

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

17<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2022

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



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## Geography

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**Q.1) Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is comes under which of the following?**

- a) Culturable Wasteland
- b) Current Fallow
- c) Fallow other than Current Fallow
- d) Net Area Sown

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are examples of common property resources (CPRs)?**

- 1. Community forests
- 2. Village water bodies
- 3. Public spaces

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** CPRs can be defined as community's natural resource, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property rights over them.

Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies and other public spaces where a group larger than a household or family unit exercises rights of use and carries responsibility of management are examples of CPRs.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.3) Which of the following is NOT a rabi crop?**

- a) Bajra
- b) Wheat
- c) Gram
- d) Mustard

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

**Table 5.2 : Cropping Seasons in India**

<b>Cropping Season</b>	<b>Major Crops Cultivated</b>	
	<b>Northern States</b>	<b>Southern States</b>
<b>Kharif</b> June-September	Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	Rice, Maize, Ragi, Jowar, Groundnut
<b>Rabi</b> October – March	Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds and Mustard, Barley	Rice, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar
<b>Zaid</b> April-June	Vegetables, Fruits, Fodder	Rice, Vegetables, Fodder

**Source: NCERT – India & People Economy**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding cotton:**

1. India grows both short staple cotton as well as long staple cotton in north-western parts of the country.
2. India ranks second in the world in the production of cotton after China.

**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:** Cotton is a tropical crop grown in kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country. India lost a large proportion of cotton growing area to Pakistan during partition.

- However, its acreage has increased considerably during the last 50 years. India grows both short staple (Indian) cotton as well as long staple (American) cotton called 'narma' in north-western parts of the country.
- Cotton requires clear sky during flowering stage. India ranks second in the world in the production of cotton after China. Cotton occupies about 4.7 per cent of total cropped area in the country.
- There are three cotton growing areas, i.e. parts of Punjab, Haryana and northern Rajasthan in north-west, Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west and plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in south.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.5) The term “Haryali” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Watershed projects
- b) Green corridor highways
- c) Solar projects
- d) Soil conservation

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country.

- Some of these are being implemented by nongovernmental organisations also.
- Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.
- The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people’s participation.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari.
2. Petroleum reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High.

**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:** Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.

- Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari.
- Petroleum reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High i.e. off-shore region in the Arabian Sea.
- New reserves have been located in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basins.
- Most of the major mineral resources occur to the east of a line linking Mangaluru and Kanpur.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. India has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.
2. Two main types of ore found in India are haematite and magnetite.

**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:** India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. It has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.

- The two main types of ore found in our country are haematite and magnetite.
- It has great demand in international market due to its superior quality.
- The iron ore mines occur in close proximity to the coal fields in the north-eastern plateau region of the country which adds to their advantage.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.8) Which of the following is NOT an iron ore mine?**

- a) Koraput
- b) Sulaipet
- c) Badampahar
- d) Bonai

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** About 95 per cent of total reserves of iron ore are located in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

- In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar.
- The important mines are Gurumahisani, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhraj), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh).

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.9) “Hazaribagh plateau” is famous for which of the following mineral ore mines?**

- a) Manganese
- b) Bauxite
- c) Copper
- d) Mica

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries. It can be split into very thin sheets which are tough and flexible.

- Mica in India is produced in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.
- In Jharkhand, high quality mica is obtained in a belt extending over a distance of about 150 km, in length and about 22 km, in width in lower Hazaribagh plateau.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

**Q.10) “Singareni collieries” is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Telangana
- b) Karnataka
- c) Jharkhand
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a Government coal mining company jointly owned by the Government of Telangana and Government of India on a 51:49 equity basis.

- The Singareni coal reserves stretch across 350 Km of the Pranahita – Godavari Valley of Telangana with a proven geological reserves aggregating to whopping 8791 million tonnes.
- SCCL is currently operating 20 opencast and 24 underground mines in 4 districts of Telangana with manpower around 43,895.

**Source:** NCERT – India & People Economy

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## Geography

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. India is the second most populous country after China in the world.
2. India's population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.

**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 people are very important component of a country.

- India is the second most populous country after China in the world with its total population of 1,210 million (2011).
- India's population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. Population data are collected through Census operation held every 10 years in India.
2. First complete population Census was conducted only in 1872.

