

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

6 Sept to 13 Sept 2021

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

Modern History

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the reasons for increased quest for and discovery of a sea route to India in 15th Century by European Nations?

1. Obsession of Prince Henry of Portugal to find India.
2. Red sea trade route was monopolised by Islamic rulers.
3. The art of ship building and navigation had great advances in Europe.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Historians have observed that the idea of finding an ocean route to India had become an obsession for Prince Henry of Portugal, who was nicknamed the 'Navigator'.

In 1453, Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, due to which merchandise trade from India to the European markets came under Arab Muslim intermediaries. The Red Sea trade route was a state monopoly from which Islamic rulers earned tremendous revenues.

In 15th Century, Europe made great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation. Hence, there was eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages to reach the unknown corners of the East.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.2) With reference to Europe in 15th century, the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed between?

- a) Portugal and Egypt
- b) Spain and Greece
- c) Spain and Portugal
- d) France and Portugal

ANS: C

Explanation: Under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.

Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.3) With reference to European powers in India, who among the following introduced Blue Water Policy?

- a) British
- b) Portuguese
- c) French
- d) Danish

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor Francisco De Almeida in India for a three-year term and he was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca.

- Francisco de Almeida wanted that Portuguese should maintain supremacy on sea and confine their activities to purely commercial transactions and to realize his vision he implemented Blue water policy.
- The Blue Water Policy was the fortification of Indian Ocean, not for the security but for the establishment of Portuguese business in the Indian Ocean.
- The Blue water policy was reversed by Alfonso de Albuquerque.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.4) With reference to the colonial powers in India, which colonial power was most affected by the War of Spanish Succession broke out in Europe?

- a) Portuguese
- b) Dutch
- c) British
- d) French

ANS: D

Explanation: French position in India from starting days was badly affected with the outbreak of war between the Dutch and the French and when the War of Spanish Succession broke out in Europe.

Due to this they had to abandon their factories at Surat, Masulipatnam and Bantam in the early 18th century.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.5) With reference to Colonial powers in India, arrange the following treaties in chronological order:

1. Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle
2. Treaty of peace of Paris
3. Treaty of Ryswick

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 - 2 - 3
- b) 2 - 1 - 3
- c) 3 - 1 - 2
- d) 1 - 3 - 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Treaty of Ryswick: In July 1697 the treaty brought to an end the Nine Years War, in which Louis XIV's France faced a grand coalition of England, the Dutch, and Spain.

- Louis agreed to return most of his territorial acquisitions or réunions made since Nijmegen, but retained the important fortress town of Strasbourg.
- The Dutch were allowed to garrison barrier fortresses in the Spanish Netherlands. In India Pondicherry was restored to French by Dutch.
- The treaty, negotiated with much difficulty, lasted only four years before the War of the Spanish Succession broke out.

Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle: It was signed between British and French in 1748 after first Carnatic war.

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- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748 was negotiated largely by Britain and France, with the other powers following their lead, ending the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48).
- The treaty was marked by the mutual restitution of conquests, including the fortress of Louisburg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, to France; Madras in India, to England.

Treaty of peace of Paris: The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France, as well as their respective allies.

- In the terms of the treaty, France gave up all its territories in mainland North America, effectively ending any foreign military threat to the British colonies there.
- In India Pondicherry, Karaikal and other French possessions were returned to the French on condition that they should not fortify them and it ended the third Carnatic war in 1763.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.6) With reference to Mughal rule in India, which of the following pair/pairs correctly matched?

Battle	:	Emperor/ruler associated with
1. Battle of Karnal	:	Ahmed Shah
2. Battle of Plassey	:	Muhammad Shah
3. Battle of Buxar	:	Shah Alam II

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

ANS: D

Explanation: Battle of Karnal: It was held between Nadir Shah and Mughals (Emperor Muhammad Shah) in 1739 and mughals were defeated in the war and later Muhammad Shah was imprisoned and annexed areas west of the Indus into the Persian Empire.

Battle of Plassey: The battle was fought between the East India Company headed by Robert Clive and the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-Ud-Daulah) and his French Troop in 1757. This battle is often termed as the 'decisive event' which became the source of ultimate rule of the British in India. Mughal emperor Alamgir-II was ruling the empire when the Battle of Plassey took place.

Battle of Buxar: It was a battle fought between the English Forces, and a joint army of the Nawab of Oudh, Nawab of Bengal, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1764. The battle was the result of misuse of trade privileges granted by the Nawab of Bengal and also the colonialist ambitions of East India Company.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.7) With reference to Industrial development of India in 18th century, the term "Kunjali Maraikkars" is associated with?

- a) Naval chiefs
- b) Revenue collectors
- c) Merchant Bankers
- d) Trade supervisors

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ANS: A

Explanation: The Kunjali Marakkars were maritime merchants of Arab descent who supported the trade in the Indian Ocean who settled in the coastal regions of Kayalpattinam, Kilakarai, Thoothukudi, Nagore and Karaikal.

- With the emergence of the Portuguese in India, some Marakkars were forced to take up arms and enlist themselves in service of the Hindu king (the zamorin) of Calicut.
- The Marakkar naval chiefs of the Calicut were known as Kunjali Marakkars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.8) Which of the following are the exports from Bengal to Europe in 18th Century?

- a) Saltpetre, gold and silk
- b) Cotton, silk and indigo
- c) Cotton, gold and coffee
- d) Silk, rubber and gold

ANS: B

Explanation: Bengal, the richest province of the Mughal Empire included present day Bangladesh, and its Nawab had authority over the region constituting present day states of Bihar and Odisha.

