

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

8th to 14th August, 2022

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS

Schemes/ Programmes/ Institutions

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG):

1. It is registered as society under the Societies Registration Act 1860
2. It acted as implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

Which of the following below given codes are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: National Mission for Clean Ganga(NMCG) was registered as a society on 12th August 2011 under the Societies Registration Act 1860.It acted as implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority(NGRBA) which was constituted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA),1986. NGRBA has since been dissolved with effect from the 7th October 2016, consequent to constitution of National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (referred as National Ganga Council) vide notification no. S.O. 3187(E) dt.7th October 2016 under EPA 1986.

Source: ForumIAS

Q.2) Which of the following institution releases the State of Global Air report?

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Health Organization
- c) Health Effects Institute
- d) UNICEF

ANS: C

Explanation: The State of Global Air report brings into one place the latest information on air quality and health for countries around the globe. It is produced annually by the Health Effects Institute and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation's Global Burden of Disease project as an objective, peer-reviewed source of air quality and health impact patterns and trends for countries around the world.

Source: <https://www.stateofglobalair.org/about>

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to Jal Jeevan Mission:

1. Objective of the mission is to give functional tap-water to every household in the country by 2024
2. Mission is based up on the principle of source sustainability
3. Jal Jeevan Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply

Which of the following below given codes are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Water is a global issue. Our country is facing challenges regarding drinking water and making water available for irrigation. Availability of water or precipitation is favourable to us, but the problem lies with managing that water. Prime Minister Narendra Modi realised this, and therefore this Ministry was formed. The impact of climate change is visible all over the world, and in India also. The big programme announced by the Prime Minister — Jal Jeevan Mission — is to give functional tap-water to every household in the country by 2024. The Jal Jeevan Mission is set to be based on various water conservation efforts like point recharge, desilting of minor irrigation tanks, use of greywater for agriculture and source sustainability. The Jal Jeevan Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country.

Source: <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/>

Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to Information Fusion Centre (IFC) - Indian Ocean Region (IOR):

1. IFC is based at the Indian Navy's Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC) at Noida
2. The IFC for Indian Ocean Region has the primary objective of jointly monitoring the vast Indian Ocean Region
3. IFC-IOR will work closely with countries in the region on white shipping

Which of the following below given codes are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: IFC is based at the Indian Navy's Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC) at Gurugram in the National Capital Region. IMAC is the single point centre on Indian Navy, linking all the coastal radar chains to generate a seamless real-time picture of the nearly 7,500km coastline.

- The IFC for Indian Ocean Region has the primary objective of jointly monitoring the vast Indian Ocean Region.
- To strengthen maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

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- Indian Navy has launched its Information Fusion Centre (IFC) that will share information on vessels of interest with other friendly nations.
- IFC will function as a platform where multiple friendly nations can freely exchange non-sensitive information from maritime domain.
- The IFC – IOR shall be a collaborative construct that will work with partners, countries as well as international agencies; to enhance maritime security and safety
- It would also aim to work closely with the multi-national constructs and other information fusion centres.
- IFC-IOR will work closely with countries in the region on white shipping and will be operated by the Indian Navy.
- The IFC-IOR would work towards capability building in the region, coordination of incident response and disaster relief, and in time, also share submarine safety information

Source: <https://www.indiannavy.nic.in/ifc-ior/about-us.html#:~:text=The%20Information%20Fusion%20Centre%20%E2%80%93%20Indian,to%20world%20trade%20and%20security>

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to National Horticulture Board (NHB):

1. It is established on the recommendations of first National Farmers Commission
2. The NHB is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, with its headquarters at Gurugram
3. The main objectives of the NHB are to improve integrated development of Horticulture industry in India

Which of the following below given codes are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: National Horticulture Board (NHB) was set up by Government of India in April 1984 on the basis of recommendations of the "Group on Perishable Agricultural Commodities", headed by Dr M. S. Swaminathan, the then Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission, Government of India. The NHB is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, with its headquarters at Gurugram. The main objectives of the NHB are to improve integrated development of Horticulture industry and to help in coordinating, sustaining the production and processing of fruits and vegetables.

Source: <http://nhb.gov.in/>

Q.6) Sendai Framework is related to which of the following:

- a) To protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury.
- b) Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- c) Conservation of species within their natural habitats
- d) Global women's safety framework

ANS: B

Explanation: The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It aims for the following outcome:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. It is the outcome of stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and inter-governmental negotiations held from July 2014 to March 2015, which were supported by the UNISDR upon the request of the UN General Assembly.

