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PRACTICE **Series**

CUET UG – 2025

Geography PYQs

**(Previous Year Paper With
Detailed Solutions)**

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A NOTE TO THE STUDENT

With the CUET UG examination at arm's length, how is your preparation going? Do you feel in need of an expertly crafted eBook that can enhance your overall geography preparation and help you identify those areas that you need to work on? Then this CUET Geography ebook is all you need. We at Careers360 have compiled this ebook that consists of the answers to the 50 previous year's CUET UG Geography questions to help you in your preparation.

This ebook is written by experienced Geography faculties. Each question is explained elaborately so that there are no residual doubts in the minds of the candidates. Different questions of Geography ranging from Human Geography: Nature and Scope to Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems are discussed and explained in detail. This ebook is also in accordance with the latest CUET Geography syllabus prescribed by the National Testing Agency (NTA).

We hope that this ebook will be of immense help in your CUET UG Geography preparation.

Warm Regards

Team Careers360

ABOUT THE eBOOK

Through the contents of this ebook, the candidates can go through previous year's questions from the following topics:

Unit I: Human Geography: Nature and Scope

Central questions regarding the nature and scope of Human Geography are explored.

Unit II: People

Key questions encompassing distribution, density, and growth of the world's population, Population change with focus on spatial patterns, structure, and determinants, Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition, Conceptual understanding of human development; selected indicators, and international comparisons are discussed.

Unit III: Human Activities

Core questions regarding primary activities – concept and changing trends, Secondary activities – concept, Tertiary activities – concept, Quaternary activities – concept are examined.

Unit IV: Transport, Communication and Trade

Principal questions regarding land transport, water transport, air transport, and international trade, Satellite communication and cyberspace, Role of WTO in International trade are explored.

Unit V: Human Settlements

Fundamental questions about settlement types – rural and urban, Morphology of cities, Distribution of megacities, and Problems of human settlements in developing countries are considered.

Unit VI: People

Critical questions into population distribution, density, and growth, Composition of population including linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban, and occupational aspects, Migration: international, national – causes and consequences, Understanding human development – selected indicators and regional patterns, Population, environment, and development are analyzed.

Unit VII: Human Settlements

Key questions regarding rural settlements – types and distribution, Urban settlements – types, distribution, and functional classification are addressed.

Unit VIII: Resources and Development

Significant questions related to land resources – general land use; agricultural land use, Water resources – availability and utilization, Mineral and energy resources, Industries – types and distribution, Planning in India – target area planning are discussed.

Unit IX: Transport, Communication and International Trade

Crucial questions about transport and communication – roads, railways, waterways, airways, International trade – changing patterns of India’s foreign trade are examined.

Unit X: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems

Core questions about environmental pollution; urban waste disposal, Urbanization-rural-urban migration; the problem of slums, and Land Degradation are discussed.

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CUET 2022 GEOGRAPHY QUESTION PAPER AND SOLUTION

1. Out of the given options choose the most appropriate one to define 'Density of Population'.

- A. Number of live births in a year per thousand of population.
- B. Change in number of persons of a territory during a specific period of time.
- C. Ratio between the number of women and men in the population.
- D. Number of persons living in per square km of an area.

Correct Option - D

Solution - Population density is the measurement of population per unit area, typically per square kilometre. It is calculated by dividing the total population of an area by the total land area of that area.

2. In Indonesia and Malaysia, shifting cultivation is known by which of the following names?

- A. Jhuming
- B. Milpa
- C. Ladang
- D. Viticulture

Correct Option - C

Solution - In Malaysia and Indonesia, the term "ladang" refers to shifting agriculture. This kind of farming entails clearing a forest patch, cultivating it for a few years until the fertility of the soil decreases, then leaving it and relocating to a new area.

3. In which of the following countries, Ruhr industrial region is located?

- A. France
- B. Spain
- C. Germany
- D. England

Correct Option - C

Solution - The Ruhr industrial area is in Germany which is famous for its iron and steel industries. It is one of the largest metropolitan centres in Germany consisting of a population density of 2800 persons per square kilometre.

