

CUET Geography Solved Paper-2023

Held on 17 June 2023 (Shift-I)

- The study of inter-relationship between physical environment and socio-cultural environment is
 - Social geography
 - Physical geography
 - Cultural geography
 - Human geography
- Which of the following animal is used for transport in snow covered Siberian region?
 - Horses
 - Reindeer
 - Mules
 - Camels
- Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Activity)

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Quaternary

List - II (Examples)

- Mining and Quarrying
- Research and Development
- Trade
- Processing and Construction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A)-(II), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 - (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
 - (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
 - (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- Good quality long-distance roads are known by 'autobahns' in
 - Russia
 - Germany
 - Sweden
 - Belgium
 - _____ of rural settlements develops on the cross-roads.
 - Star like pattern
 - Double village pattern
 - Cruciform pattern
 - Circular pattern
 - Read the following statements about urban agglomeration carefully.
 - A town and its adjoining urban outgrowths.
 - Two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths.
 - A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.
 - All towns with population more than one lakh are urban agglomeration.
 - (A), (B), (D) Only
 - (A), (C), (D) Only
 - (A), (B), (C), Only
 - (B), (C), (D), Only
 - The highest rail density in the world is found in
 - Belgium
 - England
 - Germany
 - France.

- Narma' is a variety of _____ crop.
 - Wheat
 - Rice
 - Jute
 - Cotton
- Read the followings about tertiary activities carefully.
 - Trade
 - Transport
 - Communication
 - Mining

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A), (B), (C) Only
 - (A), (B), (D) Only
 - (A), (C), (D), Only
 - (B), (C), (D), Only
- _____ is NOT an example of administrative city.
 - Canberra
 - Addis Ababa
 - Washington DC.
 - Kansas City
 - After Ganga river basin which river basin has the highest total replenishable ground water resources in India?
 - Mahanadi
 - Indus
 - Godavari
 - Brahmaputra
 - Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of minerals?
 - There is inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals.
 - Minerals are evenly distributed over space.
 - All minerals are exhaustible over time.
 - They cannot be replenished immediately.
 - Arrange the following iron and steel plants on the basis of their set up in chronological order.
 - Bhilai
 - Salem
 - Iamshedpur
 - Bokaro

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Industrial Region)

- Mumbai - Pune
- Bengaluru - Chennai
- Hugli
- Vishakapatnam - Guntur

List - II

(Most Important Industry)

- Jute
- Ship-building
- Cotton - textile
- Aircraft

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
15. Smoky fog over cities caused by atmospheric pollution is known as
 (a) Smog (b) Acid Rain
 (c) Aurora (d) Dew
16. Mixed Farming is practiced in _____
 (a) North Western Europe (b) Eastern Africa
 (c) Amazon Basin (d) South East Asia
17. Read the following characteristics about the second phase of population growth in India carefully.
 (A) The second phase of population growth correspond to 1921 - 1951
 (B) In this period population growth is steady
 (C) It is associated with high birth and high death rate
 (D) An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A),(B),(C) Only (b) (A),(B)-(13) Only
 (c) (A), (O), (D) Only (d) (B),(C),(D) Only

18. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Major Railway Routes of World)

(A) Trans-Siberian Railways

(B) Trans-Canadian Railways

(C) The Australian Trans-Continental Railways

(D) The Union and Pacific Railways

List - II

(Terminal Stations)

(I) New York to San Francisco

(II) Perth to Sydney

(III) St. Petersburg to Vladivostok

(IV) Halifax to Vancouver

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
 (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
19. Arrange the following roads in descending order of importance and quality.

(A) District Roads

(B) State Highways

(C) Rural Roads

(D) Golden Quadrilateral

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (B), (A), (C)
 (b) (D), (B), (C), (A)
 (c) (B), (D), (C), (A)
 (d) (B), (D), (A), (C)

20. "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and unstable earth is proposed by —

- (a) Ratzel (b) Vidal de la Blache
 (c) Ellen C. Semple (d) Ritchthofen

21. The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as

- (a) Gross sown area and current fallow
 (b) Net sown area
 (c) Gross sown area and permanent pastures
 (d) Net sown area and current fallow