**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:** Population data are collected through Census operation held every 10 years in our country.

The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER (THIRD WEEK), 2022**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. India has an even pattern of population distribution.
2. The density of population in India is 382 persons per sq km.

**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:** It is clear that India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution.

- The percentage shares of population of the states and Union Territories in the country show that Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.
- Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area.
- It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land.
- The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.4) In which of the following decadal population growth rate is negative?**

- a) 1921
- b) 1941
- c) 1951
- d) 1961

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

**Table 1.1 : Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011**

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

\* Decadal growth rate:  $g = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} \times 100$

where  $P_1$  = population of the base year  
 $P_2$  = population of the present year

\*\* Source : Census of India, 2011 (Provisional)

**Source: NCERT – People & Economy**



**Q.5) “Kirata” linguistic family is related to which of the following?**

- a) Tibeto – Myanmari
- b) Austro- Nesian
- c) Indo-Aryan
- d) Austro-Asiatic

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

**Table 1.2 : Classification of Modern Indian Languages**

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austic (Nishada) 1.38%	Austro-Asiatic	Mon-Khmer Munda	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Outside India
	Austro- Nesian		
Dravidian (Dravida) 20%		South-Dravidian	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
		Central Dravidian	Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Orissa, Maharashtra
		North Dravidian	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto - Myanmari	Tibeto-Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
		North Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
	Siamese-Chinese	Assam- Myanmari	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya
Indo - European (Aryan) 73%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian	Outside India
		Dardic	Jammu & Kashmir
		Indo-Aryan	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa.

Source : Ahmed, A. (1999) : Social Geography, Rawat Publication, New Delhi

Source: NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding manganese:**

- 1. It is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and used for manufacturing ferro alloys.
- 2. It is associated with dharwar system.

**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:** Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro alloys.

Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system.

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding bauxite:**

1. It is found in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks.
2. Amarkantak plateau has bauxite deposits.

**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:** Bauxite is the ore, which is used in manufacturing of aluminium.

- Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.
- Chhattisgarh has bauxite deposits in Amarkantak plateau while Katni- Jabalpur area and Balaghat in M.P. have important deposits of bauxite.

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.8) “Khetri mines” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Uranium
- b) Copper
- c) Manganese
- d) Mica

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range, which hosts copper mineralization, giving rise to a 80 km long metallogenetic province from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south, popularly known as Khetri Copper Belt.

- The belt comprises of tightly folded Proterozoic metasediments that rest over basement gneisses and is a part of the North Delhi fold belt.
- Prominent deposits of the belt are: Khetri, Kolihan, Banwas, Chandmari, Dhani Basri, Baniwali Ki Dhani (Neem Ka Thana, Rajasthan).
- Other deposits are: Dholamala, Akwali, Muradpura - Pacheri (Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan), and Devtalai (Bhilwara, Rajasthan).

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.9) “Talcher” coal fields are located in which of the following state?**

- a) West Bengal
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Odisha

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The most important coal mining centres are Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh (part of Singrauli coal field lies in Uttar Pradesh), Korba in Chhattisgarh, **Talcher and Rampur in Odisha**, Chanda-Wardha, Kamptee and Bander in Maharashtra and Singareni in Telangana and Pandur in Andhra Pradesh.