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction began in 1989, after a call by the United Nations General Assembly for a day to promote a global culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction. Held every 13 October, the day celebrates how people and communities around the world are reducing their exposure to disasters and raising awareness about the importance of reining in the risks that they face. The 2019 edition continues as part of the "Sendai Seven" campaign, centred on the seven targets of the Sendai Framework.

Source: <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>

Q.7) India Ratings and Research (Ind-Ra) is part of which of the following credit rating agency?

- a) Moody
- b) CRISIL
- c) S and P global
- d) Fitch group

ANS: D

Explanation: India Ratings and Research (Ind-Ra) is India's most respected credit rating agency committed to providing India's credit markets accurate, timely and prospective credit opinions. Built on a foundation of independent thinking, rigorous analytics, and an open and balanced approach towards credit research, Ind-Ra has grown rapidly during the past decade, gaining significant market presence in India's fixed income market.

Ind-Ra currently maintains coverage of corporate issuers, financial institutions (including banks and insurance companies), finance and leasing companies, managed funds, urban local bodies, and structured finance and project finance companies.

Headquartered in Mumbai, Ind-Ra has seven branch offices located in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune. Ind-Ra is recognised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Reserve Bank of India and National Housing Bank.

Ind-Ra is a 100% owned subsidiary of the Fitch Group.

Source: <https://www.indiaratings.co.in/about-us>

Q.8) “Special & Differential Treatment” provisions related to which of the following multilateral Institution?

- a) World Trade Organization
- b) IMF
- c) World Bank
- d) UNCTAD

ANS: A

Explanation: India along with several others countries, including China and African nations, has cautioned against diluting special and differential treatment provisions related to developing countries, saying it would lead to "intractable deadlock" at the WTO. A communication by west African country Benin, on behalf of the African Group, Bolivia, China, Cuba, India and Oman has said that developing countries' should continue to enjoy benefits of special and differential treatment (S&D) under WTO rules and they must be allowed to make their own assessments regarding their own developing country status. They have also stated that existing S&D provisions must be upheld and it should be provided in the current and future negotiations in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Source:

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/dev_special_differential_provisions_e.htm

Q.9) 90:90:90: strategy which remains in news, related to which of the following?

- a) Malaria control
- b) Tuberculosis control
- c) AIDS control
- d) Viral Fever control

ANS: C

Explanation: 90:90:90 Strategy: It is a HIV treatment narrative of UNAIDS programme which has set targets of

- 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status (90% diagnosed),
- 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy (90% on HIV treatment) and
- 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression (90% suppressed)

Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4930545/#:~:text=UNAIDS%20%E2%80%9C90%2D90%2D90,level%20endemic%20disease%20by%202030>

Q.10) Consider the following statements about Tuberculosis (TB):

1. Government of India (GoI) aims to eliminate TB by 2025.
2. TB is caused by protozoa.

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacterium causes TB. It is spread through the air when a person with TB (whose lungs are affected) coughs, sneezes, spits, laughs, or talks. TB is contagious, but it is not easy to catch

Elimination as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), means that there should be less than 1 case of TB for a population of a million people. In view of the current TB burden in India, there is a great deal that needs to be done if elimination is to be achieved by 2025. The National Strategic Plan 2017 - 2025, sets out the government plans of how the elimination of TB can be achieved.

the World Health Organization released its annual Global Tuberculosis Report for 2019, which found India was able to reduce incidence in 2018 by almost 50,000 cases from the previous year, but still had the highest burden with 2.69 million cases — 26.9% of the global burden of 10 million.

Source: ForumIAS

Science & Technology - Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM):

1. A professional body which ensures focused action on issues related to IPRs.
2. It works under Department of Science & Technology.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: A professional body under the aegis of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) which ensures focused action on issues related to IPRs and addresses the 7 identified objectives of the policy.

- CIPAM assists in simplifying and streamlining of IP processes, apart from undertaking steps for furthering IPR awareness, commercialization and enforcement.
- Simplifying and streamlining of IP processes by formulating and implementing a focused strategy for each policy objective
- Coordination with State level agencies and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, industry bodies as well as international agencies; IP cells to be set up
- IPR awareness campaign across the country in schools, colleges/universities and the industry
- Training and sensitization programmes for enforcement agencies and Judiciary; coordination for effective enforcement of IPR rights.
- Study and facilitate implementation of best practices for promotion and commercialization of IP within the country

Source: <https://cipam.gov.in/index.php/about/national-ipr-policy/>

Q.2) “Lunar X Prize” sponsored by which of the following social media giant?

