

# CUET (UG) Examination Paper - 2025

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

## Geography

**SOLVED**

*[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only]*

Time Allowed: 60 Mins.

Maximum Marks: 250

### General Instructions :

1. This Paper contains 50 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer.
3. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
4. If more than one option is chosen, then it will be considered as an incorrect answer.
5. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.

- (1) Basic Needs Approach
- (2) Income Approach
- (3) Capability Approach
- (4) Welfare Approach

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The welfare approach considers human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all developmental activities. Welfare refers to assistance programmes sponsored by the government for needy individuals and families. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government must allocate more funds to provide education and healthcare facilities for all

2. 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:

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

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the most famous canals in India, which makes a connection between Rajasthan and Punjab.

It is the longest canal in India, beginning in Punjab at the Harike Barrage. The older name of the canal was the Rajasthan Canal, which was renamed in the year 1984. The canal has profound value in the agricultural development of the states in its own way. It also helps supply water to desert cities, improving the lives of citizens living in arid areas. The negative impact of the Indira Gandhi canal is waterlogging, soil salinity, raising of groundwater level, seepage of canal water, and waterborne diseases.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ concept is an example of Madhyam Marg (Middle Path).

- (1) Environmental Determinism
- (2) Possibilism
- (3) Neodeterminism
- (4) Colonialism

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** It is also known as “stop and go determinism”, which is a geographical concept that proposes a middle ground between environmental determinism and possibilism. It says that while the environment presents opportunities and limitations for human activities, humans can make choices within those constraints.

4. Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Current fallow
- (2) Fallow other than current fallow
- (3) Barren and wastelands
- (4) Culturable wasteland

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** It is the land suitable for agriculture but not currently being used for farming, distinguishing it from currently fallow land or other fallow land. It has the potential to get back into production with appropriate measures.

5. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Plantation Crop)		List-II (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:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)  
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** (A) The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa, with a significant presence in regions like the Ivory Coast.

(B) The British introduced the tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka primarily to break China's monopoly in tea production.

(C) Rubber plantations were introduced to Malaysia during the British colonial era, playing a crucial role in the country's economic development.

(D) The British introduced sugarcane and banana plantations to the West Indies, which was a part of a larger system of plantation agriculture established by European colonisers, where single-crop farming was the norm.

6. Which one of the following crops is ideal for dryland farming?

- (1) Sugarcane (2) Moong  
 (3) Rice (4) Coffee

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Dryland farming is practised where annual rainfall is typically less than 750 mm or in areas with prolonged dry spells. These regions grow hardy and drought-resistant crops, among which moong is also grown.

7. 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:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to the 2021 UNDP rankings:  
 Egypt ranks 103 among 191 countries  
 India ranks 131 among 191 countries  
 Kenya ranks 152 among 191 countries  
 Pakistan ranks 161 among 191 countries

8. Hepatitis disease is commonly caused due to \_\_\_\_.

- (1) Air Pollution (2) Water Pollution  
 (3) Noise Pollution (4) Land Pollution

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Hepatitis A is a waterborne disease due to contaminated water, particularly in areas of poor sanitation. The virus gets transmitted through the faecal-oral route when an infected person ingests contaminated food or water.

9. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Commission/Authority)		List-II (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:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** (A) Atomic Energy Commission - 1948

(B) National Highway Authority of India-1956

(C) Oil and Natural Gas Commission-1956

(D) Gas Authority of India Limited-1984

10. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Highways)		List-II (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:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** (A) The Trans – Canadian Highway connects cities – Vancouver to St. John's City  
 (B) The Alaska Highway connects cities – Edmonton to Anchorage  
 (C) The Trans – Continental Stuart Highway connects cities – Darwin to Melbourne  
 (D) African Highway connects cities – Cairo to Cape Town

11. 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:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** (A) The Intensive Agricultural District Programme started in 1960–61.  
 (B) The Green Revolution started in mid 1960s.  
 (C) The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture was launched in 2014–15.  
 (D) Agro-Climatic Planning was initiated in 1988.

12. 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:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

**Explanation:** (A) Momentum picked up by manufacturing industries – Increased manufacturing activity, driven by both domestic and foreign investment, has also boosted trade.  
 (B) Liberal policies of the Government – It reduced import tariffs, deregulated markets and lowered taxes.  
 (D) Diversification of markets – Globalisation has facilitated increased interconnectedness and trade between nations. The rise of the internet and e-commerce has further expanded trade opportunities.