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

**Q.10) Tatipaka, Barauni and Koyali places are associated with which of the following?**

- a) Oil refineries
- b) Uranium ores
- c) Coal fields
- d) Port centres

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**



**Fig. 7.6 : India - Oil Refineries**

**Source:** NCERT – People & Economy

## Geography

**Q.1) Arrange the following countries in descending order with respect to population:**

1. Mexico
2. Nigeria
3. Brazil
4. USA

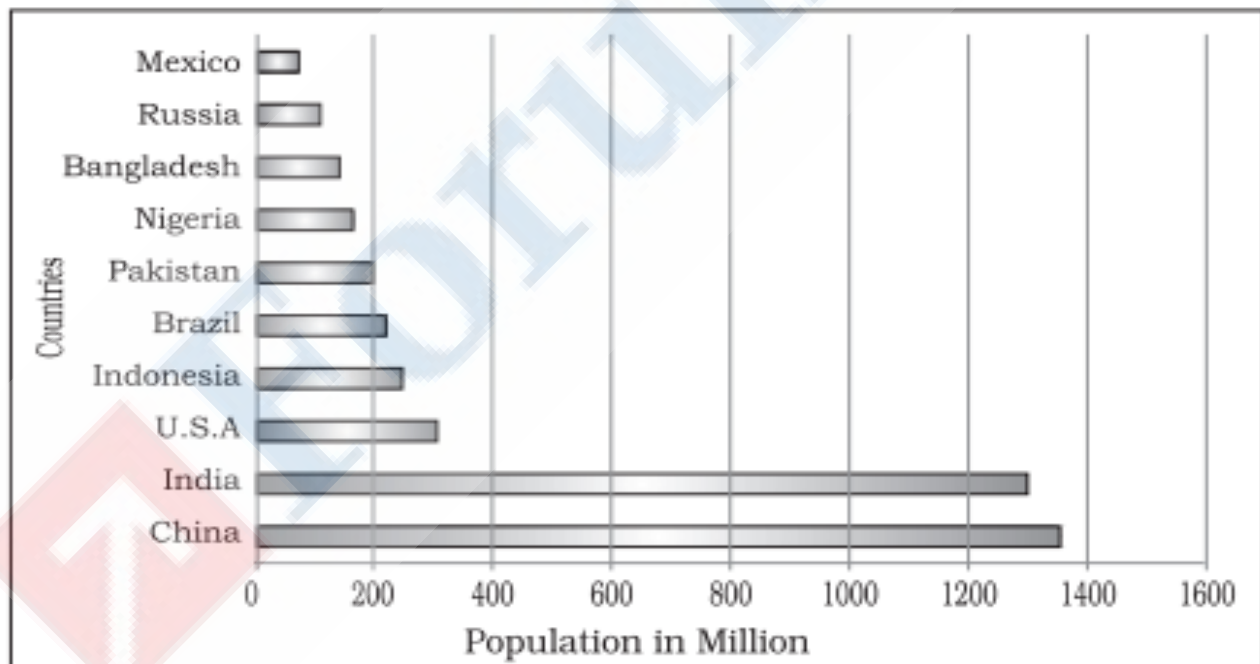
**Choose the correct answer from given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.

- The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.
- Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population.



**Fig. 2.1: Most Populous Countries**

**Source: NCERT** – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.2) Which of the following factor/factors influence/influences the distribution of population?**

1. Availability of water
2. Urbanization
3. Social and political unrest

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation: Availability of water:** Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.

- Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation.
- It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.

**Urbanization:** Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.

- Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.
- Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.

Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. In the same way – people tend to move away from places where there is **social and political unrest**.

**Source:** NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are push factor/factors of migration?**

1. Unemployment
2. Poor living conditions
3. Epidemics

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

**Source:** NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.4) Which of the following regions decadal growth rate of 2010 – 15 is declined from 1990 – 95?**

1. Asia
2. Europe
3. Africa
4. North America

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Growth Rate</b>	
	<b>1990-95</b>	<b>2010-15</b>
World	1.6	1.2
Africa	2.4	2.6
Europe	0.2	0.1
North America	1.4	0.8
Latin America & Caribbean	1.7	1.1
Asia	1.6	1.0
Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and Fiji)	1.5	1.5

*Source: Demographic Year Book, 2015*

**Source: NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography**

**Q.5) Who among the following stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply?**

- a) Thomas Malthus
- b) David Ricardo
- c) Adam Smith
- d) Darwin

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply.

**Source:** NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. Netherlands specializes in growing flowers and horticultural crops especially tulips.
2. The regions where farmers specialize in vegetables only, is known as truck farming.

**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:** Market gardening and Horticulture type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of North West Europe, north eastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions.

- The Netherlands specialises in growing flowers and horticultural crops especially tulips, which are flown to all major cities of Europe.
- The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming.
- The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming.

**Source:** NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.7) The term “Kolkhoz” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Collective farming
- b) Cooperative farming
- c) Contract farming
- d) Credit farming

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The basic principle behind collective farming based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour.

Collective farming or the model of Kolkhoz was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union to improve upon the inefficiency of the previous methods of agriculture and to boost agricultural production for self-sufficiency.

**Source:** NCERT – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding mixed farming:**

1. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, fodder and root crops.
2. Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers.