- a) Face Book
- b) Google
- c) YouTube
- d) Twitter

ANS: B

Explanation: The Google Lunar XPRIZE (GLXP), sometimes referred to as Moon 2.0, was a 2007–2018 inducement prize space competition organized by the X Prize Foundation, and sponsored by Google. The challenge called for privately funded teams to be the first to land a robotic spacecraft on the Moon, travel 500 meters, and transmit back to Earth high-definition video and images.

Source: <https://www.xprize.org/prizes/google-lunar>

Q.3) The Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST) nuclear fusion reactor has been developed by which of the following country?

- a) USA
- b) Japan
- c) France
- d) China

ANS: D

Explanation: Scientists around the world have been trying for decades to recreate the unfathomable power of the sun here on Earth, and a team in China has managed to best our local star. Not for very long, though. The team operating the Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST) managed to heat the reactor's internal plasma to 100 million degrees Celsius (212 million Fahrenheit). That's six times hotter than the sun, but it doesn't have any net power generation. In stars, hydrogen fuses into helium, and eventually into heavier elements. The fusion process releases large amounts of energy, and the byproducts of fusion aren't radioactive. The only nuclear power we've managed to utilize on Earth is fission, which requires dangerous radioactive materials and comes with the risk of a reactor meltdown.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-chinas-artificial-sun-experimental-fusion-reactor-that-has-set-a-new-record-7341397/>

Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):

1. Scheme has been initiated with the vision to empower at least one person per household with crucial digital literacy skills by 2030
2. Project aims at helping adults with low technological literacy develop the skills they need to interact in an increasingly digital world

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Scheme has been initiated with the vision to empower at least one person per household with crucial digital literacy skills by 2020. This is expected to touch the lives of more than 250 million individuals over the next few years. PMGDISHA is an effort to complement government's vision to transform one from each household as digitally literate. The project aims at helping adults with low technological literacy develop the skills they need to interact in an increasingly digital world.

Source: <https://www.pmgdisha.in/about-pmgdisha/>

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to Gas-Hydrates:

1. Hydrates formed when a gas such as methane gets trapped in well-defined cages of water molecules forming crystalline solids
2. Natural gas hydrates occur on continental margins and shelves worldwide from Polar Regions to the tropics

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: They are formed when a gas such as methane gets trapped in well-defined cages of water molecules forming crystalline solids. It is a solid ice-like form of water that contains gas molecules in its molecular cavities. Natural gas hydrates occur on continental margins and shelves worldwide from Polar Regions to the tropics. Gas hydrate reservoirs are generally associated with biologically rich cold seep ecosystems at the seafloor. Cold seeps are locations where hydro-carbon rich fluid seeps up from below the sea floor, often as methane or hydrogen sulfide.

Source: <https://www.energy.gov/fecm/science-innovation/oil-gas-research/methane-hydrate>

Q.6) Consider the following statements with respect to Prime Minister Research Fellows (PMRF):

1. It is a public-private partnership (PPP) between Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB) and FICCI
2. It aims to improve the quality of research by attracting the best talents across the country and reduce brain drain

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Prime Minister Research Fellows (PMRF): It is a public-private partnership (PPP) between Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) which aims to improve the quality of research by attracting the best talents across the country and reduce brain drain.

Source: <https://pmmodiyojana.in/>

Q.7) The India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) is located in which of the following state?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) is now in the feasibility study stage. More than 50 scientists from about 15 Institutes and Universities in India have come together to form the National Neutrino Collaboration group (NNCG). This group has the task of detailing various aspects related to INO activity and come up with a proposal for an underground neutrino laboratory. An underground neutrino facility in India offers the unique possibility of locating a neutrino detector near the Earth's equator. This can have some very interesting consequences for solar neutrinos which would then pass through the core of the Earth in their passage to the detector from the Sun at night. The INO collaboration has now decided on a site in Bodi West Hills (BWH) region near Pottipuram village in Theni district of Tamil Nadu (110KM from the temple town of Madurai).

Source: <https://www.ino.tifr.res.in/ino/aboutINO.php>

Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC):

1. Committee is responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials
2. It is functions under Ministry of Science and Technology

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) functions in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). As per Rules, 1989, it is responsible for appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle. The committee is also responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.

Source: <https://geacindia.gov.in/about-geac-india.aspx>

Q.9) In which year Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) launched in India?

- a) 2005
- b) 2006
- c) 2007
- d) 2008

ANS: C

Explanation: In 2007 a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) was launched by the DST to foster, promote and develop all aspects of nanoscience and nanotechnology which have the potential to benefit the country. It is an umbrella programme for capacity building which envisages the overall development of this field of research in the country and to tap some of its applied potential for nation's development.

