

Previous Years Paper

12th June 2023 (Shift 2)

Q1. Match List I with List II

| | List - I Sea Route | | List - II Connect |
|----|-----------------------|------|---|
| A. | Northern Atlantic | I. | Western Europe with South America |
| B. | Southern Atlantic | II. | West coast of North America with Asia |
| C. | North Pacific | III. | Western Europe with Australia |
| D. | South Pacific | IV. | North-Eastern USA with North Western Europe |

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

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

Q2. The 'Silicon Forest' is an example of high-tech industry or technology lies in which of the following country?

- (a) USA
- (b) Canada
- (c) Germany
- (d) Australia

Q3. Neeru-Meeru programme is related to which of the following state?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Telangana

Q4. Dry Farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than ____.

- (a) 25 cm
- (b) 50 cm
- (c) 75 cm
- (d) 100 cm

Q5. Match List I with List II

| | List - I Specialised function | | List - II Towns |
|----|----------------------------------|------|--------------------|
| A. | Commercial town | I. | Ankaleshwar |
| B. | Industrial town | II. | Coimbatore |
| C. | Educational town | III. | Saharanpur |
| D. | Mining town | IV. | Roorki |

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

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

Q6. Which of the following Geographers has emphasized on 'synthesis study of relationship between human

societies and earth's surface' while defining Human Geography?

- (a) E. C. Semple
- (b) Blache
- (c) Ratzel
- (d) Griffith Taylor

Q7. Human population reached the milestone of billion in.

- (a) 1800
- (b) 1810
- (c) 1820
- (d) 1830

Q8. Which of the following the world's Longest Highway tunnel?

- (a) Aman Setu
- (b) Srinagar Tunnel
- (c) Konkan Tunnel
- (d) Atal Tunnel

Q9. Arrange the following major ports on the Eastern Coast of India, from North to South direction:

- A. Chennai
- B. Paradwip
- C. Haldia
- D. Vishakhapatnam

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

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

Q10. Which of the following is not an Air Pollutant?

- (a) Sulphur oxide
- (b) Carbon monoxide
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) Ammonia

Q11. A clean and sustainable environment is the objective of which of the following Programme?

- (a) Ganga Action Plan
- (b) Clean India, Green India mission
- (c) Swachh Bharat Mission
- (d) Smart Cities Mission

Q12. Which of the following country has the highest density of Railway?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Canada
- (c) Belgium
- (d) India

Q13. The type of agriculture largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia is.

- (a) Extensive commercial grain cultivation
- (b) Mixed farming
- (c) Mediterranean agriculture
- (d) Intensive subsistence agriculture

Q14. Identify the correct statements about objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

- A. Making India free from corruption

- B. Making Provision for supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all household
C. Providing potable drinking water to every household
D. Promoting the use of non-convection energy resources

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q15. Which one of the following is a mining town?

- (a) Jharia
(b) Ambala
(c) Delhi
(d) Patna

Q16. In broad gauge is the width of Indian Railways.

- (a) 1.675 metre
(b) 0.762 metre
(c) 0.610 metre
(d) 1.676 metre

Q17. Match List I with List II

| | List – I Types of Minerals | | List – II Example |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| A. | Ferrous Mineral | I. | Bauxite |
| B. | Non-Ferrous | II. | Coal |
| C. | Fuel Mineral | III. | Manganese |
| D. | Non-Metallic | IV. | Graphite |

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

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

Q18. Which one of the following is not a pillar of human development?

- (a) Equity
(b) Sustainability
(c) Productivity
(d) Capitalism

Q19. Match List I with List II

| | List – I Steel plants | | List – II Facts |
|----|----------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| A. | Rourkela | I. | Andhra Pradesh |
| B. | Bhilai | II. | Established with Russian corporation |
| C. | Durgapur | III. | Set up in 1959 |
| D. | Vizag | IV. | Set up in collaborate with UK |

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

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

Q20. Canberra was planned as the capital of Australia by.

- (a) Lewis Mumford
(b) Walter Christaller
(c) Walter Burley Griffin
(d) Patric Geddes

Q21. Identify the important features related to History of Indian Airlines.

- A. Air transport in India was launched between Allahabad and Naini
B. Air transport was nationalised in 1953
C. Air transport in India made a beginning in 1915
D. Air transport was provided by four major companies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q22. Make a correct sequence of age-sex Pyramids in ascending order in relation to the development: -

- A. Declining Populations
B. Ageing Populations
C. Expanding Populations
D. Constant Populations

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q23. Wheat is primarily a crop of which of the following zone?