4. Industry producing raw materials for other industries is known by which of the following?

- A. Basic industry
- B. Small scale industry
- C. Cottage industry
- D. Food processing industry

Correct Option - A

Solution - The term "basic industries" applies to businesses that manufacture processed goods or raw materials needed for an economy to function. These are essential sectors of the economy as it supplies the raw materials for industries.

5. Since which year radio broadcasting started in India for the first time?

- A. 1920
- B. 1923
- C. 1916
- D. 1925

Correct Option - B

Solution - The first radio broadcast in India was made by the Radio Club of Mumbai in June 1923. Five months later, the Radio Club of Calcutta was established. The first Indian Broadcasting Company was established on July 23rd, 1927, but it was liquidated in less than three months.

6. Which of the following is the longest highway in India?

- A. NH - 1
- B. NH - 2
- C. NH - 6
- D. NH - 7

Correct Option - B

Solution - In India, National Highway 2 is the longest in India. It is approx 1325.6 km and connects Delhi and Kolkata. National Highway 2 passes through several significant towns and cities, such as Varanasi, Kanpur, Agra, and Allahabad.

7. Name the telecommunication service, which is not considered as "Mass Media"

- A. Mobile phone
- B. Radio
- C. TV
- D. Newspaper

Correct Option - A

Solution - The ability to communicate wirelessly through mobile devices—such as smartphones, tablets, and other portable gadgets—is referred to as mobile communication. Cell phones do not fall within the mass communication category.

8. In which of the following periods was a negative growth rate of population recorded in India?

- A. 1901-1911
- B. 1911-1921
- C. 1951-1961

D. 1971-1981

Correct Option - B

Solution - The aftermath of World War I, which raged from 1914 to 1918, is encompassed in the years 1911 to 1921. Due to war-related causes such as displacement and casualties, numerous countries saw notable changes in their populations both during and after the conflict.

9. Which one of the following is the length of Panama Canal?

- A. 160 Km
- B. 72 Km
- C. 117 Km
- D. 195 Km

Correct Option - B

Solution- The canal is 72 km long and includes 12 km of deep cutting. The Pacific Ocean is on the western side, and the Atlantic Ocean is on the eastern side. These two oceans are connected through the Panama Canal, which was constructed by the U.S. government across the Isthmus of Panama.

10. "Neeru - Meeru' a watershed development and management programme is associated with which of the following?"

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Haryana

Correct Option - B

Solution - The Indian state of Andhra Pradesh is home to the "Neeru Meeru" management scheme. To guarantee the sustainable use of water resources and lessen the effects of water shortage, this program focuses on water management and conservation initiatives, especially in rural regions.

11. The Big Trunk Route runs through which of the following?

- A. The North Atlantic Ocean
- B. The Mediterranean - Indian Ocean
- C. The South Atlantic Ocean
- D. The South Pacific Ocean

Correct Option - A

Solution - Several important shipping routes indeed cross the North Atlantic Ocean, one of which is known as the "Big Trunk Route." Connecting ports in Europe, North America, and occasionally beyond, the North Atlantic Ocean plays a crucial role in the transportation of goods by sea. Trade between large ports in Europe (e.g., Rotterdam, Hamburg) and the United States (e.g., New York, Norfolk) is facilitated by this route. It is among the world's busiest and most significant maritime waterways.

12. A geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at which of the following places?

- A. Okhla in Delhi
- B. Tarapur in Maharashtra
- C. Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh
- D. Narora in Uttar Pradesh

Correct Option - C

Solution - One type of renewable energy that comes from the inherent heat of the Earth's interior is geothermal energy. The heat retained from the planet's formation and the radioactive disintegration of minerals in the Earth's crust are the sources of this energy. In India, this site is commissioned in Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh among the given options. Some other Indian sites are Tattapani, Chhattisgarh, Surajkund, Gujarat, etc.

13. Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during which five year plan in India?

- A. Fourth
- B. Second
- C. Sixth
- D. Fifth

Correct Option - A

Solution - India launched the 'Drought Prone Area Programme' in 1969, as part of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It was started to deal with the problems in areas that are prone to drought and to put policies in place to lessen the effects of drought on rural livelihoods and agriculture.

14. Who among the following is the author of "The Population Bomb"?

- A. Peter Haggett
- B. Ehrlich
- C. A. N. Strahler
- D. Thomas Malthus

Correct Option - B

Solution - Paul R. Ehrlich is the author of "The Population Bomb". The 1968 publication of the book sparked debate on population growth and its possible effects on human society and the environment.

15. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched by the Government of India is a part of:-

- A. Rural Renewal Mission
- B. Rural Souchalaya Mission
- C. Urban Renewal Mission
- D. Urban Souchalaya Mission

Correct Option - B

Solution - The government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission, also known as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or Clean India Mission, on October 2, 2014, to eradicate open defecation, enhancing solid waste management.

16. Which one of the following state of India has the lowest rank in the human development index according to Indian National Human Development Report 2011?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Bihar
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Haryana

Correct Option - C

Solution - According to the 2011 Indian National Human Development Report, Chhattisgarh was the state with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) ranking. The HDI evaluates overall progress by taking into consideration variables including income, education, and health. Regretfully, in terms of human development, Chhattisgarh lagged behind the national average throughout that time.

17. In the production of cotton, India stands at which rank in the world cotton production?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Correct Option - B

Solution - For several years, it has been among the top producers of cotton worldwide. After China, which is frequently the world's largest producer, India has typically come in second in terms of total cotton production.

18. The important underground railways, 'Channel Tunnel' joins which two cities of Europe?

- A. Rome-Berlin
- B. Geneva-Amsterdam
- C. London-Paris
- D. Moscow-Stockholm

Correct Option - C

Solution - The Channel Tunnel or Eurotunnel, is a tunnel that links the United Kingdom and France. It is approx 50 kilometres long and runs between London and Paris. It is made up of three tunnels and has the longest underwater section of any tunnel on the planet.

19. Which of the following is not a metallic mineral?

- A. Iron
- B. Mica
- C. Copper
- D. Bauxite

Correct Option - B

Solution - Mica is a metallic mineral. It has special qualities like transparency, electrical insulation, heat resistance, and flexibility. It is used in construction materials, cosmetics, electronics, and insulation industries.

20. Name the city where Asia's largest slum Dharavi is located?

- A. Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Kolkata
- D. Chennai

Correct Option - B

Solution- Dharavi(Mumbai) is one of the biggest slums in Asia. It has experienced several problems, like overcrowding, poor infrastructure, and a lack of essential utilities like clean water and sanitation.

21. How much world population is estimated to live in urban areas by 2050 ? One-fourth of world population

- A. One-fourth of world population
- B. Three-fourth of world population
- C. One-third of world population
- D. Two-third of world population

Correct Option - D

Solution - It's predicted that Two-thirds of people on Earth will be living in cities by 2050, up from the present percentage of 55%. This means 2 out of every 3 people are expected to live in cities or urban centres by 2050, according to a United Nations report that highlights the need for sustainable urban development and public services.

22. The level of steady noise is measured by sound level expressed by which one of the following?

- A. cB
- B. dB
- C. aB
- D. iB

Correct Option - B

Solution - A sound pressure level is a unit of measurement for steady noise that is commonly represented in decibels (dB). A logarithmic scale known as decibels is used to express sound intensity about a reference level, which is often the human hearing threshold.

23. Which one of the following is not an approach to human development?

- A. Basic needs approach
- B. Capability approach

- C. Need fulfillment approach
- D. Welfare approach

Correct Option - C

Solution - The need fulfillment approach does not come under the approaches of Human Development. Human development is a complex process that involves changes in one's physical, mental, emotional, and social aspects throughout a lifetime.