13. Jute textile industry is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Animal based Industry  
 (2) Chemical based Industry  
 (3) Agro based Industries  
 (4) Mineral Based Industries

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Jute industry is an Agro-based industry as the raw materials used are agricultural products. Jute, a plant fibre, is cultivated through agriculture, and the fibres are processed to create jute products.

14. The Union and Pacific Railway line runs from \_\_\_\_.

- (1) St. Petersburg to Vladivostak  
 (2) Perth to Sydney  
 (3) San Francisco to New York  
 (4) Paris to Istanbul

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Union Pacific Railroad, also known as the Union and Pacific Railway, connects the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, linking primarily New York City to San Francisco.

15. Which of the following is a secondary activity?

- (1) Subsistence farming  
 (2) Gathering of fruits and nuts  
 (3) Providing banking facilities  
 (4) Processing of sugarcane to make sugar

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** It is a secondary activity as the raw material, sugarcane, is transformed into finished goods, sugar, through manufacturing processes. The secondary sector (sugar mills) uses the raw materials (sugarcane) provided by the primary sector to produce finished goods (sugar).

16. The first public railway line was opened in 1825 between Stockton and Darlington in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) France                      (2) Germany  
 (3) England                  (4) Portugal

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The first public railway in the world was opened in England in 1825 between Stockton and Darlington. It was the first to use steam locomotives to transport both passengers and goods.

17. Which one of the following is a collective farming practice of temperate region?

- (1) Milpa  
 (2) Ladang  
 (3) Kolkhoz  
 (4) Slash and burn agriculture

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** Kolkhoz is an example of collective farming in the former Soviet Union. It refers to a cooperative agricultural activity where farmers share the resources, labour and profits.

**18.** Arrange the following Indian roads in ascending order according to their length.

- (A) Golden Quadrilateral
- (B) Rural Roads
- (C) The East-West Corridor
- (D) The North-South Corridor

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

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

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** (C) East-West Corridor length – 3,300 km

(D) North-South Corridor length – 4,000 km

(A) Golden Quadrilateral length – 5,846 km

(B) Rural Roads length – 4.5 million km.

**19.** On 1st January 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Finance Commission
- (2) NITI Aayog
- (3) National Development Council
- (4) National Committee on Development of India

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) replaced the Planning Commission to serve as a bridge between the central and state governments. It also acts as a knowledge and innovation hub, promoting research and development, a national agenda for the country's development.

**20.** 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:

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

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** (A) **Sending girls to school** – Social Equity: Sustainable development promotes access to education for all.

(B) **Expanding Opportunities** – It recognises the importance of addressing current human needs and economic opportunities.

(C) **Building people's capabilities in areas of health and education** – It aims at meeting present needs for food, healthcare and education for all.

**21.** 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:

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

**Ans. Option (1) is correct.**

**Explanation:** (A) **The Mississippi Waterways** – United States of America

(B) **The St Lawrence River** – North America, Canada.

(C) **The Rhine Waterway** – Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France and the Netherlands.

(D) **The Danube Waterway** – Central and Southeastern Europe.

**22.** If a person uses a boat to travel from Prayagraj (Allahabad) to Patna on Ganga river, he will use \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) National Waterways 2
- (2) National Waterways 1
- (3) National Waterways 3
- (4) National Waterways 5

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The National Waterway 1 (NW-1) or Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River system is in India and runs from Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal via Patna and Bhagalpur in Bihar across the Ganges River. It is 1620 km, making it the longest waterway in India.

**23.** Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the \_\_\_\_\_ also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas.

- (1) The Border Road Organisation (BRO)
- (2) The National Highways Authority of India
- (3) Central Public Works Department
- (4) Public Works Department of the state

**Ans. Option (1) is correct.**

**Explanation:** BRO develops and maintains road networks in India's border and friendly neighbouring countries. BRO is also tasked with maintaining this infrastructure, including operations such as snow clearance.

**24.** Which one of the following is an urban renewal initiative?

- (1) Namami Gange
- (2) Swachh Bharat Mission
- (3) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management
- (4) Make in India

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India, 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management and to create Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages.



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, is the nodal ministry for the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

25. Which one of the following is **NOT** correct about 'Atal Tunnel'?
- (1) It is the world's longest highway tunnel.
  - (2) It was built by National Highway Authority of India.
  - (3) This tunnel connects Manali to Lahul-Spiti valley throughout the year.
  - (4) The total length of Atal Tunnel is around 9.02 km.

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Atal Tunnel has been built by the Border Road Organisation at an altitude of 3000 metres.