- (a) Temperate zone
(b) Tropical zone
(c) Equatorial zone
(d) Mediterranean zone

Q24. Which one of the following country is NOT related with stage III of Demographic Transition theory?

- (a) Canada
(b) Peru
(c) Japan
(d) U.S.A.

Q25. Radical school of thought is related to which one of the following social theory?

- (a) Welfare Theory
(b) Market Theory
(c) Marxian Theory
(d) Socio-Economic Theory

Q26. Psephology is a sister discipline of which sub-field of Geography?

- (a) Military Geography
(b) Electoral Geography
(c) Gender Geography
(d) Behavioral Geography

Q27. Identify the Personal Mode of Communication.

- A. Telephone
B. E-mail
C. Radio
D. Internet

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q28. "Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to Indian freedom struggle" was said by.

- (a) Pt. Madam Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q29. Arrange Iron ore mines of India from East to West direction.

- A. Mayurbhanj
- B. Bailadila
- C. Ballari
- D. Ratnagiri

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q30. According to density of population arrange the given continents in descending order.

- A. Europe
- B. Africa
- C. Asia
- D. North America

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q31. Which of the following characteristics of foot loose industry are correct?

- A. They are not dependent on any specific raw material
- B. They produce in small quantity
- C. They employ a small labour force
- D. They are generally very polluting industries

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q32. Match List I with List II

| | Examples LIST - I | | Activities LIST - II |
|----|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|
| A. | Mixed farming | I. | Tertiary activities |
| B. | Iron and steel industry | II. | Primary activities |
| C. | Policy formulators | III. | Quinary activities |
| D. | Transport and Communication | IV. | Secondary activities |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q33. CBR (Crude Birth Rate) is calculated as.

$$(a) CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1000$$

$$(b) CBR = \frac{P}{Bi} \times 10,000$$

$$(c) CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1,00,000$$

$$(d) CBR = \frac{P}{Bi} \times 10,000$$

Q34. Arrange the following cities present on Trans-Canadian Railways Route from East to West direction:

- A. Sydney
- B. Ottawa
- C. Montreal
- D. Quebec
- E. Halifax

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q35. Which of the following is not the Cause of Population?

- (a) Population explosion
- (b) Heavy Urbanisation
- (c) Climate Change
- (d) Industrialisation

Q36. Griffith Taylor was related to which school of thought?

- (a) Possibilism
- (b) Determinism
- (c) Neo-Determinism
- (d) Behaviourism

Q37. New Zealand's Railways serves mainly which of the following areas.

- (a) Industrial areas
- (b) Farming areas
- (c) Urban areas
- (d) Mining areas

Q38. Cheapest means of transport to carry heavy and bulky material is.

- (a) Roadways
- (b) Railways
- (c) Waterways
- (d) Airways

Q39. Which one of the following is a tourist town.

- (a) Saharanpur
- (b) Satna
- (c) Anklashwar
- (d) Jaisalmer

Q40. Which of the following statement about Golden Quadrilateral are correct?

- A. It connects India's four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata
- B. The length is 6500 km
- C. It is a 4/6 lane corridor
- D. It is a high density traffic corridor

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Direction (Q41. to Q45) Read the given passage carefully and answer following five questions.

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab building rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies. Are some technopolies developing in India?

Manufacturing contributes significantly to the world economy. Iron and steel, textiles, automobile, petrochemical and electronics are some of the world's most important manufacturing industries.

- Q41.** Research and Development (R and D) based activity is involved in.
(a) Primary activities
(b) secondary activities
(c) Tertiary activities
(d) Quaternary activities
- Q42.** High technology regionally concentrated and highly specialised industries are called as.
(a) Business park
(b) Silicon valley
(c) Technopolis
(d) Electronic industries
- Q43.** The Silicon Valley is situated near.
(a) San Francisco
(b) Seattle
(c) Bengaluru
(d) Brazil
- Q44.** Which one of the following is not an example of high-tech industries?
(a) Information and Technology sector
(b) Refining
(c) Iron and steel industry
(d) Pharmaceutical
- Q45.** The highly skilled professionals are called the workers of.
(a) Blue collar
(b) White collar
(c) Red collar
(d) Black collar

Direction (Q46. to Q50.) Read the given passage carefully and answer following five questions:

India has 640,867 Villages according to the Census 2011 out of which 597,608 (93.2 per cent) are inhabited villages? However, the distribution of rural population is not uniform throughout the country. You might have noted that the states, like Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population. The states of Goa and Maharashtra have only little over half of their total population residing in villages. The Union Territories, on the other hand, have smaller proportion of rural population, except Dadra and Nagar Haveli (53.38 per cent). The size of villages also varies considerably. It is less than 200 persons in the hill states of north-eastern India, Western Rajasthan and Rann of Kutch and as high as 17 thousand persons in the states of Kerala and in parts of Maharashtra. A thorough examination of the pattern of distribution of rural population of India reveals that both at intra-State and inter-State levels, the relative degree of urbanization and extent of rural-urban migration regulate the concentration of rural population.