22. Read the following statements about the characteristic features of foot loose industries.

- (A) They are not dependent on any specific raw material.
 (B) They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force.
 (C) They can be located in a wide variety of places.
 (D) They are the base of all other industries and therefore are called basic industry.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C) Only (b) (A), (B), (D) Only
 (c) (B), (C), (D) Only (d) (A), (B), (D) Only

23. Arrange the following districts of Rajasthan along Indira Gandhi Canal from north to south.

- (A) Jaisalmer
 (B) Ganganagar
 (C) Bikaner
 (D) Barmer

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (C), (B), (D), (A) (b) (C), (B), (A), (D)
 (c) (B), (C), (D), (A) (d) (B), (C), (A), (D)

24. Russians prefer railways as a better means of transport than roads. Its reason is

- (a) The roads are always covered with ice and snow.
 (b) Russia has vast geographical area with relatively less population.
 (c) Whole of Russia is highly industrialized.
 (d) It doesn't have good roads

25. Humanistic school of thought in human geography is NOT concerned with

- (a) Housing
 (b) Education
 (c) Health
 (d) Perception of space

26. Which one of the following city is NOT contributing in Gangariver water pollution?

- (a) Patna (b) Bhopal
 (c) Varanasi (d) Kanpur

27. Which one of the following is the third most populous country in the world?

- (a) China (b) U.S.A.
 (c) Australia (d) India

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28. Arrange the following countries in descending order of their population.

- (A) Brazil
(B) United States of America
(C) Nigeria
(D) Indonesia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (D), (A), (C) (b) (B), (D), (C), (A)
(c) (D), (B), (C), (A) (d) (D), (B), (A), (C)

29. The term conurbation was coined by

- (a) Patrick Geddes (b) Jean Gottaman
(c) Lewis Mumford (d) W. Christaller

30. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Principal Crop)

- (A) Wheat
(B) Rice

- (C) Tea

- (D) Grape

List - II

(Agriculture Type)

- (I) Mediterranean agriculture
(II) Intensive subsistence agriculture

- (III) Extensive commercial grain cultivation

- (IV) Plantation agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

31. Which of the following religious community in India has the lowest population percentage?

- (a) Buddhists (b) Jains
(c) Christians (d) Sikhs

32. Which one of the following follows the single crop cultivation?

- (a) Mixed farming
(b) Plantation agriculture
(c) Mediterranean agriculture
(d) Intensive subsistence agriculture

33. Which of the following duration is known as period of steady population growth in India?

- (a) 1901-1921 (b) 1921-1951
(c) 1951-1981 (d) 1981 onward

34. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Waterways)

- (A) National water way 1
(B) National water way 2
(C) National water way 3
(D) National water way 4

List - II

(Stretch)

- (I) Kottanpuram - Kollam
(II) Allahabad - Haldia
(III) Sadiya - Dhubri
(IV) Godavari - Krishna along with Kaldnada and Puducherry Canals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

35. Arrange the following states in ascending order of population growth rate according to 2011 Census.

- (A) Meghalaya
(B) Tripura
(C) Mizoram
(D) Manipur

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (D), (A), (C) (b) (B), (D), (C), (A)
(c) (D), (B), (C), (A) (d) (D), (B), (A), (C)

36. The units Palli, Para, Dhani, etc. are part of

- (a) Clustered settlement
(b) Hamleted settlement
(c) Semi-clustered settlement
(d) Dispersed settlement

37. _____ do NOT practice transhumance.

- (a) Gaddis (b) Bhotiyas
(c) Gujjars (d) Meenas

38. Which one of the following town in India developed after independence?

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Agra
(c) Chennai (d) Lucknow

39. Read the following points about pull factors of migration carefully.

- (A) Poor basic infrastructure
(B) Better job opportunities
(C) Better health facilities
(D) Good sources of entertainment

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (C), (D) Only (b) (A), (B), (C) Only
(c) (A), (B), (D) Only (d) (A), (C), (D) Only

40. Which of the following manganese mine is located in Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Balaghat (b) Sundergarh
(c) Shivamogga (d) Nagpur

41. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question:

Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society.

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.

Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

Which of the following is NOT an approach of Human development?