Exports from Bengal to Europe consisted of raw products such as saltpetre, rice, indigo, pepper, sugar, silk, cotton textiles, handicrafts, etc.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.9) With reference to the treaty of Allahabad in 1765, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Allahabad and Benaras were surrendered to Shah Alam II by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula.
2. Shah Alam – II was agreed to pay 50lakh to company as war indemnity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765 - one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.

- Under the treaty Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II.
- Under the treaty Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.10) With reference to the policy of annexation by diplomacy and administrative mechanisms by British, which of the following pair/pairs correctly matched?

Governor – General	:	Policy of annexation
1. Lord Hastings	:	policy of ring fence
2. Lord Wellesley	:	policy of subsidiary alliance
3. Lord Dalhousie	:	policy of doctrine of lapse

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: C

Explanation: Policy of Ring Fence: It is followed by Warren Hastings, under which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore.

Policy of Subsidiary Alliance: It is followed by Lord Wellesley, under which the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

- Also, the Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. Under the system, the Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior approval of the British.
- Nor could he negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general. In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of noninterference in the internal matters of the allied state.

Policy of Doctrine of Lapse: It is followed by Lord Dalhousie, under which the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state; it was for the paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Modern History – II

Q.1) Which of the following was/were causes of decline of Mughal Empire?

1. Shift of allegiance of zamindars to Empire from nobles.
2. Mutual rivalry, jealousy and contest of power among various groups during later mughal era.
3. Land scarcity due to rise in amirs and mansabs and their ranks.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: C

Explanation: Two classes shared the power of the State with the emperor during the medieval period—the zamindars and the nobles. During the reign of Aurangzeb itself, there was a marked increase in the power and influence of the zamindars.

- The biggest fallout of this was that regional loyalties were encouraged. Many local zamindars helped the nobility, the other powerful class within the empire, to take advantage of the weakness of the empire and carve out independent kingdoms for themselves.
- Mutual rivalry, jealousy and contest for power among the various groups during the rule of the later Mughals, not only reduced the prestige of the emperor, but also contributed to the decline of the empire.
- The number of amirs and their ranks or mansabs had increased sharply over time; there was little land left to be distributed among them as jagirs.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.2) With reference to the socio – economic conditions on the eve of British conquest, which of the following statements was/were correct?

1. There were forced revenue collections from peasants.
2. India's imports were higher than exports.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Even though the agricultural produce supported the rest of the society, a peasant's own reward was miserably inadequate.

- They were forced to pay exorbitant amounts to the state, the zamindars, the jagirdars, and the revenue-farmers. But this worsened under British rule.
- On account of being self-sufficient in handicrafts and agricultural products, India did not import foreign goods on a large scale.
- On the other hand, its industrial and agricultural products were in good demand in foreign markets.

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- Hence its exports were more than its imports; trade was balanced by import of silver and gold. India was known as a sink of precious metals.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.3) The “black hole tragedy” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Shuja-ud-Daula
- b) Siraj-ud-daula
- c) Mir Jafar
- d) Murshad kuli khan

ANS: B

Explanation: Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons (black hole tragedy) who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.4) Which of the following states/provinces are covered under the Subsidiary Alliance of British?

1. Bengal Province
2. Hyderabad state
3. Tanjore
4. Mysore

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian princes who accepted the subsidiary system were: the Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800), the ruler of Mysore (1799), the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799), the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801), the Peshwa (December 1801), the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803), the Sindhia (February 1804), the Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).

The Holkars were the last Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.5) Which state was annexed by the British on the grounds of misgovernment?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Baghat
- c) Awadh
- d) Punjab

ANS: C

Explanation: Lord Dalhousie directed Sleeman, the Resident in Awadh, to make a tour throughout the state and ascertain the actual situation by personal inspection.

- The resident submitted a report describing the anarchical condition in the state.
- He was succeeded as resident in 1854 by Outram who submitted a report supporting that of his predecessor.
- Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 after deposing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah on grounds of misgovernment.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

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Q.6) The “Indian National Association” protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination, was founded by?

- a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) C Rajagopalachari

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.

It protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.7) With reference to the political association in British India, which of the following pair/pairs correctly matched?

Organization	:	founded by
1. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	:	Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
2. Bombay Presidency Association	:	Badrudin Tyabji
3. Madras Mahajan Sabha	:	P Anandacharlu

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: C

Explanation: Poona Sarvajanik Sabha: It was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

- Bombay Presidency Association: It was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.
- Madras Mahajan Sabha: It was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 272.

Q.8) The “revolt of Mopillas” was associated with which of the following region?

- a) Madras
- b) Baluchistan
- c) Kerala
- d) Pune

ANS: C

Explanation: The Malabar Rebellion (also called the Mappila or Moplah Rebellion by the British) broke out in the southern taluks of Malabar in August 1921.

- By the time the government troops captured Haji in January 1922, the rebellion had fizzled out.
- It largely took the shape of guerrilla-type attacks on janmis (feudal landlords, who were mostly upper caste Hindus) and the police and troops.

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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/the-hindu-explains-why-is-there-a-controversy-over-a-film-project-on-the-protagonist-of-1921-malabar-rebellion/article31935304>.

Q.9) “Cowrie currency” was used in British period in which of the following place?

- a) Odisha
- b) Punjab
- c) Mumbai
- d) Travancore

ANS: A

Explanation: The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia (‘foot soldiers’ literally) and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis.

- Common masses were affected by the rise in prices of salt due to taxes imposed on it, abolition of cowrie currency and the requirement of payment of taxes in silver, etc.
- Cowrie shells, found abundantly in the Indian Ocean, were among the earliest forms of currency used in the world. In India, they were colloquially referred to as kaudi and were used in certain areas like Odisha even until the early 1800s.