Source: [https://dst.gov.in/scientific-programmes/mission-nano-science-and-technology-nano-mission#:~:text=Building%20upon%20the%20promotional%20activities,Nano%20Mission\)%20in%20May%202007.](https://dst.gov.in/scientific-programmes/mission-nano-science-and-technology-nano-mission#:~:text=Building%20upon%20the%20promotional%20activities,Nano%20Mission)%20in%20May%202007.)

Q.10) Berne Convention of 1886 related to which of the following?

- a) Primary Health Care
- b) Environmental Protection
- c) Global peace
- d) Intellectual property rights

ANS: D

Explanation: The Berne Convention, adopted in 1886, deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors. It provides creators such as authors, musicians, poets, painters etc. with the means to control how their works are used, by whom, and on what terms. It is based on three basic principles and contains a series of provisions determining the minimum protection to be granted, as well as special provisions available to developing countries that want to make use of them.

Source: <https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/>

Indian Economy

Q.1) Which type of economy is most likely to follow a laissez-faire policy?

- a) Socialist economy
- b) Communist economy
- c) Capitalist economy
- d) Mixed Economy

ANS: C

Explanation: In a laissez-faire economy, the only role of the government is to prevent any coercion against individuals. Theft, fraud, and monopolies prevent rational market forces from operating.

Laissez-faire policies need three components to work: capitalism, the free market economy, and rational market theory.

Capitalism is an economic system in which private entities own the factors of production. In the 1987 movie "Wall Street," Michael Douglas as Gordon Gekko summed up the philosophy of laissez-faire capitalism when he famously said, "Greed, for lack of a better word, is good."

Source: <https://www.thebalance.com/laissez-faire-definition-4159781>

Q.2) Which of the following has been recommended to be the part of regulatory architecture of Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission?

- 1. Unified Financial Regulator
- 2. Unified Capital markets regulator
- 3. Financial Sector Appellate Tribunal
- 4. Financial Redressal Agency

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:

The model of the proposed regulatory architecture will comprise the following agencies:

- The central bank as the monetary authority, banking regulator and payment system regulator.
- A unified regulator for the rest of the financial sector.
- A deposit insurance-cum-resolution agency.
- A public debt management agency.
- A financial redressal agency.
- A financial sector appellate tribunal.
- A mechanism for coordination, systemic risk, financial development and other issues where the role of multiple agencies are involved (FSDC/similar to FSDC)

Source: <https://prsindia.org/policy/report-summaries/financial-sector-legislative-reforms-commission>

Q.3) Fiscal Consolation in India includes:

1. Elimination of tax exemptions.
2. Cutting out non-essential and unproductive activities.
3. Reduction of time and cost overruns on projects.
4. Tax reforms on direct taxes only.

Which of the above elements are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Fiscal consolidation in India includes:

1. Revenue reforms which include tax reforms on both direct and indirect tax front; reduction/elimination of tax exemptions and treating the revenue forgone as tax expenditure, improving efficiency of tax collection, including the arrears and stable medium term tax rates avoiding annual changes.
2. Expenditure reforms which include cutting out non-essential and unproductive activities, schemes and projects; allocation of resources to priority areas; reducing cost of services; rationalizing subsidies; reduction of time and cost overruns on projects and getting proper 'outcome' from output.

Source: EPW

Q.4) Which of the following statements defines the advantages of gender budgeting?

1. It helps in identifying the felt needs of women and reprioritizing and/or increasing expenditure to meet these needs.
2. It helps in strengthening civil society participation in economic policymaking.
3. It helps in tracking public expenditure against gender and development policy commitments.

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: Gender budgeting helps in:

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- Identifying the felt needs of women and reprioritizing and/or increasing expenditure to meet these needs;
- Supporting gender mainstreaming in macroeconomics;
- Strengthening civil society participation in economic policymaking;
- Enhancing the linkages between economic and social policy outcomes;
- Tracking public expenditure against gender and development policy commitments; and
- Contributing to the attainment of the millennium development goals (MDGs).

Source: <https://wcd.nic.in/gender-budgeting#:~:text=Gender%20Budgeting%20is%20a%20powerful,formulation%2C%20its%20implementation%20and%20review.>

Q.5) Which of the following statements regarding frictional unemployment is correct?

- a) It is the time period between jobs when a worker is searching for, or transitioning from one job to another.
- b) Frictional unemployment exists because both jobs and workers are homogeneous.
- c) Frictional unemployment is rarely present in an economy.
- d) Both (a) and (c)

ANS: A

Explanation:

- Frictional unemployment exists because both jobs and workers are heterogeneous, and a mismatch can result between the characteristics of supply and demand. Such a mismatch can be related to skills, payment, work-time, location, seasonal industries, attitude, taste, and a multitude of other factors.
- Frictional unemployment is always present in an economy, so the level of involuntary unemployment is properly the unemployment rate minus the rate of frictional unemployment, which means that increases or decreases in unemployment are normally under-represented in the simple statistics.