**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:** Mixed Farming is a form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER (THIRD WEEK), 2022**

- Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.
- Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
- Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.
- Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers and green manures and also by the skill and expertise of the farmers.

**Source: NCERT** – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.9) Which of the following are four pillars of human development?**

1. Democracy
2. Equity
3. Sustainability
4. Productivity
5. Empowerment

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

- Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.
- Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.
- Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.
- Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.

**Source: NCERT** – Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.10) “Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development” is associated with which of the following approach of human development?**

- a) Income approach
- b) Welfare approach
- c) Basic needs approach
- d) Capability approach

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** There are many ways of looking at the problem of human development. Some of the important approaches are: (a) The income approach; (b) the welfare approach; (c) Minimum needs approach; and (d) Capabilities approach.



**Table 4.1: Approaches to Human Development**

<b>(a) Income Approach</b>	This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
<b>(b) Welfare Approach</b>	This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.
<b>(c) Basic Needs Approach</b>	This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e.: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.
<b>(d) Capability Approach</b>	This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

**Source: NCERT** – Fundamental of Human Geography

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## Geography

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. The rabi season begins with the onset of winter season and facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops.
2. Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops.

**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:** There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid.

- The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops, such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.
- The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April.
- The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops such as wheat, gram and mustard.
- Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops.
- The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.2) The term “barani” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Rainfed farming
- b) Irrigated farming
- c) Slash and burn agriculture
- d) Viticulture

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani).

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.3) Which of the following crop/crops is/are cultivated in both kharif and rabi seasons in southern states?**

1. Rice
2. Maize
3. Ground Nut

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

**Table 5.2 : Cropping Seasons in India**

Cropping Season	Major Crops Cultivated	
	Northern States	Southern States
<b>Kharif</b> June-September	Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	Rice, Maize, Ragi, Jowar, Groundnut
<b>Rabi</b> October – March	Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds and Mustard, Barley	Rice, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar
<b>Zaid</b> April-June	Vegetables, Fruits, Fodder	Rice, Vegetables, Fodder

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. The cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.
2. India produces 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in production after China and U.S.A.

**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 cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.

- The country produces about 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in production after China and U.S.A.
- India produces a variety of cereals, which are classified as fine grains (rice, wheat) and coarse grains (jowar, bajra, maize, ragi), etc.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.5) In which of the following state grows “aus, aman and boro” rice varieties?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called ‘aus’, ‘aman’ and ‘boro’.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding maize:**

- 1. It is a food as well as fodder crop.
- 2. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are leading producers.

**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:** Maize is a food as well as fodder crop grown under semi-arid climatic conditions and over inferior soils.

- This crop occupies only about 3.6 per cent of total cropped area. Maize cultivation is not concentrated in any specific region.
- It is sown all over India except Punjab and eastern and north-eastern regions.
- The leading producers of maize are the states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding pulses:**

- 1. Pulses are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.
- 2. India is second highest producer of pulses in the world after China.

**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:** Pulses are a very important ingredient of vegetarian food as these are rich sources of proteins.

These are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.

India is a leading producer of pulses in the world.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.8) Consider the following statements arhar or tur:**

1. It is known as red gram or pigeon pea.
2. Maharashtra is the leading producer of arhar.

**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:** Tur is the second important pulse crop in the country. It is also known as red gram or pigeon pea.

- It is cultivated over marginal lands and under rainfed conditions in the dry areas of central and southern states of the country.
- This crop occupies only about 2 per cent of total cropped area of India. Maharashtra alone contributes about one-third of the total production of tur.

**Source: NCERT – India People & Economy**

**Q.,9) Consider the following characteristics of a crop:**

1. It is a cash crop.
2. It is used for making sacks and decorative items.
3. It lost large growing areas during partition.

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

- a) Cotton
- b) Banana
- c) Jute
- d) Ground Nut

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Jute is used for making coarse cloth, bags, sacks and decorative items. It is a cash crop in West Bengal and adjoining eastern parts of the country.

India lost large jute growing areas to East Pakistan (Bangladesh) during partition. At present, India produces about three-fifth of jute production of the world.

**Source: NCERT – India People & Economy**

**Q.10) “arabica, robusta and liberica” are related to which of the following crop?**

- a) Coffee
- b) Tea
- c) Sugar cane
- d) Pulses

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Coffee is a tropical plantation crop. Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage.