Source: Spectrum Modern India.

Q.10) “Satya Prakash” – a weekly was started to promote widow remarriage by?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) Vishnu Shastri Pandit
- c) D.K. Karve
- d) Karsondas Mulji

ANS: D

Explanation: Karsandas Mulji, a contemporary of Dadabhai Naoroji, was one of the pioneer Indian social reformers working for the cause of women emancipation.

- In 1850s-60s, Mulji was a prominent member of the “Bombay intelligentsia” in conflict with the “merchant aristocracy” over social issues.
- Mulji’s place in Indian history as a reformer is due to the Maharaj libel case in 1862 which earned him the title of “a Reformer, a Martin Luther of the Banian Cast”.
- He started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 218.

Miscellaneous

Q.1) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched?

List	:	Subject
1. Union list	:	Major ports
2. State list	:	Non Major ports
3. Concurrent list	:	Fisheries

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation: Union list: Ports declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports, including their delimitation, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein.

State list: Fisheries.

Concurrent list: Ports other than major ports.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Journalism education in India was introduced first time by?

- a) Charles Metcalf
- b) Annie Besant
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Lord Curzon

ANS: B

Explanation: Journalism education made its burgeoning beginning in undivided India in early 1920s.

The history of media education cites that Dr. Annie Besant, founder, Home Rule Movement, started the first Journalism course at National University at Adyar, Madras (Chennai) under the aegis of Theosophical Society, in 1920.

Source: <https://mcc.edu.in/journalism>

Q.3) In ecosystem, the organisms which are incapable of producing their own food are called as?

- a) Autotrophs
- b) Phagotrophs
- c) Saprotrophs
- d) Carnivorous

ANS: B

Explanation: Consumers – Heterotrophs or phagotrophs (other nourishing): Consumers are incapable of producing their own food (photosynthesis).

They depend on organic food derived from plants, animals or both.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following plant/plants is/are NOT “Predator plants”?

1. Birch plant
2. Sarracenia
3. Butterworts

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation: Carnivorous plants are usually categorized based on the way they catch the insects. There are wide varieties of common predator plants — pitcher plants, sundews, sarracenia, Venus fly trap and butterworts.

Source: The Hindu

Q.5) Srivilliputhur–Megamalai Tiger Reserve is recently in news, is located in which of the following state?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: The Central government has given its approval for the creation of a fifth tiger reserve in Tamil Nadu that will encompass the Meghamalai and Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuaries.

- For nearly a decade now, environmental activists have been seeking a tiger reserve linking these two sanctuaries, adjoining the Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala, and then to connect it with the Tirunelveli Wildlife Sanctuary, and then to Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve to make it a contiguous corridor where the big cats can thrive.
- The Forest Department’s proposal was to declare 1.48 lakh hectares of land encompassing Meghamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary and Tirunelveli Wildlife Sanctuary as Tamil Nadu’s fifth tiger reserve.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/srivilliputhurmegamalai-tiger-reserve-in-tn-approved/article33766578.ece>

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)”:

1. World Bank is the trustee of CIFs.
 2. They were designed by developed Countries only.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) are implemented by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to bridge the financing and learning gap between international climate change agreements.

- They were designed by developed and developing countries. The World Bank is the Trustee of the CIFs.
- It includes a “sunset clause” to ensure that the Fund’s activities do not prejudice the outcome on the UNFCCC negotiations.

CIFs are two distinct funds

- Clean Technology Fund
- Strategic Climate Fund.

The CTF promotes scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings.

Source: World Bank

Q.7) “Selective Catalytic Reduction” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Thermal power stations
- b) Bharat Stage - VI norms
- c) Wind Shield turbines
- d) Solar Concentrators

ANS: B

Explanation: Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) and Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) are being introduced with the roll-out of BS VI norms, which were not a part of BS IV.

- Real Driving Emission (RDE) will be introduced in India for the first time with the implementation of Bharat Stage VI emission norms.
- It will measure a vehicle’s emission in real-time conditions against laboratory conditions.
- Onboard Diagnostics (OD) has been made mandatory for all vehicles which will give the vehicle owner or repair technician access to the status of the various vehicle sub-systems.

Source: MOEFCC

Q.8) The Global Biodiversity Outlook report is released by?

- a) UN CBD
- b) WEF
- c) World Bank
- d) Global Environment Facility

ANS: A

Explanation: Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) of is the flagship publication of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

It is a periodic report that summarizes the latest data on the status and trends of biodiversity and draws conclusions relevant to the further implementation of the Convention.

Source: <https://www.cbd.int/gbo5>

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Q.9) Which of the following countries are comes under Indo – Burma Hotspot?

1. Myanmar
2. Indonesia
3. Thailand
4. Cambodia

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indo-Burma region, one of the largest hotspots, covers Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos PDR and also includes the Gangetic plains, areas around the Brahmaputra river and parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- This hotspot comprises plains that are fed with rich alluvial soil by several large Asian rivers besides the Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- Although it is one of the most biologically rich areas, it is also the most threatened.
- Many of the species found here like the Annamite muntjac and grey-crowned crocias have rarely been seen by human eyes.
- Threats such as illegal wildlife trade and habitat loss hang over them like Damocles' Sword. This region is in dire need of stringent legal protection.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/children/wild-wonderlands/article34686553.ece>

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Sundaland Hotspot:

1. Only Nicobar is part of Sundaland Hotspot.
2. It is home to species like orangutans and pig-tailed langurs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The part of India that falls in the Sundaland Hotspot is the Nicobar Islands. Interestingly, it extends to the tectonic plates under the Indian Ocean.