- (a) Income approach
 - (b) Basic Needs approach
 - (c) Industrialisation approach
 - (d) Welfare approach
42. Idea of human development is not directly supported by
- (a) Technology
 - (b) Sustainability
 - (c) Empowerment
 - (d) Equity
43. With reference to human development, equity is best applicable to
- (a) Equal access to opportunities
 - (b) Parity between male and female
 - (c) Equal access to education
 - (d) Equal economic status
44. With reference to human development productivity refers to
- (a) Increase in knowledge and better health facilities
 - (b) Increase in knowledge and better social status
 - (c) Better health facilities and good infrastructures
 - (d) Better health facilities and good job opportunities
45. With reference to human development, empowerment means
- (a) Power to do anything which is good for society
 - (b) Power to develop human labour force
 - (c) Power to provide the financial freedom
 - (d) Power to make choices

DIRECTIONS : Study the given Table carefully and answer the following question : Composition of India's Export, 1997-2011
(Percentage share in Exports)

Commodities	1997-1998	2003-2004	2009-2010	2010-2011
Agriculture and allied products.	18.93	11.8	10.0	9.9
Ore and Minerals	3.03	3.71	4.9	4.0
Manufactured goods.	75.83	75.96	67.4	68.0
Crude and petroleum products	1.01	5.59	16.2	16.8
Other commodities	1.2	2.94	1.5	1.2

Source: Economic Survey 2011-2012

46. Which of the following commodities exported by India registered continuous decline?
- (a) Agriculture and Allied Products
 - (b) Ore and Minerals
 - (c) Manufactured Goods
 - (d) Other Commodities
47. Which of the following commodities exported by India registered continuous increase?
- (a) Ore and Minerals
 - (b) Manufactured Goods
 - (c) Crude and Petroleum Products
 - (d) Other Commodities
48. During 1997-1998, which one shows the share of non-manufactured exports?
- (a) 21.17%
 - (b) 22.17%
 - (c) 23.17%
 - (d) 24.17%
49. The export of which of the following commodities shows the sharpest increase from 1997-1998 to 2009-2010?
- (a) Agriculture and Allied products
 - (b) Crude and Petroleum products
 - (c) Other Commodities
 - (d) Ore and Minerals
50. In comparison to 1997-1998, how many times the crude and petroleum products have increased in 2010-2011?
- (a) Approximately 14.63 times
 - (b) Approximately 15.63 times
 - (c) Approximately 16.63 times
 - (d) Approximately 17.63 times

Hints & Explanations

1. (d) Human geography studies the inter-relationship between the physical environment and sociocultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction with each other.
2. (b) Raindeer is the mode of transportation in snow covered Siberia.
3. (b)
 - Primary activity - Mining and quarrying, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting and Gathering and Pastoral activities.
 - Secondary activities - Automobile Production, Metalworking and Smelting, chemical and engineering industries, energy utilities, textile production, aerospace manufacturing, engineering, breweries and bottlers, processing and construction, and shipbuilding
 - Tertiary activities - commerce to administration, trade, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.
 - Quaternary activities - Personnel working in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and doctors' offices, theatres, accounting and brokerage firms all belong to this category of services.
4. (b) The Autobahn is the federal controlled-access highway system in Germany. The official German term is Bundesautobahn which translates as 'federal motorway'. The literal meaning of the word Bundesautobahn is 'Federal Auto(mobile) Track'. These are very good quality high speed long-distance roads.
5. (c)
 - Double village: These settlements extend on both sides of a river where there is a bridge or a ferry
 - Star like pattern: Where several roads converge, star shaped settlements develop by the houses built along the roads.
 - Circular pattern: Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and sometimes the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals
 - Cruciform Pattern: develop on the cross-roads and houses extend in all the four direction.
6. (c) Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration may consist of any one of the following three combinations: (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths, (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their

outgrowths, and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread. Examples of urban outgrowth are railway colonies, university campus, port area, military cantonment, etc. located within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city.