- There are three varieties of coffee i.e. arabica, robusta and liberica.
- India mostly grows superior quality coffee, arabica, which is in great demand in International market.
- But India produces only about 3.17 per cent coffee of the world and ranks eighth after Brazil, Vietnam, Indonesia, Colombia, Honduras, Ethiopia and Peru in 2018.
- Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

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## Geography

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**Q.1) The location of industries is influenced by which of the following factors?**

1. Access to raw materials
2. Power
3. Market

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Location of industries is influenced by several factors like access to raw materials, power, market, capital, transport and labour, etc.

- Relative significance of these factors varies with time and place. There is strong relationship between raw material and type of industry.
- It is economical to locate the manufacturing industries at a place where cost of production and delivery cost of manufactured goods to consumers are the least.
- Transport costs, to a great extent, depend on the nature of raw materials and manufactured products.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are weight losing raw material/materials?**

1. Sugar cane
2. Iron ore
3. Coal

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Industries using weight-losing raw materials are located in the regions where raw materials are located.

- Why is the sugar mills in India located in sugarcane growing areas? Similarly, the locations of pulp industry, copper smelting and pig iron industries are located near their raw materials.
- In iron and steel industries, iron ore and coal both are weight-losing raw materials.
- Therefore, an optimum location for iron and steel industries should be near raw material sources.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.3) “Koyali, Mathura and Barauni” places are famous for which of the following industries?**

- a) Oil refinery industries
- b) Iron and Steel Industries
- c) Uranium extraction industries
- d) Copper smelting Industries

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Petroleum refineries are also located near the markets as the transport of crude oil is easier and several products derived from them are used as raw material in other industries.

- Koyali, Mathura and Barauni refineries are typical examples.
- Ports also play a crucial role in the location of oil refineries.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.4) Which of the following are used as raw materials in Iron and Steel industries?**

- 1. Lime stone
- 2. Dolomite
- 3. Manganese
- 4. Fire Clay

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The development of the iron and steel industry opened the doors to rapid industrial development in India.

- Almost all sectors of the Indian industry depend heavily on the iron and steel industry for their basic infrastructure.
- The other raw materials besides iron ore and coking coal, essential for iron and steel industry are limestone, dolomite, manganese and fire clay.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.5) Which of the following Industry is located near to Bababudan hills?**

- a) Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)
- b) Tata Iron and Steel plant (TISCO)
- c) Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works Ltd. (VISL)
- d) Vizag Steel Plant

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works initially called the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, is located close to an iron ore producing area of Kemangundi in the Bababudan hills.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy



**Q.6) Which of the following steel plant is NOT established as part of second five year plan?**

- a) Rourkela Steel Plant
- b) Bhilai Steel Plant
- c) Durgapur Steel Plant
- d) Tata Iron and Steel plant

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** After independence, during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), three new integrated steel plants were set up with foreign collaboration: Rourkela in Odisha, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh and Durgapur in West Bengal.

These were public sector plants under Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL). In 1973, the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was created to manage these plants.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.7) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- 1. Bhilai Steel plant – Russian Collaboration
- 2. Durgapur Steel plant – German Collaboration
- 3. Rourkela Steel plant – United Kingdom Collaboration

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Rourkela Steel plant was set up in 1959 in the Sundargarh district of Odisha in collaboration with Germany.

- The Bhilai Steel Plant was established with Russian collaboration in Durg district of Chhattisgarh and started production in 1959.
- Durgapur Steel Plant in West Bengal was set up in collaboration with the government of the United Kingdom and started production in 1962.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.8) The terms “chintz and calicos” are associated with which of the following?**

- a) Jute
- b) Cotton
- c) Banana
- d) Rice

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The cotton textile industry is one of the traditional industries of India. In the ancient and the medieval times, it used to be only a cottage industry.

India was famous worldwide for the production of muslin, a very fine variety of cotton cloth, calicos, chintz and other different varieties of fine cotton cloth.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.9) Consider the following statements:**

1. In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Kolkata.
2. Cotton is a “pure” raw material which does lose weight in the manufacturing process.