Source: Investopedia

Q.6) The 12th Five Year Plan has emphasized on a shift from primary agriculture to secondary agriculture in the country. What are the main advantages offered by the secondary agriculture over primary agriculture?

1. Increase in production
2. Adds value
3. Creates jobs
4. Reduces pollution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation:

The 12th plan would witness a shift from primary to secondary agriculture in the country. Secondary agriculture is very broad as it includes all food and non-food bio-resource based

products for human and industrial use. It affects all sectors of the society with special inclusive impact on the rural population as they majorly depend upon agro-bio-resource to sustain their livelihoods.

Secondary agriculture provides the following benefits:

1. Creates jobs
2. Reduces pollution
3. Adds value
4. Improves farm economy
5. Builds rural agro industries
6. Inclusive growth

Source: https://niti.gov.in/planningcommission.gov.in/docs/plans/planrel/fiveyr/12th/pdf/12fyp_vol1.pdf

Q.7) Priority sector lending scheme is a policy of providing a specified portion of bank lending to the important sectors of the economy. Which of the following areas are covered under priority sector lending?

1. Small-scale industrial loans.
2. Small road and water transport operators.
3. Professional and self-employed.

Select the correct answer using the codes 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 main areas under priority sector lending scheme are as follows:

- Agriculture sector.
- Small-scale industrial loans.
- Small road and water transport operators.
- Professional and self-employed.
- Retail trade loan.
- Educational loan.
- Housing loan
- Consumption loan
- State-sponsored corporations for SC/ST

Source: <https://cleartax.in/g/terms/priority-sector-lending>

Q.8) Which of the following are considered as critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the concept of sustainable development?

1. Changing the quality of growth
2. Ensuring a sustainable level of population.
3. Merging environment and economics in decision making.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the concept of sustainable development include:

- reviving growth;
- changing the quality of growth;
- meeting essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water, and sanitation;
- ensuring a sustainable level of population;
- conserving and enhancing the resource base;
- reorienting technology and managing risk; and
- merging environment and economics in decision making

Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Q.9) Which of the following National Health Programmes come under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
3. National Programme for Control of Blindness
4. National Iodine Deficiency disorder Control Programme.
5. National programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer.

Codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Following National Health Programmes come under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- National Iodine Deficiency disorder Control Programme
- National Programme for Control of Blindness

Source: <https://nhm.gov.in/>

Q.10) Consider the following statements about the inflation:

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1. Creditors lose and debtors gain in the condition of inflation.
2. It makes corporations and consumers less likely to spend.
3. Domestic products become more competitive due to inflation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Inflation

- A basic rule of inflation is that it causes the value of a currency to decline over time. In other words, cash now is worth more than cash in the future. Thus, inflation lets debtors pay lenders back with money worth less than it was when they originally borrowed it.
- Inflation can affect any business but some more so than others — negatively or positively. It makes corporations and consumers less likely to spend.
- If the inflation rate is greater than that of other countries, domestic products become less competitive.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Polity – Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) The audit report of comptroller and auditor general of India is examined by which of the following?

- a) The Estimates Committee
- b) Public Accounts Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- d) None of the above

ANS: B

Explanation: Public Accounts Committee

- This committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence.
- At present, it consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha).
- The function of the committee is to examine the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), which are laid before the Parliament by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) A Joint Public Service Commission for two or more states can be established by which of the following?

- a) Parliament, if requested by concerned states
- b) Rajya Sabha only
- c) Union Public Service Commission
- d) President

ANS: A

Explanation: Joint State Public Service Commission

The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body. The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Who among the following can attend the meetings of both Houses of Parliament while being not a member of either house?

- a) Solicitor General of India
- b) Vice-President of India
- c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- d) Attorney General of India

ANS: D

Explanation: Rights and Limitations of Attorney General of India

In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Further, he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following are the roles of the Finance Commission in India?

1. The distribution of money collected through taxes.
2. Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
3. Evolve principles based on which funds are allotted among States.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 280 of the Indian Constitution

President after two years of the commencement of Indian Constitution and thereafter every 5 years, has to constitute a Finance Commission of India.

It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President in relation to the:

- the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or maybe, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;
- the principles which should govern the grants in aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
- any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance
- The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) When was the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes bifurcated into the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes?

- a) 2003
- b) 1993
- c) 1987
- d) 1978

ANS: A

Explanation: Originally, Article 338 of the Constitution provided for the appointment of a Special Officer for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional safeguards for the SCs and STs and to report to the President on their working. He was designated as the Commissioner for SCs and STs and assigned the said duty.