You have noted that contrary to rural population, the proportion of urban population (31.16 per cent) in India is quite low but it is showing a much faster rate of growth over the decades. The growth rate of urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions. The distribution of urban population too, as in the case of total population, has a wide variation throughout the country (Appendix-iv).

- Q46.** Which one of these states have high percentage of rural Population according to Census 2011?
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Goa
(c) Bihar
(d) Kerala
- Q47.** Which one of the following is not a reason to accelerate the urbanization?
(a) Improvement in health conditions
(b) Better employment opportunities
(c) Good education infrastructure
(d) Clean air
- Q48.** Which union territory among these have highest percent of rural population according to census 2011?
(a) Daman and Diu
(b) Delhi
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Q49.** Which part of India has bigger size of villages according to population?
(a) Western Rajasthan
(b) Rann of Kutch
(c) Kerala
(d) Hill states of North East India
- Q50.** According to census 2011, the percentage of Rural Population of India is:
(a) 53.38%
(b) 31.6%
(c) 68.84%
(d) 37.6%

SOLUTIONS:

S1. Ans. (c)

Sol. The correct answer is:

| List I | List II |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Northern Atlantic | IV. North-Eastern USA with North Western Europe |
| B. Southern Atlantic | I. Western Europe with South America |
| B. North Pacific | II. West Coast of North America with Asia |
| C. South Pacific | III. Western Europe with Australia |

Here is a brief explanation of each sea route:

- Northern Atlantic: This sea route connects North America with Europe. It is one of the busiest sea routes in the world, as it is the shortest route between the two continents.
- Southern Atlantic: This sea route connects Europe with South America. It is less busy than the Northern Atlantic route, but it is still an important trade route.
- North Pacific: This sea route connects North America with Asia. It is also a very busy sea route, as it is the shortest route between the two continents.
- South Pacific: This sea route connects Australia and New Zealand with the rest of the world. It is a less busy sea route than the other three, but it is still an important trade route.

S2. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Silicon Forest is a high-tech industry cluster located in the Portland metropolitan area in the U.S. state of Oregon. So, the answer is USA.

The Silicon Forest is home to many major technology companies, including Intel, Nike, and Tektronix. It is also a hub for startups and venture capital firms.

The Silicon Forest is named after its similarity to Silicon Valley, the high-tech industry cluster in California. However, the Silicon Forest has its own unique culture and identity. It is known for its focus on sustainability, work-life balance, and diversity.

S3. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Neeru-Meeru programme is related to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The Neeru-Meeru programme is a water conservation and poverty alleviation initiative undertaken by the government of Andhra Pradesh. The programme focuses on overcoming man-made drought and water shortage in the state by the convergence of efforts of various departments at the state, district, and sub-district levels for water conservation.

S4. Ans. (c)

Sol. Dry farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. So the answer is 75 cm.

Dry farming is a type of agriculture that is practiced in areas with low rainfall. It involves using a variety of techniques to conserve moisture in the soil and to grow crops that are drought-tolerant.

Dry farming is a sustainable and environmentally friendly way to farm in arid and semi-arid regions. It

can help to reduce soil erosion and water pollution, and it can help to improve food security in areas that are vulnerable to drought.

S5. Ans. (d)

Sol. The correct answer is:

| List I | List II |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. Commercial town | III. Saharanpur |
| B. Industrial town | II. Coimbatore |
| C. Educational town | IV. Roorkee |
| D. mining town | I. Ankaleswar |

Here is a brief explanation of each town and its specialized function:

- Saharanpur: Saharanpur is a commercial town in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is known for its production of wood products, furniture, and handicrafts.
- Coimbatore: Coimbatore is an industrial town in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It is known for its textile industry, engineering industry, and automotive industry.
- Roorkee: Roorkee is an educational town in the state of Uttarakhand, India. It is home to the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, one of the most prestigious engineering institutes in India.
- Ankaleswar: Ankaleswar is a mining town in the state of Gujarat, India. It is known for its production of lignite coal and petrochemicals.