24. The nucleus of the Gujarat Industrial region is:

- A. Vadodara - Jamnagar
- B. Bharuch - Kojali
- C. Ahmedabad - Vadodara
- D. Valsad - Jamnagar

Correct Option - C

Solution - Ahmedabad serves as the hub of the Gujarat Industrial Region. One of Gujarat's biggest cities, Ahmedabad is a major centre of commerce, industry, and the economy in western India. Gujarat's third-biggest city, Vadodara, is well-known for its industrial, academic, and cultural importance.

25. Which one of the following cities became the mega city by 1950 ?

- A. Paris
- B. New York
- C. Delhi
- D. Shenzhen

Correct Option - B

Solution - During the 1950s, New York City, which is in the United States, developed into one of the first megacities in history. Because this city exceeded its population by 10 million it became the first mega city in the world.

26. Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur region was notified in which of the following year?

- A. 1960
- B. 1980
- C. 1985
- D. 1975

Correct Option - D

Solution - In 1975, notice was given on the Bharmaur region's Integrated Tribal Development Project. Through the implementation of numerous developmental measures, the project aims to empower and improve the tribal populations in the area.

27. Match column I with II

List I - Nuclear Power Projects List II - States of India

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Tarapur | I. Karnataka |
| B. Kalpakkam | II. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Narora | III. Tamil Nadu |
| D. Kaiga | IV. Maharashtra |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
 B. A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I
 C. A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
 D. A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Correct Option - A

Solution - Tarapur Atomic Power Station is the first Power Plant operated for commercial use. Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), which is also situated in Kalpakkam produces power for the southern part of India through several units.

Located in Narora, Uttar Pradesh, India's Bulandshahr district, is the nuclear power facility known as the Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS).

The Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant is situated in the Indian state of Karnataka, in the hamlet of Kaiga. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India is in charge of running the power facility, which has multiple nuclear reactors.

28. Match column I with II

List I - Mines/Refinery List II - Centres

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Iron ore mine | I. Digboi |
| B. Copper mine | II. Durg |
| C Oilrefinery | III Maikala hill |
| D. Bauxite mine | IV. Khetri |

- A. A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III
 B. A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I
 C. A - II, B - IV, C - I, D - III
 D. A - IV, B - II, C - III, D - I

Correct Option - C

Solution - The iron ore mine is located in Durg, Chhattisgarh. This plant supplies iron ore to Bhilai Steel Plant and others.

In Khetri, Rajasthan Copper Mine is located.

The oil Refinery centre is located in Digboi, Assam.

In Maikal Hill of Madhya Pradesh, a Bauxite mine is located.

29. Match column I with II

List I - Ports List II - Functions

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Entrepot ports | I. Tanker port |
| B. Naval ports | II. Collections Centres |
| C. Packet station | III. Warships |
| D. Oil ports | IV. Ferry ports |

- A. A - I, B - IV, C - II, D - III
 B. A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
 C. A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
 D. A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II

Correct Option - C

Solution - Entrepot ports are those that function mainly as transshipment hubs, acting as interim locations for the processing or storage of cargo before its transportation.

Naval ports are establishments that are specially built and furnished to allow the docking, upkeep, repair, and provisioning of naval ships, such as support, warships, and submarines.

A packet station is a term used in shipping and logistics to describe a location where small shipments or packets are sorted, processed, and shipped out for delivery.

30. Match column I with II

List I-Railway Zone List II-Headquarters

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Northern | I. Chennai |
| B. Eastern | II. Mumbai |
| C. Western | III. Kolkata |
| D. Southern | IV. New Delhi |

- A. A - I, B - IV, C - II, D - III
 B. A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
 C. A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
 D. A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II

Correct Option - C

Solution - Northern railway zone headquartered in New Delhi.

Eastern Railway Headquarters in Kolkata and Western Railway HQ in Mumbai and Southern railway HQ in Chennai.