26. Why is dairy farming practiced near the urban and industrial centres?
- (1) Milch cattles can easily be reared
  - (2) Proximity to markets
  - (3) Availability of pasture land
  - (4) Availability of cheap labour

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** Dairy products produced in dairy farming are easily sold in the urban market. Dairy products are perishable commodities; therefore, they must be sold at the earliest. Urban centres are large markets for dairy products.

27. 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:

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

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Indo-European languages like Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi are spoken by the majority population across northern, central, and eastern India. Dravidian languages such as Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada are mainly spoken in the southern states. Sino-Tibetan languages are confined to the northeastern states like Manipur and Nagaland. Austric (Austroasiatic) languages like Santhali and Mundari are spoken by small tribal groups in central and eastern India. Therefore, the correct descending order based on speaker population is: (C), (B), (D), (A).

28. Neeru-Meeru Programme was launched by which one of the following states?
- (1) Kerala
  - (2) Karnataka
  - (3) Andhra Pradesh
  - (4) Maharashtra

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Neeru-Meeru programme is a water conservation and watershed management initiative in Andhra Pradesh, India, launched in May 2000. The programme "Water and You" aims at community participation in water conservation efforts to address drought and water scarcity.

29. Which of the following is an important waterway in Russia?
- (1) River Rhine
  - (2) River Volga
  - (3) River Danube
  - (4) River Ruhr

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

**Explanation:** River Volga is regarded as the national river of Russia. It serves as a vital waterway for many of the country's largest cities, such as Moscow, Kazan and Volgograd.

30. Match List-I with List-II.

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

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

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** (A) **Post-Modernism in Geography** – Period 1990s – shattered established ideas about art and design.

(B) **Areal Differentiation** – Period 1930s through the interwar period – refers to the uniqueness of each area of the Earth.

(C) **Spatial Organisation** – Period Late 1950s to late 1960s – examines the distribution of cities, land use.

(D) **Radical Approach** – Period 1970s – emphasises social justice, and advocates for social change.

31. Which one of the following town is a medieval town?
- (1) Varanasi
  - (2) Lucknow
  - (3) Kolkata
  - (4) Madurai

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

**Explanation:** Madurai is one of the most significant towns from the medieval period in India (that lasted from the 8<sup>th</sup> Century to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century), situated on the Vaigai river in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

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

List-I (Pollution Type)		List-II (Source)	
A.	Noise Pollution	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:

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

**Ans. Option (4) is correct.**

**Explanation:** (A) **Noise Pollution** – Advertising media – includes sounds from loudspeakers, electronic billboards and promotional vehicles.  
 (B) **Land Pollution** – Pesticides and fertilisers – leads to the accumulation of harmful substances in the soil, impacting the soil health.  
 (C) **Air Pollution** – Combustion of coal – releases harmful substances like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and heavy metals that cause environmental damage.  
 (D) **Water Pollution** – Sewage disposal – untreated or improperly treated sewage contains pathogens and other pollutants that contaminate water sources.

**33. In which of the following states has the development of irrigation resulted in a moderate to high concentration of population?**

- (1) Himachal Pradesh (2) Sikkim  
 (3) Manipur (4) Rajasthan

**Ans. Option (4) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Irrigation projects like the Indira Gandhi Canal transformed arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan into fertile agricultural land, which led to the conversion of barren lands into cultivable lands, supporting population growth from moderate to high concentration.

**34. 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:

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

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The difference between birth rate and death rate, known as the rate of natural increase, determines whether a population is growing (if birth rate is higher than death rate), declining (if death rate is higher than birth rate), or stable (if both birth and death rates are equal).

**35. Panna, para, palli, nagla and dhani are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (1) Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated settlements  
 (2) Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements  
 (3) Hamleted settlements  
 (4) Dispersed or isolated settlements.

**Ans. Option (3) is correct.**

**Explanation:** These are scattered, smaller clusters of dwellings (hamlets) within a larger rural settlement, bearing local names. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.

**36. Which of the following factors is mainly responsible for the high density of population in the Kobe-Osaka region of Japan?**

- (1) Industrialisation  
 (2) Availability of Minerals  
 (3) Availability of Fertile Land  
 (4) Favourable Climate

**Ans. Option (1) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The Kobe-Osaka region, part of the Keihanshin Industrial Belt in Japan, has one of the highest population densities in the country. Major industries like shipbuilding, steel production, electrical machinery and chemical manufacturing are concentrated here, creating job opportunities and attracting a huge number of people.