- The hotspot is home to iconic species like orangutans, pig-tailed langurs, Javan and Sumatran rhinos, and proboscis monkeys found only in Borneo.
- Sundaland also has the distinction of being home to the world's largest flowers, the rafflesia, which measure one metre across.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/children/wild-wonderlands/article34686553.ece>

Protected areas including parks

Q.1) "Tadoba Andhari National Park" is often seen in news, is located in which of the following states?

- a) Kerala
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Meghalaya

ANS: B

Explanation: Notably Maharashtra's oldest and largest National Park, the "Tadoba National Park", also known as the "Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve" is one of India's project tiger reserves existing in India.

- It lies in the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state and is approximately 150 km from Nagpur city.
- The total area of the tiger reserve is 1,727 Sq.km, which includes the Tadoba National Park, created in the year 1955.
- The Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary was formed in the year 1986 and was amalgamated with the park in 1995 to establish the present Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve.
- The word 'Tadoba' is derived from the name of God "Tadoba" or "Taru," which is praised by local tribal people of this region and "Andhari" is derived from the name of Andhari river that flows in this area.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/tigress-under-observation-found-dead-in-tadoba/article34742311.ece>

Q.2) Which of the following is NOT located in Madhya Pradesh?

- a) Sariska Tiger reserve
- b) Kanha National Park
- c) Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve
- d) Satpura Tiger reserve

ANS: A

Explanation: Sariska Tiger Reserve is a national park which contains mountains, grasslands, dry deciduous forests and cliffs which span over 800 square kilometres.

- Situated in Alwar, Rajasthan the Tiger Reserve is nestled in the lap of Aravali hills.
- Currently home to numerous animals apart from tigers, the reserve showcases nature in its best form.
- Animals like jungle cats, rhesus macaque, sambhar, chital, wild boar, etc., are found here.
- Not only animals, you get to see a number of bird species, such as sand grouse, harbor quails, crested serpent eagles, etc. here as well.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/web-edits/save-the-tiger-save-the-forests-7428812/>

Q.3) Which of the following National Park is recently declared as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve?

- a) Manas National Park
- b) Simlipal National Park

- c) Panna National Park
- d) Periyar National Park

ANS: C

Explanation: Panna National Park in Madhya Pradesh, a popular tourist spot for wildlife lovers has been declared as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Union Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Prakash Javadekar sharing the news on Twitter congratulated the reserve for the status and praised its work on tiger conservation

Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/travel-tourism/madhya-pradesh-panna-tiger-reserve-gets-unescos-biosphere-reserve-status-environment-minister-praises-its-tiger-conservation-work/2120162/>

Q.4) “Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news, is located in which of the following states?

- a) Manipur
- b) Sikkim
- c) Mizoram
- d) Meghalaya

ANS: D

Explanation: Many wildlife habitats in the Northeast are understaffed, without trained manpower and proper infrastructure, the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) report of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has said.

- The MEE has marked Meghalaya for fairly good management practices while the evaluated wildlife sanctuaries in Assam were found to have “extremely poor” infrastructure, thus adversely affecting their management.
- The best managed among the 16 evaluated protected areas in the region was found to be Meghalaya’s Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary because of the continuity of a management plan since 2001 “irrespective of who’s posted”.
- The report largely attributed the significant reduction in biotic interference in the sanctuary to community support.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/many-northeast-wildlife-habitats-understaffed-says-report/article33708546.ece>

Q.5) “Keibul Lamjao National Park” is often seen in news, is located in which of the following states?

- a) Manipur
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Tripura
- d) Mizoram

ANS: A

Explanation: The only floating national park of its kind in the world, Keibul Lamjao National Park is a singular wetland ecosystem located on the Loktak Lake. It is home to brow-antlered deer or sangai, the state animal of Manipur.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/many-northeast-wildlife-habitats-understaffed-says-report/article33708546.ece>

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Q.6) “Papikonda National Park (PNP)” is recently seen in news is related to which of the following state?

- a) Kerala
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: C

Explanation: Papikonda National Park (PNP), with a dominant area covered with moist deciduous forest, has become home for the leopard cat (*Prinailurus bengalensis*) in the Eastern Ghats.

- The 1,012.86 sq km national park is on both sides of river Godavari in the northern Eastern Ghats.
- Of the 13 protected forests in Andhra Pradesh, the leopard cat has been sighted only in the PNP.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/papikonda-national-park-becomes-home-for-leopard-cats/article26981103.ece>

Q.7) Which of the following is NOT located in Western Ghats?

- a) Bhadra Tiger Reserve
- b) Bandipur Tiger Reserve
- c) Biligiri Ranganatha (BRT) Tiger Reserve
- d) Nallamalla Forest range

ANS: D

Explanation: Nallamala Forest is located in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

- It is part of the Eastern Ghats.
- Nagarjunsagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve the largest tiger reserve in India and spread over five districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda and Mahabub Nagar falls under it.

Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/apr/13/water-bodies-in-nallamalas-drying-up-2289374.html>

Q.8) The “Nandankanan Zoological Park” is often seen in news is, located in which of the following states/Islands?

- a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Odisha

ANS: D

Explanation: Nandankanan Zoological Park is a premier large zoo of India.

- Unlike other zoos in the country, Nandankanan is built right inside the forest and set in a completely natural environment.
- The animals are housed in enclosures with greenery with a feel of real forest and live with no fear or apprehension of becoming the hunter's prey.
- Nandankanan is 15 kms from Odisha's capital, Bhubaneswar.
- The Bhubaneswar railway station is at a distance of 18 kms and the Biju Patnaik International Airport is at a distance of 20 kms.