7. (a) Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world. There are about 4,40,000 km of railways, most of which is double or multiple-tracked. Belgium has the highest density of 1 km of railway for every 6.5 sq kms area. This is according to NCERT but according to updated data Czech republic has highest rail density.
8. (d) India grows both short-staple (Indian) cotton as well as long-staple (American) cotton called 'narma' in north-western parts of the country.
9. (a) Tertiary activities - commerce to administration, trade, transport, communication, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.
10. (d) National capitals, which house the administrative offices of central governments, such as New Delhi, Canberra, Beijing, Addis Ababa, Washington D.C., and London etc. are called administrative towns. Provincial (sub-national) towns can also have administrative functions, for example, Victoria (British Columbia), Albany (New York), Chennai (Tamil Nadu).
11. (c) **Basinwise Ground water Potential and Utilisation in India (Cubic Km/Year)**

S No.	Name of Basin Ground Water Resources	Total Replenishable Utilisation (%)
1.	Brahmani with Baitarni	4.05
2.	Brahmaputra	26.55
3.	Chambal Composite	7.19
4.	Kaveri	12.3
5.	Ganga	170.99
6.	Godavari	40.65
7.	Indus	26.49
8.	Krishna	26.41
9.	Kuchchh and Saurashtra including river Luni	11.23

10.	Chennai and South Tamil Nadu	18.22
11.	Mahanadi	16.46
12.	Meghna (Barak & Others)	8.52
13.	Narmada	10.83
14.	Northeast Composite	18.84
15.	Pennar	4.93
16.	Subarnrekha	1.82
17.	Tapi	8.27
18.	Western Ghat	17.69
	Total	431.42

12. (b) **Characteristics of mineral**

- Minerals occur in different types of rocks. Some of the minerals are found in sedimentary rock, some are present in metamorphic rocks and some of them are found in igneous rocks.
- There are more than three thousand different minerals
- There is the inverse relationship in quality and quantity of mineral.
- Minerals are unevenly distributed over the space.
- Minerals are exhaustible over time and can't be replenished immediately.

13. (c)

- Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO): Established in 1907 in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.
- Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL): Constructed in 1923 in Bhadravati, Karnataka.
- Bhilai Steel Plant: Built in 1955 in Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.
- Bokaro Steel Plant: Construction started in 1968 and became fully operational in 1972 in Bokaro, Jharkhand.
- Rourkela Steel Plant: Established in 1954 in Rourkela, Odisha.
- Durgapur Steel Plant: Constructed in 1955 in Durgapur, West Bengal.
- Salem Steel Plant: Established in 1970 in Salem, Tamil Nadu.
- Vijayanagar Steel Plant (JSW Steel Vijayanagar Works): Construction began in 1971 and was commissioned in 1980 in Bellary, Karnataka.
- RINL - Visakhapatnam Steel Plant: Construction started in 1971, and it became operational in 1992 in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
- IISCO Steel Plant (Burnpur): Established in 1918 in Burnpur, West Bengal.