In 1978, the Government (through a Resolution) set up a non-statutory multi-member Commission for SCs and STs; the Office of Commissioner for SCs and STs also continued to exist.

In 1987, the Government (through another Resolution) modified the functions of the Commission and renamed it as the National Commission for SCs and STs.

Later, the 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990 provided for the establishment of a high level multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a single Special Officer for SCs and STs. This constitutional body replaced the Commissioner for SCs and STs as well as the Commission set up under the Resolution of 1987.

Again, the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (under Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (under Article 338-A).

The separate National Commission for SCs came into existence in 2004. It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Their conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding Election Commission of India:

1. The Election Commission of India is a five member body.
2. The Election Commission decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general election and bye-election.
3. The Election Commission of India provides election symbols for newly registered parties.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission:

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- The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time to time fix.
- The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.

Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. On 16 October 1989, the president appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners. However, the two posts of election commissioners were abolished in January 1990 and the Election Commission was reverted to the earlier position. Again in October 1993, the president appointed two more election commissioners. Since then and till today, the Election Commission has been functioning as a multi-member body consisting of three election commissioners.

The powers and functions are:

- To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
- To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
- To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.
- To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.
- To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.
- To appoint officers for inquiring into disputes relating to electoral arrangements.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) The National Human Rights Commission has:

1. A chairperson who has been a Chief justice of Supreme Court or a High Court of India
2. One Member who is or has been a Judge of Supreme Court
3. One Member who is, or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court
4. Two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of or practical experience in matters relating to human rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Composition of National Human Rights Commission:

- **Chairman**- A retired Chief Justice of India.
- **4 Members**-
 - A serving or retired **judge of the Supreme Court.**
 - A serving or retired **chief justice of a High Court.**

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- 2 persons having **knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights**.
- **4 Ex-officio members**- The **chairman** of
 - National commission for Minorities.
 - National commission for SCs.
 - National commission for SCs.
 - National commission for **Women**.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Advocate General of the State is appointed for the period of:

- a) 5 years
- b) 6 years
- c) Decided by the President
- d) No fix tenure

ANS: D

Explanation: Advocate General of the State

- The advocate general is appointed by the governor.
- He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court.
- In other words, he must be a citizen of India and must have held a judicial office for ten years or been an advocate of a high court for ten years.
- The term of office of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution.
- Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal.
- He holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) How long is the tenure of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ?

- a) 6 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 4 years
- d) Tenure not fixed

ANS: A

Explanation: Constitutional Body: Article 148 provides for an independent office of the CAG.

It is the supreme audit institution of India.

- Appointment: Appointed by the President of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.
- Tenure: A period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- Removal: CAG can be removed by the President on the same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. He does not hold his office till the pleasure of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following is not a Constitutional post in India?

- a) Judge of High Court
- b) Governor of RBI
- c) Attorney General
- d) Governor of a State

ANS: B

Explanation: In India, the major constitutional bodies are:

- Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
- State Public Service Commission
- The Comptroller, and Auditor General of India
- Election Commission of India
- Finance Commission of India
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- National Commission For Scheduled Tribe
- Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court come under Comptroller and Auditor General, thus it is a constitutional post.
- The Attorney General of India is the primary lawyer of the Supreme Court and is the chief legal advisor. It is a constitutional post.

Source: Laxmikanth

Geography- Human Geography

Q.1) Which of the following statements is/are not correct regarding 'population pyramids'?

1. A bell shaped pyramid represents constant population.
2. A pyramid of narrow base and tapered top represents expanding population.
3. A triangular pyramid best represents developed countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Population pyramids:

- A population pyramid reflects the characteristics of population like age-sex structure. The shapes of pyramids represent different meanings.
- A bell shaped pyramid represents constant population and are called as Stationary or near-stationary population pyramids. It displays somewhat equal numbers or percentages for almost all age groups.
- A pyramid of narrow base and tapered top explains declining population (not expanding) like that of Japan.
- Triangular shaped pyramid explains expanding population and usually a feature of developing nations like India.
- The population pyramid of Australia is an example of expanding population and its expanding continuously.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following demographic situation and impact of it is/are correctly matched?

1. Aging Population - Healthcare and Pensions get very expensive.
2. High dependency ratio - Increasing Workforce.
3. Negative Population growth - Schools may close and Teachers may lose their jobs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) One pair only
- b) Two pair only

- c) All three pair
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation:

- Dependency Ratio is the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of the elderly (ages 65 and older) plus the young (under age 15) to the population in the working ages (ages 15-64).
- High dependency ratio states declining workforce.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the concept of a 'rural-urban fringe'?