Source: The Hindu

Q.9) How many schedules are incorporated in Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 to protect animal species?

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Five
- d) Six

ANS: D

Explanation: The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected there with or ancillary or incidental thereto.

- It extends to the whole of India.
- It has six schedules which give varying degrees of protection.

Source: The Hindu

Q.10) Which of the following place is known for “Salt water crocodile”?

- a) Gulf of Mannar
- b) Bhitarkanika
- c) Chilika Lake
- d) Kolleru Lake

ANS: B

Explanation: Crocodiles are ambush hunters and apex predator of river systems of the India.

- There are three crocodilians species found in India, Mugger crocodile, the Gharial and the Saltwater Crocodile.
- Mugger crocodile and the gharial are found throughout the Indian subcontinent and they are ambush hunters, mostly prey on fish, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Saltwater Crocodiles are the largest species of crocodilians family and largest of all living reptiles in the world.
- The apex predator found in saline and brackish mangrove swamp forest of Bhitarkanika and Sunderbans.
- Bhitarkanika National Park in Kendrapara district of Odisha is a separates swamp region and mangroves forest.
- The park is home to largest Saltwater Crocodiles in India and many other species of reptiles such as White Crocodile, Indian Python and King Cobra.

Source: The Hindu

Biodiversity & Conservation

Q.1) “Peoples’ Biodiversity Register (PBR)” is often seen in news, is associated with which of the following?

- a) India Forest Act, 1927
- b) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- c) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- d) Forest Rights Act, 2006

ANS: C

Explanation: The path breaking Biological Diversity Act, 2002 not only supports the conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources, it also promotes an equitable sharing of benefits that come from their use.

- This one law has the potential to revolutionise the rights of communities over the natural resources they live with.
- The BDA has made it mandatory for every local self-governing institution in rural and urban areas to constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within their area of jurisdiction.
- Once constituted, the BMC must prepare a Peoples’ Biodiversity Register (PBR) in consultation with local people.
- A PBR comprehensively documents traditional knowledge of local biological resources.
- The BMC is the custodian of these resources, and any industry that extracts biological resources from these areas has to share part of its revenue with the local community.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/the-peoples-biodiversity-register-meant-to-empower-local-communities-is-leaving-them-out/article32869691>.

Q.2) “Raikas” – The Nomadic Pastoralists is associated with which of the following states?

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Madhya Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: The Raika tribes are a nomadic people, occupying the western districts of Rajasthan and Gujrat, including the Thar Desert.

- One estimate put their number at about 500,000, though Raikas many are abandoning the pastoralist way of life in the face of social, economic and legal pressures.
- They are known for their Arabian camels, or dromedaries, but many Raika families raise sheep and goats.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/the-peoples-biodiversity-register-meant-to-empower-local-communities-is-leaving-them-out/article32869691>

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Q.3) “Great Himalayan National Park” is often seen in news, is located in which of the following states?

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Sikkim
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: MOST wildlife photographers and birders would say that the western tragopan is a tough bird to find.

- This rare and elusive bird of the pheasant family with striking plumage lives in the high altitudes of the Himalaya;
- The highest population of the bird is in the Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) in Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh, 75 kilometres from Kullu town.
- The Tragopan genus has five species: the western tragopan, the satyr tragopan, Blyth’s tragopan, Temminck’s tragopan and Cabot’s tragopan.
- The first four are found in India and the last one can be found only in China.

Source: The Hindu

Q.4) “Sundaland” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Island archipelago of Atlantic Ocean
- b) Coral Reef Islands of Tasman Sea
- c) Biodiversity Hotspot
- d) Newly discovered Island of Arctic region

ANS: C

Explanation: Sundaland covers a small portion of southern Thailand (provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat); nearly all of Malaysia (nearly all of Peninsular Malaysia and the East Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah in northern Borneo); Singapore at the tip of the Malay Peninsula; all of Brunei Darussalam; and all of the western half of the megadiversity country of Indonesia, including Kalimantan (the Indonesian portion of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Bali).

- The Nicobar Islands, which are under Indian jurisdiction, are also included. Sundaland is bordered by three hotspots.
- The boundary between the Sundaland Hotspot and the Indo-Burma Hotspot to the northwest is here taken as the Kangar-Pattani Line, which crosses the Thailand-Malaysia border.
- Wallacea lies immediately to the east of the Sundaland Hotspot, separated by the famous Wallace's Line, while the 7,100 islands of the Philippines Hotspot lie immediately to the northeast.

Source: <http://bsienvvis.nic.in/files/Biodiversity%20Hotspots%20in%20India.pdf>

Q.5) “Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)” is associated with which of the following?

- a) IUCN
- b) WEF
- c) UNEP
- d) UNFCCC

ANS: A

Explanation: Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) is an umbrella term commonly used to include areas that contribute to the global persistence of biodiversity, including vital habitat for threatened plant and animal species in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

- Globally KBAs are designated based on 11 criteria defined under five broad categories of threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and, irreplaceability.
- The criteria for designating a site as KBA have been described in the document "The Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (2016)" by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Source: http://www.wiienviis.nic.in/Database/Key_Biodiversity_Areas_8647.aspx

Q.6) "Ramsar Convention" is often seen in news, is related to which of the following?

- Wetland Conservation
- Threatened Species
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Marine Pollution

ANS: A

Explanation: The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value.