S6. Ans. (c)

Sol. Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, was one of the pioneers in the field of human geography. He emphasized the idea of a "synthesis study of the relationship between human societies and the earth's surface." Ratzel is well-known for his work on anthropogeography, where he studied the influences of the physical environment on human activities and how human activities, in turn, affect the environment.

S7. Ans. (d)

Sol. The global human population is estimated to have reached the 1 billion mark around the year 1830. This was a significant milestone, highlighting the rapid growth and expansion of human societies.

S8. Ans. (d)

Sol. The Atal Tunnel is the world's longest highway tunnel.

It is located in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh and is 9.02 kilometers long. The tunnel connects the Manali and Lahaul-Spiti valleys and was inaugurated in 2020.

S9. Ans. (b)

Sol. The correct order of the major ports on the Eastern Coast of India, from North to South direction is:

- Haldia
- Paradwip
- Visakhapatnam
- Chennai

Haldia is the northernmost major port on the Eastern Coast of India. It is located in the state of West Bengal. Paradwip is located in the state of Odisha. Visakhapatnam is located in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Chennai is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. Oxides of sulphur (SO_2 , SO_3), Oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, hydro-carbon, ammonia, lead, aldehydes asbestos and beryllium All are air pollutants.

S11. Ans. (d)

Sol. The Smart Cities Mission is the objective of a clean and sustainable environment.

The Smart Cities Mission is a flagship programme of the Government of India that aims to develop 100 smart cities across the country. The mission focuses on sustainable and inclusive urban development, and it includes a number of initiatives to improve the environment in cities.

S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. Belgium has the highest density of 1 km of railway for every 6.5 sq kms area.

S13. Ans. (d)

Sol. The type of agriculture largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia is intensive subsistence agriculture.

Intensive subsistence agriculture is a type of agriculture that is practiced on small plots of land. It is characterized by high inputs of labor and capital, and it produces a high yield per unit area. Intensive subsistence agriculture is common in densely populated areas where land is scarce.

S14. Ans. (d)

Sol. The correct statements about the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) are:

- B. Making Provision for supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all household
- C. Providing potable drinking water to every household
- D. Promoting the use of non-convection energy resource

S15. Ans. (a)

Sol. Jharia is a mining town in the state of Jharkhand, India. It is known for its coal reserves and coal mining activities. Jharia is also home to a number of other industries, including steel and cement production.

S16. Ans. (d)

Sol. The width of the broad gauge in Indian Railways is 1.676 meters. So the answer is 4. 1.676 metre. Broad gauge is the most common gauge used in India, and it accounts for over 90% of the Indian railway network. Broad gauge is also used in a number of other countries, including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Argentina.

S17. Ans. (b)

Sol. The correct answer is:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| List 1 | List 11 |
| A. Ferrous Mineral | III. Manganese |
| B. Non-Ferrous | I. Bauxite |
| C. Fuel Mineral | II. Coal |
| D. Non-Metallic | IV. Graphite |

Here is a brief description of each type of mineral and its example:

- Ferrous minerals: Ferrous minerals are minerals

that contain iron. They are used to make steel and other iron-containing products. Examples of ferrous minerals include hematite, magnetite, and limonite.

- Non-ferrous minerals: Non-ferrous minerals are minerals that do not contain iron. They are used to make a variety of products, including aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc. Examples of non-ferrous minerals include bauxite, chalcopryrite, galena, and sphalerite.
- Fuel minerals: Fuel minerals are minerals that can be burned to produce energy. Examples of fuel minerals include coal, oil, and natural gas.
- Non-metallic minerals: Non-metallic minerals are minerals that are not used for fuel or metal. They are used to make a variety of products, including cement, glass, and plastics. Examples of non-metallic minerals include limestone, quartz, and feldspar.

S18. Ans. (d)

Sol. Capitalism is not a pillar of human development.

Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices and improving the quality of their lives. It is about creating an environment in which people can live long and healthy lives, have access to education and knowledge, and enjoy a decent standard of living. It is also about giving people the freedom to make choices and to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

S19. Ans. (c)

Sol.

| List I | List II |
|-------------|--|
| A. Rourkela | III. Setup in 1959 |
| B. Bhilai | II. Established with Russian corporation |
| C. Durgapur | IV. Set up in collaborate with British |
| D. Vizag | I. Andhra Pradesh |

Here is a brief description of each steel plant:

- Rourkela: The Rourkela Steel Plant was established in 1959 with the help of the Soviet Union. It is located in Rourkela, Odisha.
- Bhilai: The Bhilai Steel Plant was established in 1955 with the help of the Soviet Union. It is located in Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.
- Durgapur: The Durgapur Steel Plant was established in 1959 with the help of the British. It is located in Durgapur, West Bengal.
- Vizag: The Vizag Steel Plant was established in 1972. It is located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

S20. Ans. (c)

Sol. Walter Burley Griffin planned Canberra as the capital of Australia.

Griffin was an American architect who won a competition to design the new capital city in 1912. His plan for Canberra was based on the principles of garden city planning and was inspired by the natural beauty of the site.

S21. Ans. (c)

Sol. The three important features related to the History of

Indian Airlines are:

- A. Air transport in India was launched between Allahabad and Naini in 1911.
 - B. Air transport was nationalised in 1953.
 - D. Air transport in India was provided by four major companies before nationalisation.
- The other option is not correct:
- D. Air transport in India did not make a beginning in 1915. The first commercial flight in India took place on 18 February 1911.

S22. Ans. (d)

Sol. The correct sequence of age-sex pyramids in ascending order in relation to development is:

- C. Expanding populations
 - D. Constant populations
 - A. Ageing populations
 - B. Declining populations
- Expanding populations have a broad base and a narrow top, indicating that there are more young people than old people. This is typical of developing countries where fertility rates are high and life expectancy is low.
 - Constant populations have a more balanced pyramid, with a relatively equal number of people in each age group. This is typical of developed countries where fertility rates and life expectancy are both high.
 - Ageing populations have a narrow base and a broad top, indicating that there are more old people than young people. This is typical of developed countries where fertility rates are low and life expectancy is high.
 - Declining populations have a very narrow base and a broad top, indicating that there are many more old people than young people. This is typical of countries with very low fertility rates and high life expectancy.

S23. Ans. (a)

Sol. Wheat is primarily a crop of the temperate zone. Wheat is a cool-season crop that requires a moderate climate with temperatures ranging from 15 to 25 degrees Celsius. It also requires a period of cold weather, known as vernalization, in order to flower and produce seed.

S24. Ans. (b)

Sol. Peru is generally considered to be in Stage II of the Demographic Transition Model, which features high birth rates and declining death rates. In contrast, Stage III is characterized by declining birth rates and low death rates. Therefore, Peru is not related to Stage

III of the Demographic Transition Model.

S25. Ans. (c)

Sol. The radical school of thought is related to Marxian theory.

Marxian theory is a social theory that focuses on the conflict between the working class and the capitalist class. Marxists argue that capitalism is a system that is inherently exploitative, and that it will eventually be replaced by socialism.

S26. Ans. (b)

Sol. Psephology is a sister discipline of Electoral Geography.

Electoral Geography is the study of the spatial distribution of electoral support and voting behavior. It is a sub-field of Geography that examines how factors such as geographic location, population density, and demographics influence voting patterns.

S27. Ans. (c)

Sol. Personal mode of communication is a type of communication that is used to communicate with a specific person or group of people. It is typically private and confidential.

The following are personal modes of communication:

- A. Telephone
- B. Email
- C. Internet

Radio is not a personal mode of communication because it is broadcast to a large audience.

S28. Ans. (b)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi said that "Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to Indian freedom struggle."

Mahatma Gandhi was one of the most important leaders of the Indian independence movement. He was a strong advocate for non-violence and civil disobedience. Gandhi also believed in the importance of unity and diversity in India.

S29. Ans. (c)

Sol. The correct order of iron ore mines of India from East to West direction is:

- A. Mayurbhanj (Odisha)
- B. Bailadila (Chhattisgarh)
- C. Ballari (Karnataka)
- D. Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

S30. Ans. (a)

Sol. According to density of population, the given continents in descending order are:
Asia > Africa > Europe > North America

| # | Continent | Population (2023) | Area (Km ²) | Density (P/Km ²) | World Population Share |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Asia | 4,753,079,726 | 31,033,131 | 153 | 59.08% |
| 2 | Africa | 1,460,481,772 | 29,648,481 | 49 | 18.15% |
| 3 | Europe | 740,433,713 | 22,134,710 | 33 | 9.20% |
| 4 | North America | 604,182,517 | 21,330,000 | 28 | 7.51% |
| 5 | South America | 439,719,009 | 17,461,112 | 25 | 5.47% |
| 6 | Australia/Oceania | 46,004,866 | 8,486,460 | 5 | 0.57% |
| 7 | Antarctica | 0 | 13,720,000 | 0 | 0.00% |

S31. Ans. (d)

Sol. The following are the correct characteristics of a footloose industry:

- They are not dependent on any specific raw material.
- They produce in small quantity.
- They employ a small labour force.
- They are generally not very polluting industries.