1. A rural-urban fringe represents an incoherent transitional landscape.
2. Rural-Urban fringe of the modern city only possesses urban characteristics.

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: Rural - Urban fringe:

- Rural-Urban fringe (R-U fringe) is a transitional zone and could be recognized recently on social grounds by the presence of rural and urban groups.
- The city does not grow outwards in well-defined patterns. It sprawls haphazardly, making rapid advances at one point, and hardly moving at all at another.
- This results into incoherent landscape which is the characteristics of the fringe.
- Another characteristic and a unique quality is a wide mix of land uses ranging from a variety of commercial developments, including out-of-town shopping centers', to the city services and industries which are conveniently located at the margins.
- Urban fringe of the modern city is a significant area because it signifies both urban as well as rural characteristics. This should not be treated as two distinct zones as the city merges perceptibly into rural countryside by way of mixed land uses.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) National Commission on Population is headed by which of the following entity?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Registrar General of India
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: National Commission on Population:

- It is chaired by the Prime Minister.

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- Chief Ministers of all states, ministers of the related central ministries, secretaries of the concerned departments, eminent physicians, demographers and the representatives of the civil society are members of the commission.

Mandate: **The commission has the mandate:**

- To review, monitor and give direction for implementation of the National Population Policy with the view to achieve the goals set in the Population Policy.
- Promote synergy between health, educational environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilization.
- Promote inter sectoral coordination in planning and implementation of the programmes through different sectors and agencies in center and the states.
- Develop a vigorous people's programme to support this national effort.

Source: The Hindu

Q.5) Which of the following pairs of tribes is/are correctly matched?

1. Malasar tribe – Kerala
2. Jatapu tribes – Nagaland
3. PahadiKorva tribes – Chattisgarh
4. Asur tribe – Jharkhand

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) One pair only
- b) Two pair only
- c) Three pair only
- d) All four pair

ANS: C

Explanation: Major Tribes in India

Andhra Pradesh: Andh, Sadhu Andh, Bhagata, Bhil, Chenchus (Chenchawar), Gadabas, Gond, Goundu, Jatapus, Kammara, Kattunayakan, Kolawar, Kolam, Konda, Manna Dhora, Pardhan, Rona, Savaras, Dabba Yerukula, Nakkala, Dhulia, Thoti, Sugalis, Banjara, Kondareddis, Koya, Mukha Dhora, Valmiki, Yenadis, Sugalis, Lambadis.
Arunachal Pradesh: Apatanis, Abor, Dafla, Galong, Momba, Sherdukpen, Singpho, Nyishi, Mishmi, Idu, Taroan, Tagin, Adi, Monpa, Wancho
Assam: Chakma, Chutiya, Dimasa, Hajong, Garos, Khasis, Gangte, Karbi, Boro, Borokachari, Kachari, Sonwal, Miri, Rabha, Garo
Bihar: Asur, Baiga, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Gond, Parhaiya, Santhals, Savar, Kharwar, Banjara, Oraon, Santal, Tharu
Chhattisgarh: Agariya, Bhaina, Bhattra, Biar, Khond, Mawasi, Nagasia, Gond, Binjhar, Halba, Halbi, Kavar, Sawar,
Goa: Dhodia, Dubia, Naikda, Siddi, Varli, Gawda.
Gujarat: Barda, Bamcha, Bhil, Charan, Dhodia, Gamta, Paradhi, Patelia, Dhanka, Dubla, Talavia, Halpati, Kokna, Naikda, Patelia, Rathawa, Siddi.
Himachal Pradesh: Gaddis, Gujjars, Khas, Lamba, Lahaulas, Pangwala, Swangla, Beta, Beda Bhot, Bodh.
Jammu and Kashmir: Bakarwal, Balti, Beda, Gaddi, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Sippi, Changpa, Gujjar.
Jharkhand: Birhors, Bhumij, Gonds, Kharia, Mundas, Santhals, Savar, Bedia, Ho, Kharwar, Lohra, Mahli, Parhaiya, Santal, Kol, Banjara.
Karnataka: Adiyani, Barda, Gond, Bhil, Iruliga, Koraga, Patelia, Yerava, Hasalaru, Koli Dhor,