Source: http://www.wiienviis.nic.in/Database/ramsar_wetland_sites_8224.aspx

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN):

- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species.
- Every four years, IUCN convenes the IUCN World Conservation Congress to set the global conservation agenda.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The IUCN is the world's oldest global environmental organization (both government and civil society organizations) to promote nature conservation and the ecologically sustainable use of natural resources.

- Every four years, IUCN convenes the IUCN World Conservation Congress to set the global conservation agenda.
- The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, founded in 1964, is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species.

Source: The Hindu

Q.8) Which of the following is/are declared by state as protected areas for their adequate ecological, geo-morphological and natural significance?

- National Parks
- Wildlife sanctuaries

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3. Estuaries

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: The Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972 provided for the declaration of certain areas by the State Government as wildlife sanctuaries if the area was thought to be of adequate ecological, geo-morphological and natural significance.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act (WPA) of 1972 provided for the declaration of National Parks by the State Government in addition to the declaration of wildlife sanctuaries.

Source: Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Q.9) "Conservation Reserve and Community Reserves" were come into effect by amending which of the following act?

- a) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- b) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- c) Forest Rights Act, 2006
- d) India Forest Act, 1927

ANS: B

Explanation: Conservation Reserve and Community Reserves are the outcome of Amendments to the Wild life protection act in 2003.

- The Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the creation of a new type of protected area called a Conservation Reserve.
- It is an area owned by the State Government adjacent to National Parks and sanctuaries for protecting the landscape, seascape and habitat of fauna and flora.
- It is managed through a Conservation Reserve Management Committee.

Source: Shankar

Q.10) "Appiko movement" is started in which of the following states?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Nagaland
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: C

Explanation: The famous Chipko Andolan (Hug the Trees Movement) of Uttarakhand in the Himalayas inspired the villagers of the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka Province in southern India to launch a similar movement to save their forests.

- In September 1983, men, women and children of Salkani "hugged the trees" in Kalase forest. (The local term for "hugging" in Kannada is appiko.)
- Appiko Andolan gave birth to a new awareness all over southern India.

Source: NCERT

Environmental Legislations

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

1. It authorizes the central and state governments to protect and improve environmental quality.
2. It lays down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 authorizes the central government to protect and improve environmental quality, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and prohibit or restrict the setting and /or operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds.

- The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in 1986 with the objective of providing for the protection and improvement of the environment.
- It empowers the Central Government to establish authorities charged with the mandate of preventing environmental pollution in all its forms and to tackle specific environmental problems that are peculiar to different parts of the country. The Act was last amended in 1991.
- The Environment (Protection) Rules lay down procedures for setting standards of emission or discharge of environmental pollutants.
- The objective of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 is to control the generation, collection, treatment, import, storage, and handling of hazardous waste.
- The Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Rules define the terms used in this context, and sets up an authority to inspect, once a year, the industrial activity connected with hazardous chemicals and isolated storage facilities.

Source: <https://vikaspedia.in/energy/policy-support/environment-1/forests/general-environmental-acts>

Q.2) “Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits” is associated with which of the following act?

- a) Biological Diversity Act 2002
- b) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- c) Public Liability Insurance Act and Rules 1991
- d) Forest Rights Act, 2006

ANS: A

Explanation: The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Biological Diversity Rules provide for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge associated with it.

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Source: <https://vikaspedia.in/energy/policy-support/environment-1/forests/general-environmental-acts>

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding National Green Tribunal Act:

1. It was enacted in 2005.
2. The Tribunal not bound by the procedure lay down under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multidisciplinary issues.
- The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.

Source: <https://vikaspedia.in/energy/policy-support/environment-1/forests/general-environmental-acts>

Q.4) Which of the following article/articles of Indian constitution deals with conservation of the forests?

1. Article 46
2. Article 51A
3. Article 16

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: When the Constitution of India was adopted in 1950, the framers were not aware that in future the issues related to forest conservation may arise.

- This was realized later as the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976 was made and Article 48A was added to the part of Directive Principles of State Policy and Article 51A as a fundamental duty of every citizen of India.
- As per Article 48A, the state shall make laws to protect and improve the environment to safeguard the forests of our country.
- According to Article 51A (g), it is the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including the forests of our country.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) The Central Pollution Control Board was established according to which of the following act?

- a) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

- b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d) Forest conservation act, 1980

ANS: A

Explanation: The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organization, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Source: <https://cpcb.nic.in/Introduction/>

Q.6) Which of the following rights are covered under Forest Rights Act, 2006?

- 1. Title Rights
- 2. Use Rights
- 3. Relief & Development Rights
- 4. Forest Management Rights
- 5. Conservation Rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

ANS: D

Explanation: The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

The forest management policies, including the Acts, Rules and Forest Policies of Participatory Forest Management policies in both colonial and post-colonial India, did not, till the enactment of this Act, recognize the symbiotic relationship of the STs with the forests, reflected in their dependence on the forest as well as in their traditional wisdom regarding conservation of the forests.

The act identifies four types of rights:

- Title rights
- Use rights
- Relief and development rights
- Forest management rights

Source: <https://tribal.nic.in/fra.aspx>.

Q.7) Which of the following are objectives of “Wild Life Protection Act, 1972”?

- 1. Protection and management of wildlife habitats
- 2. Establishment of protected areas
- 3. Prohibition of taxidermy
- 4. Regulation and control of trade in parts and products derived from wildlife
- 5. Prohibition of hunting

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2, and 5 only
- c) 2, 3 and 5 only

d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

ANS: D

Explanation: India has been implementing various laws to save the wildlife and the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is one of them. The objectives are as follows:

- Prohibition of hunting
- Protection and management of wildlife habitats
- Establishment of protected areas
- Regulation and control of trade in parts and products derived from wildlife
- Management of zoos
- WIPA is also against taxidermy, which is the preservation of a dead wild animal as a trophy, or in the form of rugs, preserved skins, antlers, horns, eggs, teeth, and nails.