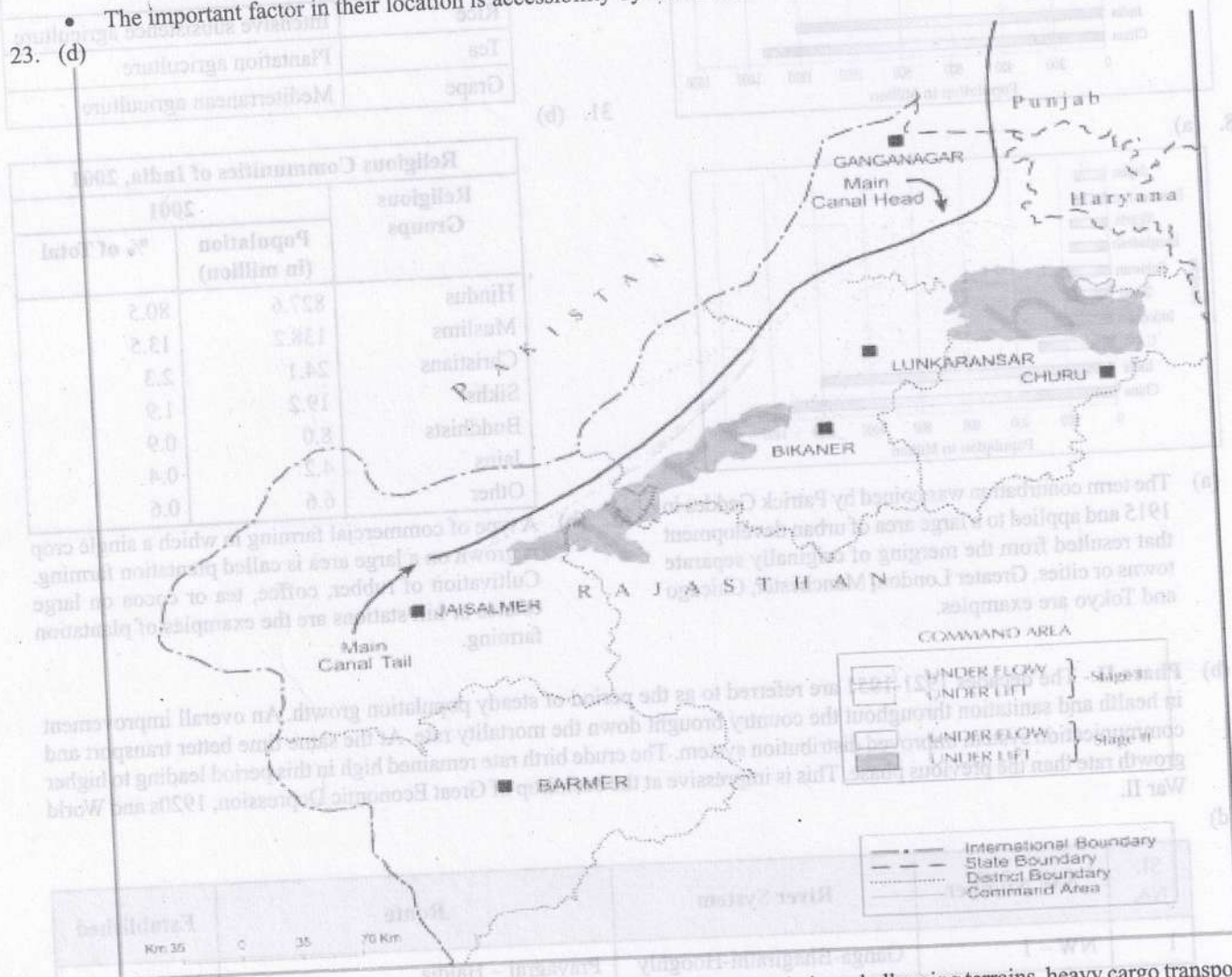
14. (d)

Industrial region	Important Industry
Mumbai- Pune	Cotton- Textile
Bengaluru - Chennai	Aircraft
Hugli	Jute
Vishakapatnam- Guntur	Ship Building

15. (a) Smoke+fog = Smog is a type of intense air pollution. The word "smog" was coined in the early 20th century, and is a portmanteau of the words smoke and fog to refer to smoky fog due to its opacity, and odor. Man-made smog is derived from coal combustion emissions, vehicular emissions, industrial emissions, forest and agricultural fires and photochemical reactions of these emissions.
16. (a) Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming. Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.
17. (b) **Phase II of Population Growth**
The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase. This is impressive at the backdrop of Great Economic Depression, 1920s and World War II.
18. (a)
- | Railway Route | Terminal Stations |
|---|--|
| Trans-Siberian Railway | St. Petersburg, Russia / Vladivostok, Russia |
| Trans-Canada Railway | Vancouver, Canada / Halifax, Canada |
| The Union Pacific and Railway | San Francisco, United States / New York, United States |
| Trans-Australian Transcontinental Railway | Sydney, Australia / Perth, Australia |
19. (a) Golden Quadrilateral > State Highway > District Highway > Rural Highway
20. (c) "Human geography is the study of "the changing relationship between the unrelenting man and the unstable earth."- Ellen C. Semple

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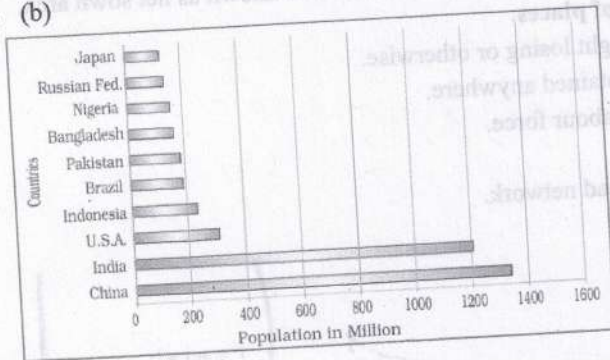
21. (d) **Net Area Sown** : The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.
22. (a) **Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.**
- They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise.
 - They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere.
 - They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force.
 - These are generally not polluting industries.
 - The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.
23. (d)