**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: D**

**Explanation:** Initially, the British did not encourage the development of the indigenous cotton textile industry.

- They exported raw cotton to their mills in Manchester and Liverpool and brought back the finished products to be sold in India.
- This cloth was cheaper because it was produced at mass scale in factories in U.K. as compared to the cottage based industries of India.
- In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai.
- Cotton is a “pure” raw material which does not lose weight in the manufacturing process.
- So other factors, like, power to drive the looms, labour, capital or market may determine the location of the industry.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET):**

1. It is formerly known as Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology.
2. It was established in 1968 by Government of India with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at Chennai.

**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:** Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) (formerly known as Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET)) was established in 1968 by Government of India with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at Chennai.

The main objective of setting up of this specialized institute was to develop manpower in different disciplines of Plastics Engineering & Technology as no similar institute was in existence in the country. International Labour Organization (ILO) served as the executing agency.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

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## Geography

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**Q.1) Which of the following is/are copper mining fields?**

1. Khetri
2. Balaghat
3. Singhbhum

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators. It is alloyable, malleable and ductile. It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.

The Copper deposits mainly occur in Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh and Jhunjhunu and Alwar districts in Rajasthan.

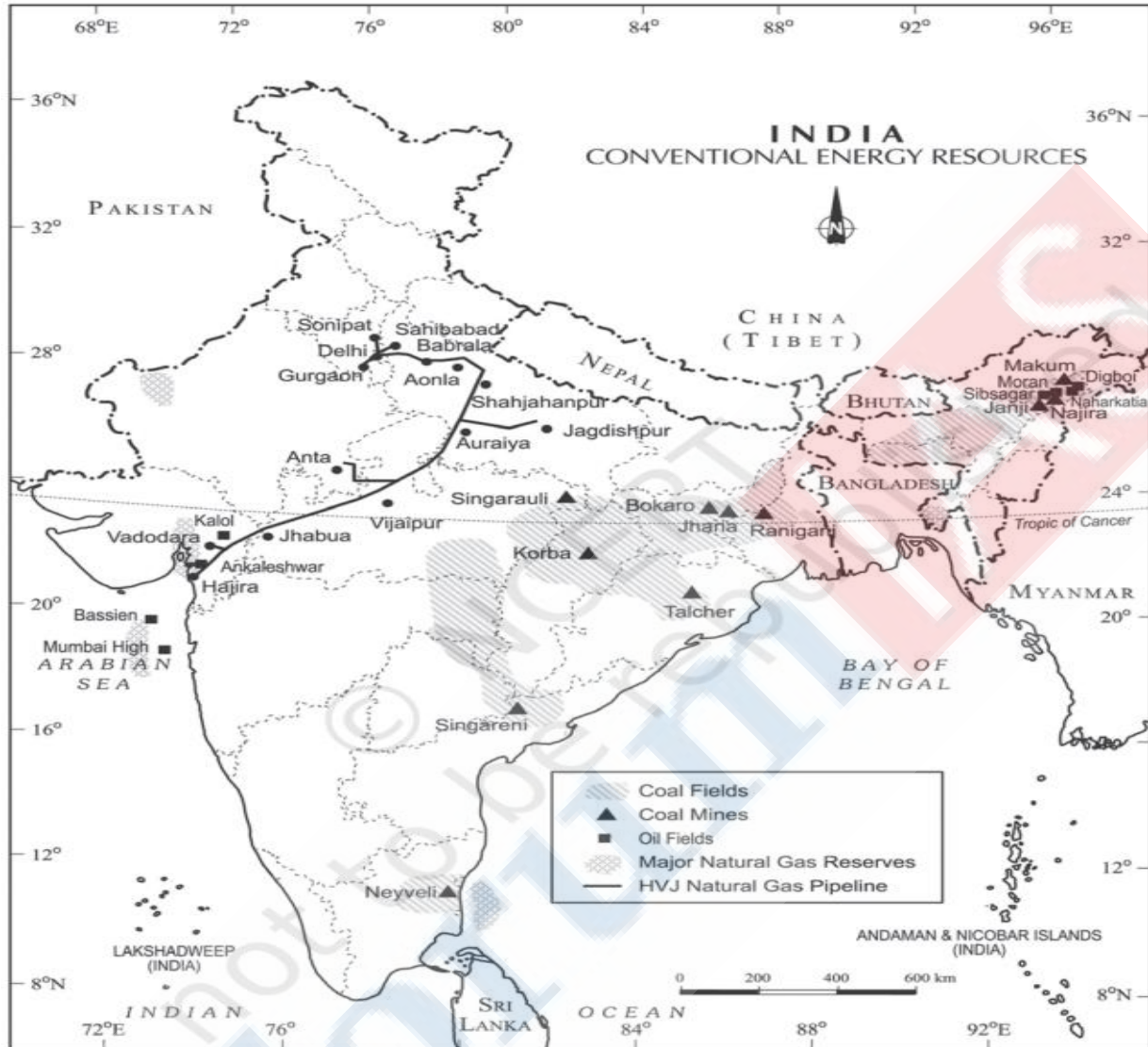
**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.2) Which of the following is NOT a coal field?**