Source: Indian Express

Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscape”?

1. It is managed by Global Environment Facility.
2. It promotes reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developed countries (REDD+).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) is a multilateral fund, supported by donor governments and managed by the World Bank.

It promotes reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), and from sustainable agriculture, as well as smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.

Source: UNCCD

Q.9) Which of the following Acts have been enacted by India for “conservation of the coastal and marine environment”?

1. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
2. Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
3. National Biodiversity Act, 2002.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: The Marine Protected Area Network is a tool for managing natural marine resources for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of people dependent on the resources.

The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991, National Biodiversity Act, 2002 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been enacted by India for conservation of the

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coastal and marine environment along with the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, which also provides for establishment of wildlife protected areas (PAs) by state governments.

Source: Indian Express

Q.10) The “Clean Seas Campaign” is often seen in news, is launched by which of the following?

- a) World Bank
- b) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- c) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- d) UNEP

ANS: D

Explanation: UN Environment (UNEP) launched Clean Seas (#CleanSeas on social media) in February 2017, with the aim of engaging governments, the general public and the private sector in the fight against marine plastic pollution.

- Over the next five years, we will address the root-cause of marine litter by targeting the production and consumption of non-recoverable and single-use plastic.
- To do this effectively, we need citizens to be aware, engaged and active in addressing the problem in their daily lives and beyond.

Source: UNEP

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following schedule of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 related to animals that can be hunted?

- a) Schedule II
- b) Schedule III
- c) Schedule IV
- d) Schedule V

ANS: D

Explanation: schedule V contains animals that can be hunted. Examples of Schedule V species are mice, rat, common crow, fruit bats, etc.

Source: http://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/ScheduleSpeciesDatabase_7969.asp

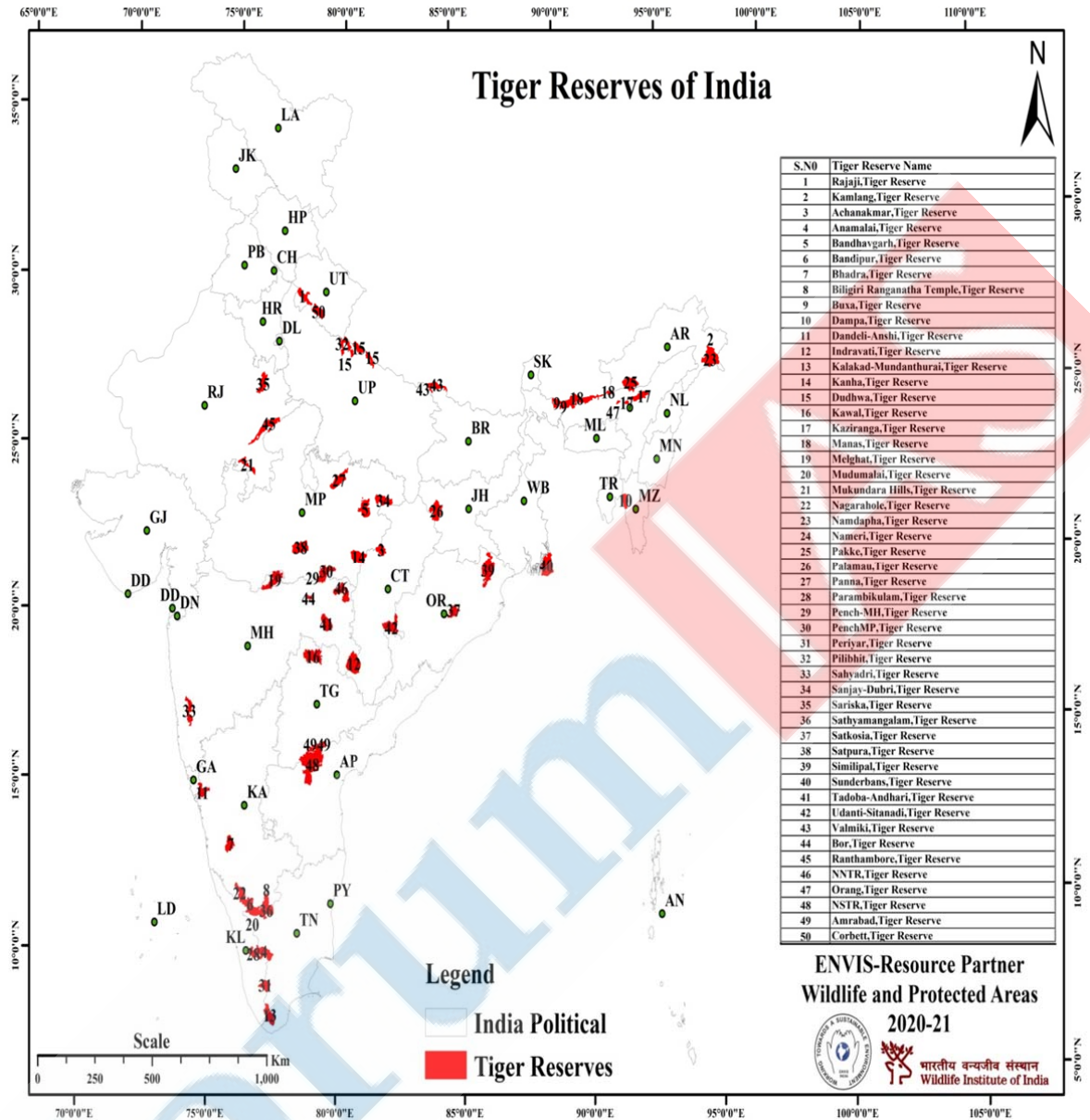
Q.2) Which of the following tiger reserve is Southern most?