**37. 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:

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

**Ans. Option (4) is correct.**

**Explanation:** (C) Moscow is at an altitude of 55.76° N  
 (B) Tokyo is at an altitude of 35.68° N  
 (A) Mumbai is at an altitude of 19.07° N  
 (D) Johannesburg is at an altitude of 26.20° S

**38. 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 :**

- (1) Outsourcing  
 (2) Information Technology  
 (3) Overseas production  
 (4) Multinational Company

**Ans. Option (1) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Outsourcing involves a company contracting with an external organisation to perform specific tasks. The purpose is cost reduction, access to expertise, and reducing infrastructure costs.

**39. Why does the quality of roads vary greatly between developed and developing countries ?**

- (1) Developing countries are depending on other modes of transport.
- (2) More area is utilised for farming.
- (3) Road construction and maintenance require heavy expenditure.
- (4) Terrain of developing countries is not suitable for road construction.

**Ans. Option (3) is correct.**

**Explanation:** In developed countries, good-quality roads are universal and provide long-distance links.

- 40.** When does a country has a positive balance of trade?
- (1) If the value of imports traded is more than the value of a country's exports.
  - (2) If the value of exports is more than the value of imports.
  - (3) If the value of exports is equal to the value of imports.
  - (4) If the country only imports goods.

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Exports > Imports. When the value of goods and services sold to other countries is greater than the value of goods and services purchased from other countries, the trade surplus occurs, which is also known as a positive balance of trade.

### Comprehension

**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?

- (1) Political Party
- (2) International Organisation
- (3) Social Security Scheme
- (4) Security Intelligence Agency

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The United Nations Development Programme is a United Nations agency that works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality.

- 42.** The given passage explicitly talks about:

- (1) Human Growth
- (2) Population Growth
- (3) Population Composition
- (4) Gender Sensitisation

**Ans. Option (4) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The given passage talks about the need to raise awareness about gender equality and challenge stereotypical attitudes and behaviours towards all genders.

- 43.** "If development is not engendered, it is endangered." The given line mentions the need for the following:

- (1) Exclusion
- (2) Inclusion
- (3) Gender Discrimination
- (4) Environmental Protection

**Ans. Option (2) is correct.**

**Explanation:** It means ensuring all segments of society have equal access to opportunities, resources and benefits of economic, social and political progress.

- 44.** In the following identify the correct statement.

- (1) The division of society into male, female and transgender is based on economic differentiation.
- (2) Generally women are paid higher wages for similar type of work.
- (3) 'Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao' scheme works against gender discrimination.
- (4) The exclusion of over half of the population is good for any developing and civilised society.

**Ans. Option (3) is correct.**

**Explanation:** This scheme aims to improve the ratio of girls in India by saving and educating them. This initiative addresses the declining child sex ratio and promotes gender equality through various measures.

- 45.** Which of the following represents a civilised society?

- (1) Male dominated political representation
- (2) Unequal wages for similar types of work
- (3) Entitlement of women to live a dignified life
- (4) Social exclusions

**Ans. Option (3) is correct.**

**Explanation:** It refers to the concept of women having rights and privileges equal to men. It includes the right to live free from violence and discrimination, having access to education and healthcare, owning property, and earning equal wages among others.



### Comprehension

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?

- (1) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.
- (2) To reduce regional imbalances in Himachal Pradesh.
- (3) Development of infrastructure in the backward area.
- (4) Inclusion of Gaddis in the list of scheduled tribes.

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* In 1970, the process of development of the tribal areas of the Bharmaur region had already started when the Gaddis were included in the list of scheduled tribes.

47. Identify the factor which has NOT influenced the society and economy of the Bharmaur tribal region.

- (1) Large fertile plains
- (2) Harsh climatic conditions
- (3) Low resource base
- (4) Fragile environment

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Large fertile lands are found in the flat plains where silts get deposited. So, such fertile flat plains are not found in the Himalayan regions.

48. In the following identify the correct statement.

- (1) Bharmaur tribal area comprises Holi and Chamba tehsils of Himachal Pradesh.
- (2) Gaddi tribes are scheduled tribes.
- (3) Tribal sub plan benefited all areas of Bharmaur region equally.
- (4) Transhumance is practiced for tourism purpose.

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* In 1970, when the process of development started, Gaddis were included in the scheduled tribes.

49. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (1) Bharmaur is a backward region of Himachal Pradesh.
- (2) The economy of Bharmaur is largely based on primary activities.
- (3) Kugti area villages were the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.
- (4) The remote villages do not have sufficient infrastructure.

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Being remote, the Kugti area villages still do not have sufficient infrastructure.

50. Which of the following is NOT the most significant contribution of the tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region?

- (1) Establishment of wind and solar energy plants
- (2) Development of schools
- (3) Development of Healthcare facilities
- (4) Development of Potable water facilities

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Himalayan region is not suitable for wind or solar energy plants.