- a) Bassien
- b) Talcher
- c) Makum
- d) Korba

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**



**Source: NCERT – India People & Economy**

**Q.3) Arrange the following Iron and Steel plants from south to north:**

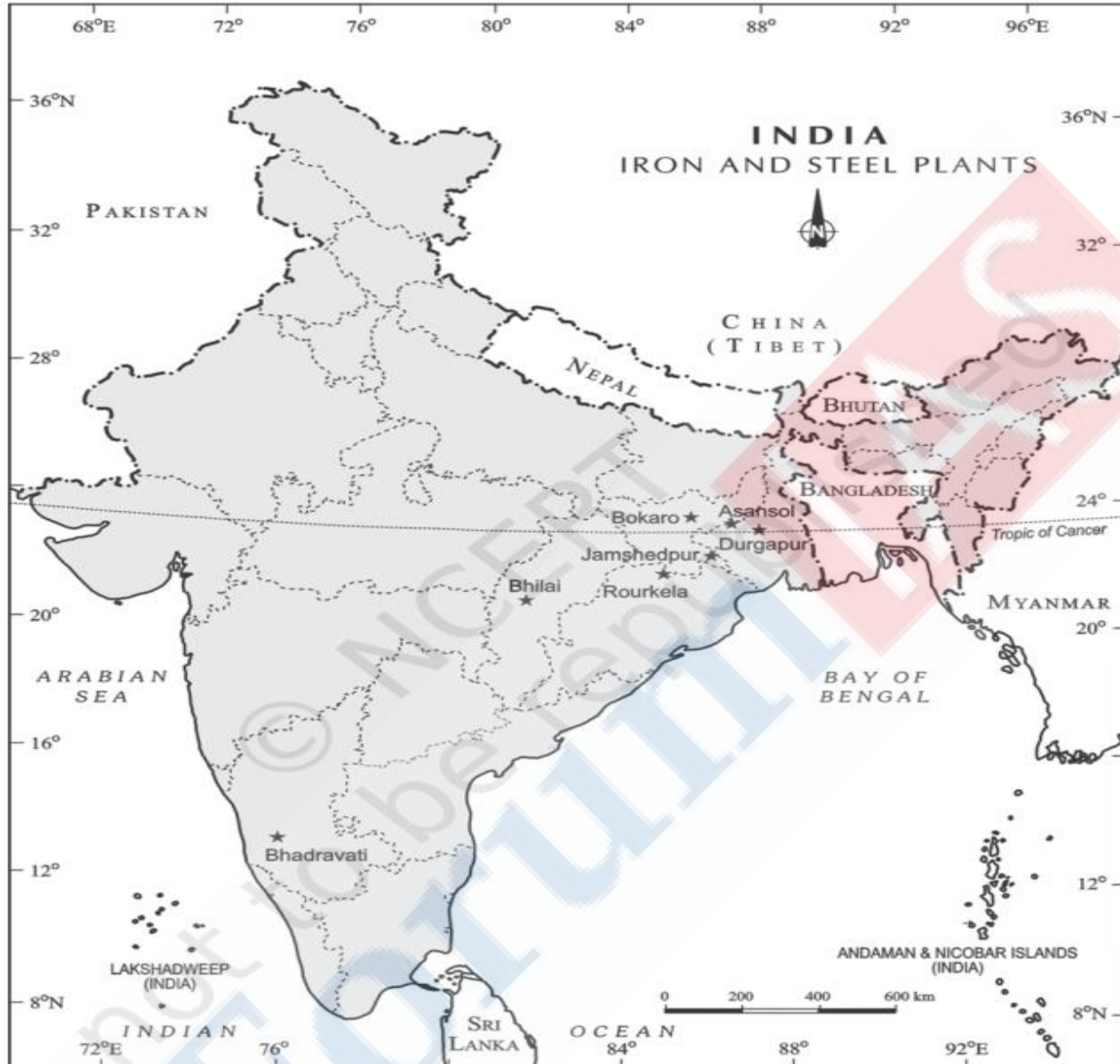
1. Bhadravati
2. Bhilai
3. Rourkela
4. Durgapur