- a) Periyar Tiger Reserve
- b) Kalakad – Muduntharai Tiger Reserve
- c) Anamalai Tiger Reserve
- d) Sahyadri Tiger Reserve

ANS: B

Explanation:

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Source:

http://wienvis.nic.in/Database/trd_8222.aspx#Map_showing_Tiger_Reserves_in_India

Q.3) The “Jambudweep” – is an Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Area is located in which of the following states?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) West Bengal
- c) Odisha
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Jambudweep is a small island that is partly covered with thick mangroves. This mangrove island can be approached from Bakhali or Frazarganj, in District 24 Parganas.

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- The climate is humid, like that of the mainland, and the island experiences a similar pattern of tidal influence. The entire Island is under the control of the forest department and is devoid of human habitations.
- The island harbors 7 species of mangrove and 12 mangrove-associated species, along with other terrestrial vegetation. Although there are no reports of turtle nesting, turtle sightings have been reported.
- Being located in the Ganges fan, the site has been turbated by fishermen for commercially important fishes. Similarly sightings of porpoises and River Dolphins have also been reported often from around this site.
- The island and its vegetation provide a roost for a large number of seabird species. Fishing and fisheries-related activities are the main economic activities.
- The West Bengal Forest Department established a mangrove nursery and undertook extensive mangrove plantation in and around this island.

Source: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/ebsaws-2015-02/other/ebsaws-2015-02-india-submission1-en.pdf>

Q.4) Which of the following is/are located in Assam?

1. Nameri National Park
2. Namdapha National Park
3. Mouling National Park

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation:

State	National Park	Year	Area (sq. km)
Arunachal Pradesh	Mouling	1986	483
Assam	Namdapha	1983	1807.82
	Dibru-Saikhowa	1999	340
	Kaziranga	1974	858.98
	Manas	1990	500
	Nameri	1998	200
	Rajiv Gandhi (Orang)	1999	78.81

Source: http://wienvvis.nic.in/Database/npa_8231.aspx

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding Dugong:

1. It is the only herbivorous mammal that is strictly marine.
2. It is also called as sea cow.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Dugong (Dugong dugon) is the only herbivorous mammal that is strictly marine and the only member of the Order Sirenia found in India.

- Dugongs are restricted to coastal shallow marine habitats and grazes on the sea grass meadows in coastal waters and are therefore called as “Sea Cows”.

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- In India, it is one of the most seriously endangered species of large mammals.
- Dugongs are vulnerable to anthropogenic pressures as they are solely dependent on sea grasses in coastal areas, which now have been seriously damaged by mining, trawling etc.
- Dugongs have also been hunted for their meat, oil, hides, bones and teeth.

Source:

http://wiiervis.nic.in/Database/SRP_8555.aspx#4. Dugong (click on name to go top)

Q.6) Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary & Tiger reserve often seen in news is located in which of the following states?

- a) Assam
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Sikkim
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: D

Explanation: Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary and Pakke Tiger Reserve falls in the East Kameng district.

- Its Southern border merges with the inner line, State borderline between Assam and Arunachal.
- The tract of the protected area falls within the land area of Pakke river and Kameng river.
- It has an area of 861.95 Sq.Km with geographical variations of terai and rugged siwalik ranges.
- After a drive of about 3 hrs. from Itanagar through NH52 one reaches to a point known as CHHAIBARI and the take a right turn, passing through the plains, tea gardens and newly devastated forest vegetation of Assam covering a distance of 28 Km comes Seijusa in Arunachal.

Source: http://arunachalforests.gov.in/pakke_wildlife_sanctuary.html

Q.7) Arrange the following acts of environment and biodiversity conservation in chronological order:

1. Customs Act.
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
3. Forest (Conservation) Act.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 - 2 - 3
- b) 2 - 1 - 3
- c) 1 - 3 - 2
- d) 2 - 3 - 1

ANS: A

Explanation: Important acts related to environment and biodiversity conservation in India are:

- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- Customs Act, 1962.
- Seeds Act, 1966.
- The Patents Act, 1970.
- Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

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- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Source: ENVIS

Q.8) Which of the following plant (s) is/are desert growing?

1. Cactus
2. Euphorbias
3. Sagebrush

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: The desert flora is drought resistance such as cactus, euphorbias, sagebrush.

Fauna: Reptiles, Small Mammals and birds.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding energy flow in ecosystem:

1. Energy always flows from lower to higher trophic level.
2. It never flows in the reverse direction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Trophic level interaction deals with how the members of an ecosystem are connected based on nutritional needs.

- Energy flows through the trophic levels: from producers to subsequent trophic levels.
- This energy always flows from lower (producer) to higher (herbivore, carnivore etc.) trophic level.
- It never flows in the reverse direction that is from carnivores to herbivores to producers.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following ways carbon is added to atmosphere in carbon biogeochemical cycle?

1. Respiration
2. Decomposition
3. Photosynthesis

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: Carbon is present in the atmosphere, mainly in the form of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Carbon cycle involves a continuous exchange of carbon between the atmosphere and organisms.

- Carbon from the atmosphere moves to green plants by the process of photosynthesis, and then to animals.
- By process of respiration and decomposition of dead organic matter it returns back to atmosphere. It is usually a short term cycle.

Source: NCERT

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