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Marati , Meda, Naikda, Soligaru.
Kerala: Adiyam, Arandan, Eravallan, Kurumbas, Malai arayan, Moplahs, Uralis, Irular, Kanikaran, Kattunayakan, Kurichchan, Muthuvan, Malasar
Madhya Pradesh: Baigas, Bhils, Bharia, Birhors, Gonds, Katkari, kharia, Khond, Kol, Murias, Korku, Mawasi, Pardhan, Sahariya,
Maharashtra: Bhaina, Bhunjia, Dhodia, Katkari, Khond, Rathawa, Warlis, Dhanka, Halba, Kathodi, Kokna, Koli Mahadev, Pardhi, Thakur,
Manipur: Naga, Kuki, Meitei, Aimol, Angami, Chiru, Maram, Monsang, Paite, Purum, Thadou, Anal, Mao, Tangkhul, Thadou, Poumai Naga.
Meghalaya: Chakma, Garos, Hajong, Jaintias Khasis, Lakher, Pawai, Raba, Mikir.
Mizoram: Chakma, Dimasa, Khasi, Kuki, Lakher, Pawi, Raba, Synteng, Lushai
Nagaland: Angami, Garo, Kachari, Kuki, Mikir, Nagas, Sema, Ao, Chakhesang, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Rengma, Sangtam,
Odisha: Gadaba, Ghara, Kharia, Khond, Matya, Oraons, Rajuar, Santhals, Bathudi, Bathuri, Bhattada, Bhumij, Gond, Juang, Kisan, Kolha, Kora, Khayara, Koya, Munda, Paroja, Saora, Shabar, Lodha.
Rajasthan: Bhils, Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas(Minas), Patelia, Sahariya, Naikda, Nayaka, Kathodi.
Sikkim: Bhutia, Khas, Lepchas, Limboo, Tamang
Tamil Nadu: Adiyam, Aranadan, Eravallan, Irular, Kadar, Kanikar, Kotas, Todas, Kurumans, Malayali,
Telangana: Chenchus.
Tripura: Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Halam, Khasia, Lushai, Mizel, Namte, Mag, Munda, Riang,
Uttarakhand: Bhotias, Buksa, Jannsari, Khas, Raji, Tharu.
Uttar Pradesh: Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Kol, Raji, Tharu, Gond, Kharwar, Saharya , Parahiya, Baiga, Agariya, Chero
West Bengal: Asur, Khond, Hajong, Ho, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santhals, Savar, Bhumij, Bhutia, Chik Baraik, Kisan, Kora, Lodha, Kheria, Khariam, Mahali, Mal Pahariya, Oraon,
Andaman and Nicobar: Oraons, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens.

Source: Ministry of Tribes

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Ecumene refers to the uninhabited or uninhabitable area of the world.
2. Non-Ecumene refers to the inhabited areas or very sparsely inhabited areas of the world.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Geographers identify two population density divisions of the world:

- Ecumene refers to the inhabited areas of the world whereas.
- Non-ecumene refers to the uninhabited or very sparsely inhabited areas.

Source: Savindra Singh

Q.7) Which of the following pairs related to rural settlement pattern is/are correct?

1. Linear settlement pattern - along mountain ranges
2. Rectangular Pattern - agricultural area
3. Radial pattern - for defence purpose
4. Circular patter - near major commercial activity centre

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) One pair only
- b) Two pair only
- c) Three pair only
- d) All four pair

ANS: B

Explanation: Circular pattern:

Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and sometimes the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.

Linear pattern: In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.

Rectangular pattern: Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter montane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.

Source: Majid Hussain

Q.8) The movement of people from central cities to smaller communities in the surrounding area is known as:

- a) Reverse migration
- b) Under urbanization
- c) Sub-urbanization
- d) Over urbanization

ANS: C

Explanation: Sub Urbanization:

It is a new trend of people moving away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city in search of a better quality of living. Important suburbs develop around major cities and everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their work places in the city.

Source: Majid Hussain

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from surrounding farms and pastures.
2. The closely build up area and its intervening streets presents some recognizable pattern or geometric shape.
3. This type of settlements sometimes forms for defense and security reasons.

The above given statements describe which type of rural settlement?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Clustered Settlements:

- The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.
- The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north-eastern states.
- Sometimes, people live in compact village for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources.

Semi-Clustered Settlements:

- Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village.

Hamleted Settlements:

- Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.

Dispersed Settlements:

- Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.

Source: Majid Hussain

Q.10) Which of the following are the 'push' factors of migration in India?

1. Unpleasant climate
2. Security of life and property
3. Peace and stability
4. Epidemics

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Push factors for the migration:

- Unemployment.
- Political Turmoil.
- Epidemics.
- Social backwardness.
- Poor living conditions.
- Natural disaster.
- Unpleasant climate.
- Epidemics.
- Socio-economic backwardness.

Pull factors:

- Security of life.
- Better job opportunities and living conditions.
- Peace and stability.
- Pleasant climate.

Source: Majid Hussain