant capital investment, which are not characteristic of cottage industry production. Therefore, (3) Car is not a product of cottage industry.