31. Match column I with II

List I-Oil refineries located List II-state of India

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Koyali | I. Kerala |
| B. Barauni | II. Assam |

- C. Digboi
D. Kochi
- III. Bihar
IV. Gujarat

- A. A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV
B. A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
C. A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I
D. A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I

Correct Option - D

Solution-

Koyali oil refinery is located in Gujarat
Barauni in Bihar
Digboi in Assam and
Kochi in Kerala.

32. Identify the characteristics of rural settlements in India.

- A. These settlement act as nodes of economic growth
B. People are less mobile in villages
C. Settlements are specialized in agriculture or other primary activities
D. Life is complex and fast and social relations are formal
E. Social relations among people are intimate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A, B, and C only
B. B, C, and D only
C. C, D, and E only
D. B, C, and E only

Correct Option - C

Solution - A rural settlement is a community that is situated outside of an urban region. It is usually distinguished by its low population density, smaller size, and reliance on primary industries such as agriculture. The size of these settlements varies greatly, ranging from little hamlets and villages to bigger towns situated in rural regions.

33. Read the following statements carefully concerning Indian Railways.

- A. Indian Railways is one of the longest in the world.
B. It is the largest government undertaking in the country.
C. Indian Railway is divided into 20 zones.
D. Indian Railway was introduced in 1853.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A, C, and D only
B. B, C, and D only

- C. A, B, and C only
- D. A, B, and D only

Correct Option - D

Solution - The Indian Railway is the fourth longest railway network in the world. Indian railway is also the largest undertaking in the country. Indian railway is divided into 18 zones, not the 20 zones. Indian railway was first started in 1853.

34. Read the following carefully with reference to Human Development in India:

- A. Kerala is at the top in human development index.
- B. States showing higher total literacy rates have huge gaps between malefemale literacy.
- C. Odisha is among the top five states in human development category.
- D. India has been among the medium HDI category.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A and B only
- B. A and C only
- C. A and D only
- D. B and C only

Correct Option - C

Solution - Kerala topped the Human Development Index (HDI). Kerala's high HDI is due to the emphasis on the overall development and progress of people. India lies in the medium position in HDI.

35. Identify which is not a feature of nucleated settlements.

- A. Communities are closely knit.
- B. People share common occupations.
- C. Settlements size is relatively large.
- D. Economic activities are very specialized.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. D and B only
- B. A and C only
- C. B and D only
- D. C and D only

Correct Option - D

Solution - Settlement size is relatively large and economic activities are very specialised and are not the feature of nucleated settlement. Nucleated settlement is characterised by closely built houses. Specific economic activities are done as per the area of settlement.

36. Arrange the following incidents in sequential order according to their developments.

- A. Air transport was nationalized.
- B. Air transport was provided by four major companies.
- C. Air transport in India was launched between Allahabad and Naini.
- D. Bharat Airways, Himalayan aviation Ltd. joined the services.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. D, A, C, B
- B. A, B, C, D
- C. C, B, D, A
- D. B, A, C, D

Correct Option - C

Solution - Air transport in India was launched between Allahabad and Naini in the year 1911. Then in 1947 Air transport was provided by four major companies. Bharat Airways, Himalayan Aviation Ltd. joined its services in 1953. In the same year, Air transport was nationalised.

37. Arrange the following approaches in a sequence according to their periodical development.

- 1. Spatial organization
- 2. Regional analysis
- 3. Humanistic approach
- 4. Areal differentiation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A, B, D, C
- B. B, C, A, D
- C. D, A, C, B
- D. B, D, A, C

Correct Option - D

Solution -

- Regional analysis - In the later colonial period, all the regions were taken into consideration for studying Earth.
- Areal differentiation - Every region was taken into consideration to understand the difference.
- Spatial organisation - More advanced tools were used for the study.
- Humanistic approach - lack of human participation in studying geography led to this new approach.