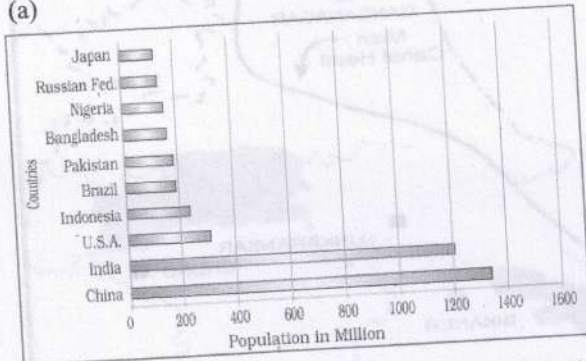
24. (a) Russia prefers railways over roadways due to its vast size, less population, challenging terrains, heavy cargo transportation needs, reliability, government focus, and international connectivity.
25. (d) Welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education. Geographers have already introduced a paper as Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum'.
26. (b) **Ganga river water polluting cities**

River and State	Polluted Stretches	Nature of Pollution	Main Polluters
Ganga (Uttar Pradesh) Bihar and West Bengal	(a) Downstream of Kanpur (b) Downstream of Varanasi (c) Farrakka Barrage	1. Industrial Pollution from towns like Kanpur 2. Domestic wastes from urban centres 3. Dumping of caracasses in the river	Cities of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, patna and Kolkata release domestic waste into the river

27. (b)



28. (a)



29. (a) The term conurbation was coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915 and applied to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities. Greater London, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo are examples.

30. (a)

List 1 (principal crop)	List 2 (agriculture type)
Wheat	Extensive commercial grain agriculture
Rice	Intensive subsistence agriculture
Tea	Plantation agriculture
Grape	Mediterranean agriculture

31. (b)

Religious Communities of India, 2001		
Religious Groups	2001	
	Population (in million)	% of Total
Hindus	827.6	80.5
Muslims	138.2	13.5
Christians	24.1	2.3
Sikhs	19.2	1.9
Buddhists	8.0	0.9
Jains	4.2	0.4
Other	6.6	0.6

32. (b) A type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area is called plantation farming. Cultivation of rubber, coffee, tea or cocoa on large estates or hill stations are the examples of plantation farming.

33. (b) **Phase II** - The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase. This is impressive at the backdrop of Great Economic Depression, 1920s and World War II.

34. (d)

Sl. No.	NW Number	River System	Route	Established
1	NW - 1	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly	Prayagraj - Haldia	1986
2	NW - 2	Brahmaputra	Sadiya-Dhubri	1988
3	NW - 3	West Coast Canal, Champakara Canal, and Udyogamandal Canal	Kottapuram - Kollam	1993
4	NW - 4	Krishna and Godavari	Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals, Kaluvelly Tank, Bhadrachalam - Rajahmundry, Waziraba-Vijayawada	2008

35. (b) **State Population (Order)**
1. Tripura 2. Manipur 3. Mizoram 4. Meghalaya

36. (b) **Hamleted Settlements** 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. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

37. (d)

- Meena is a tribe from western India which is sometimes considered a sub-group of the Bhil community. It used to be claimed they speak Mina language, a spurious language and live settled life. They got the status of Scheduled Tribe by the Government of India in 1954.
- Currently they are present and settled in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi in India.
- Gujjars, Bhotiya and Gaddis are the transe humans.

38. (a) After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g. Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc. and industrial centres such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

39. (a) **Pull factors of migration:**

- These are certain positive factors associated with the new place, that people are moving into.
- Some of the pull factors are better standard of living, educational centres, better job opportunities, better health facilities and good source of entertainment.

40. (a) The manganese belt of Madhya Pradesh extends in a belt in Balaghat-Chhindwara-Nimar-Mandla and Jabua districts. Telangana, Goa, and Jharkhand are other minor producers of manganese. India is poorly endowed with non-ferrous metallic minerals except bauxite.

41. (c) Human development refers to development that is focused on people and expanding their opportunities. There are four distinct human development approaches the income approach, welfare approach, capability approach, and basic needs approach.

42. (a) Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concept of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

43. (a) Equity refer to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.

44. (a) Productivity here means human labour productivity od productivity In term of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are thre real wealth of nation. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

45. (d) Empowerment means to have power to make choices.

46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (c)