S32. Ans. (c)

Sol. The correct answer is:

| List I | List II |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Fixed farming | II. Primary activities |
| B. Iron and steel industry | IV. Secondary activities |
| C. Policy formulators | III. Quinary activities |
| D. Transport and Communication | I. Tertiary activities |

S33. Ans. (a)

Sol. The crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. It is calculated as:

$$CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1000$$

Here,

CBR = Crude Birth Rate;

Bi = live births during the year;

P = Mid-year population of the area.

S34. Ans. (a)

Sol. The correct order of the cities present on the Trans-Canadian Railways Route from East to West direction is:

- E. Halifax
- A. Sydney
- D. Quebec City
- C. Montreal
- B. Ottawa

- The Trans-Canadian Railway is a passenger and freight railway system that runs across Canada from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, British Columbia. It is the longest continuous railway system in North America and the second longest in the world.
- The railway passes through many of Canada's major cities, including Halifax, Sydney, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver. It also passes through some of Canada's most beautiful scenery, including the Canadian Rockies and the Prairies.
- The Trans-Canadian Railway is a vital part of Canada's transportation infrastructure. It plays a key role in moving people and goods across the country.

S35. Ans. (c)

Sol. Climate change is not a cause of pollution. It is an effect of pollution.

Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment. It can be caused by a

variety of human activities, including:

S36. Ans. (c)

Sol. A geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neo determinism or stop and go determinism.

S37. Ans. (b)

Sol. New Zealand's railways are mainly in the North Island to serve the farming areas.

S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction. It is much cheaper because the friction of water is far less than that of land. The energy cost of water transportation is lower. Water transport is divided into sea routes and inland waterways.

S39. Ans. (d)

Sol. Jaisalmer is a tourist town.

Jaisalmer is a city in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is located in the Thar Desert, and is known as the "Golden City" due to its yellow sandstone buildings. Jaisalmer is a popular tourist destination, offering visitors a chance to experience traditional Indian culture and to explore the Thar Desert.

S40. Ans. (c)

Sol. The following statements about the Golden Quadrilateral are correct:

- It connects India's four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- It is a 4/6 lane corridor.
- It is a high-density traffic corridor.

The length of the Golden Quadrilateral is 5,846 km not 6500 km.

S41. Ans. (d)

Sol. Quinary activities are economic activities that involve the creation, distribution, and use of knowledge and information. They are the most advanced economic activities and require a high level of education and skill. R and D is a key component of quinary activities.

S42. Ans. (c)

Sol. A technopolis is a region or city that is characterized by a high concentration of high-tech industries. Technopolis are often self-sustaining and have a strong entrepreneurial culture. Silicon Valley and Silicon Forest are two examples of technopolis.

S43. Ans. (a)

Sol. Silicon Valley is a region in the southern Bay Area of California. It is known for its high concentration of high-tech industries. Silicon Valley is home to some of the world's largest and most successful technology companies, such as Apple, Google, and Facebook.

S44. Ans. (c)

Sol. The iron and steel industry is a traditional manufacturing industry. It is not as high-tech as other industries, such as the information and technology sector and the pharmaceutical industry.

S45. Ans. (b)

Sol. White collar workers are professionals who work in office jobs. They are typically highly skilled and educated. Blue collar workers are manual laborers who work in factories and other industrial settings.

S46. Ans. (c)

Sol. According to Census 2011, Bihar has the highest percentage of rural population (91.2%) among the states.

S47. Ans. (d)

Sol. Clean air is not a reason to accelerate urbanization. Urbanization is often associated with air pollution.

S48. Ans. (d)

Sol. Dadra and Nagar Haveli has the highest percentage of

male population (53.38%) among the union territories.

S49. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage mentions that the size of villages varies considerably, with some having less than 200 persons and others as high as 17 thousand persons. Kerala is mentioned as one of the states where village sizes can be as high as 17 thousand persons, indicating that it has bigger-sized villages in terms of population.

S50. Ans. (c)

Sol. According to the passage, the percentage of rural population of India is 68.84%.