38. Arrange the following agglomerated cities according to their population in descending order.

- A. Delhi
- B. Greater Mumbai
- C. Chennai

D. Kolkata

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. D, B, A, C
- B. C, B, A, D
- C. B, A, D, C
- D. A, C, D, B

Correct Option - C

Solution-

- Greater Mumbai, also known as the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), is the largest and most populous city in India.
- Delhi, the capital of India, is the second most populous metropolitan city in the country.
- Calcutta, formerly known as Calcutta, is one of the major cities of India and the capital of the state of West Bengal. It is the third most populous metropolitan city in India.
- Chennai, the capital of the state of Tamil Nadu, is the fourth most populous metropolitan city in India.

39. Arrange the development of following approaches in geography in chronological order.

- A. Areal differentiation
- B. Post modernism
- C. Regional analysis
- D. Behaviouralschool

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. C, A, B, D
- B. A, B, C, D
- C. C, A, D, B
- D. A, D, C, B

Correct Option - C

Solution -

- Regional analysis - In the later colonial period, all the regions were taken into consideration for studying Earth.
- Areal differentiation - Every region was taken into consideration to understand the difference.
- Behavioural School - The lack of human participation in studying geography led to this new approach.
- Postmodernism - More attention was given to the study considering every local feature and difference.

40. Arrange the following regions from low to high population density.

- A. Oceania
- B. Africa

- C. North America
- D. Europe

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A, C, D, B
- B. A, C, B, D
- C. C, A, D, B
- D. C, A, B, D

Correct Option - A

Solution - Oceania, North America, Europe and Africa are the regions with low to high population density. Its density per square km is 5, 20, 34 and 45 respectively. Population density refers to a measure of the number of people living in a particular area, usually expressed as the number of individuals per unit area.

41. Read the following information and answer

Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as Rajasthan canal, is one the largest canal systems in India. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 KM in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of stage- I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a cultural command area of 5.53 lakh hactares. The command area of stage - II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh hectares.

The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity. Introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has been a limiting factor in a successful growing of crops in this area. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping. This has also caused waterlogging and soil salinity, and thus, in the long run, it hampers the sustainability of agriculture.

Identify the correct statements.

- A. Canal irrigation has brought a perceptible transformation in the agriculture.
- B. Canal leads to afforestation.
- C. It has also caused water logging and soil salinity.
- D. Spread of canal led to decrease in cultivated area.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. A, C, and D only
- B. A, B, and D only
- C. A, B, and C only
- D. B, C, and D only

Correct Option - C

Solution - Canal irrigation has brought about significant changes in agriculture, especially in areas with limited water resources. Canals often contribute to afforestation efforts by providing irrigation water to support the growth of trees and other vegetation along the canal banks. Flooding occurs when the water table rises to or near the soil surface, preventing proper drainage and hindering plant growth.

42. Read the following information and answer

Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area

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Which one of the following is the most important effect in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?

- A. Agricultural development
- B. Eco-development
- C. Sustainable development
- D. Water transport development

Correct Option - A

Solution - Agricultural development has the most important effect in Indira Gandhi Canal command area. The canal facilitated irrigation of large areas of arid land, turning previously unproductive areas into fertile agricultural land.

43. Read the following information and answer**Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area**

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as Rajasthan canal, is one the largest canal systems in India. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 KM in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of stage- I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a cultural command area of 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of stage - II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh hectares.

The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity. Introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has been a limiting factor in a successful growing of crops in this area. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping. This has also caused waterlogging and soil salinity, and thus, in the long run, it hampers the sustainability of agriculture.

Find the difference between the command area of stage-I and stage II, choose the correct answer from the following.

- A. 8.97
- B. 8.87
- C. 8.67
- D. 8.57

Correct Option - D

Solution - The command area of stage I is 5.53 Lack Hectares. The command area of stage II is 14.2 Lakh Hectares. The difference between the command area of stages I and II is 8.57.

44. Read the following information and answer**Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area**

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as Rajasthan canal, is one the largest canal systems in India. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 KM in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of stage- I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a cultural command area of 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of stage - II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh hectares.

The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity. Introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has been a limiting factor in a successful growing of crops in this area. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping. This has also caused waterlogging and soil salinity, and thus, in the long run, it hampers the sustainability of agriculture.

The canal runs parallel to which neighbouring country?

- A. Bhutan
- B. Bangladesh
- C. Nepal
- D. Pakistan

Correct Option - D

Solution - The canal runs parallel to the Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in the Thar desert. Although the canal itself lies entirely within India, it runs parallel to the India-Pakistan border in some stretches, especially in the northwestern region of Rajasthan.

45. Read the following information and answer

Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as Rajasthan canal, is one the largest canal systems in India. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 KM in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of stage- I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a cultural command area of 5.53 lakh hactares. The command area of stage - II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh hectares.

The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity. Introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has been a limiting factor in a successful growing of crops in this area. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping. This has also caused waterlogging and soil salinity, and thus, in the long run, it hampers the sustainability of agriculture.

Stage-I of Indira Gandhi Canal lies in which of the following command area?

- A. Nagaur
- B. Ganganagar
- C. Barmer
- D. Jodhpur

Correct Option - B

Solution - Stage 1 of the Indira Gandhi Canal lies in the Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern parts of Bikaner district. It has a command area of 5.53 lakh hectares.

46. Study the table and answer the questions that follow

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+)5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-)0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+)11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+)13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+)21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

During which period, the population percent growth rate was recorded highest in India?

- A. 1951-61
- B. 1961-71
- C. 1971-81
- D. 1981-91

Correct Option - B

Solution - In 1961-71 the population growth was recorded highest at 24.80%.

Population growth rate is a measure used to quantify the change in population size over a specific period of time, usually expressed as a percentage.

47. Study the table and answer the questions that follow

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+)5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-)0.31
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1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

Calculate the difference of population growth percent rate from 2001 to 2011.

- A. 3.00
- B. 3.10
- C. 3.90
- D. 3.50

Correct Option - C

Solution - The difference in population per cent rate between 2001 and 2011 is 3.90. Population growth percentage differential refers to the difference in population growth rates between two different periods or geographical areas.

48. Study the table and answer the questions that follow

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+)5.75

1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-)0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+)11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+)13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+)21.51
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1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

During which one of the following years, the growth rate of population was negative?

- A. 1911-21
- B. 1921-31
- C. 1931-41
- D. 1901-11

Correct Option - A

Solution - The population of India recorded negative in 1911-21. A negative population growth rate refers to a situation where the population of a particular area, region or country is decreasing over some time.

49. Study the table and answer the questions that follow

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+)5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-)0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+)11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+)13.31
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1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

During Which one of the following years, the population growth rate was less in comparison to the previous year?

- A. 1931-41
- B. 1941-51
- C. 1951-61
- D. 1961-71

Correct Option - B

Solution -

As per the data given,

Growth during 1941-51 = 13.31

Growth during 1931-41 = 14.22

Therefore, the population growth rate during 1941-51 was lower than the previous year, i.e. 1931-41.

50. Study the table and answer the questions that follow

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+)5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-)0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+)11.60
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1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

Compute the difference between the population of 1991 and 2001 and choose the correct answer from the given options.

- A. 35, 38, 90, 734
- B. 35, 38, 89, 734
- C. 36, 38, 89, 734
- D. 36, 38, 90, 734

Correct Option - D

Solution -

As per the data given,

Population during 1991; 846302688

Population during 2001; 1028610328

Therefore, the difference between the population in 1991 and 2001 is; $1028610328 - 846302688 = 363890734$.

THANK *You*

We extend our heartfelt appreciation and sincere gratitude to all the candidates who have utilized this ebook in their preparation for the CUET UG Geography examination. We trust that this resource has proved to be immensely beneficial for you. We have full confidence in your ability to succeed in the examination, and we hope that our ebook has facilitated your journey. Remember, the pursuit of knowledge is ongoing, and we encourage you to maintain your thirst for learning. Should you need any additional assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to us.

Warm Regards

Team Careers360

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