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

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- b) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**



**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.4) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- | <b>Cotton Textile Industry</b> | <b>State</b> |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Sangli                      | Maharashtra  |
| 2. Burhanpur                   | Chhattisgarh |
| 3. Guntur                      | Telangana    |

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

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Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are major industrial regions?**

1. Hugli Region
2. Ambala – Amritsar
3. Durg – Raipur

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

<b>Industrial Regions and Districts</b>
<b>Major Industrial Regions (8)</b> 1. Mumabi-Pune Region, 2. Hugli Region, 3. Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu Region, 4. Gujarat Region, 5. Chotanagpur Region, 6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region, 7. Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut Region, and 8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region.
<b>Minor Industrial Regions (13)</b> 1. Ambala-Amritsar, 2. Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor, 3. Indore-Dewas-Ujjain, 4. Jaipur-Ajmer, 5. Kolhapur-South Kannada, 6. Northern Malabar, 7. Middle Malabar, 8. Adilabad-Nizamabad, 9. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, 10. Bhojpur-Munger, 11. Durg-Raipur, 12. Bilaspur-Korba, and 13. Brahmaputra Valley.
<b>Industrial Districts (15)</b> 1. Kanpur, 2. Hyderabad, 3. Agra, 4. Nagpur, 5. Gwalior, 6. Bhopal, 7. Lucknow, 8. Jalpaiguri, 9. Cuttaek, 10. Gorakhpur, 11. Aligarh, 12. Kota, 13. Purnia, 14. Jabalpur, and 15. Bareilly.

Source: NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.6) Which of the following programmes are comes under target area programme?**

1. Command Area Development Programme
2. Desert Development Programme
3. Small Farmers Development Agency

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward.

- As you know, the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward.
- Economic development requires technology, as well as, investment besides resources.
- With the planning experience of about one-and-a-half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.
- In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning.
- Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme.
- The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of target group programme.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. Hill Area Development Programme was initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan.
2. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m treated as backward hill areas.

**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:** Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.8) “Gaddi” tribal community is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975.

Bharmaur is inhabited by ‘Gaddi’, a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Indira Gandhi canal project:**

1. It was conceived by Kanwar Sain.
2. It originates at Harike barrage in Punjab.

**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:** Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India.

- Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958.
- The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.10) “Our Common Future” report is related to which of the following?**

- a) World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)
- b) UNFCCC
- c) UNCSD
- d) UNEP

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Concerned with the growing opinion of world community on the environmental issues, the United Nations established a World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

- The Commission gave its report (also known as Brundtland Report) entitled ‘Our Common Future’ in 1987.
- The report defines sustainable development as a “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy



## Geography

**Q.1) The “Girmit Act” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Shifting cultivation
- b) Migration
- c) Tribal economic development
- d) Women empowerment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** During colonial period (British period) millions of the indentured labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands (Trinidad, Tobago and Guyana), Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

- To Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Surinam by French and Dutch and by Portuguese from Goa, Daman and Diu to Angola, Mozambique to work as plantation workers.
- All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as Girmit Act (Indian Emigration Act).

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)?**

1. Making India open defecation-free and achieving 100 per cent scientific management of municipal solid waste.
2. Making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all households in rural India to reduce domestic pollution.
3. Providing potable drinking water to every household to control the spread of water-borne diseases.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Municipal waste, industrial effluents and pollutants generated by transport, etc., are major sources of pollution in urban India.

Open defecation in rural areas and in urban slums are a major source of pollution.

The Government of India with its flagship programme Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) aims at a pollution-free environment. Its objectives are:

- Making India open defecation-free and achieving 100 per cent scientific management of municipal solid waste, construction of individual household latrines (IHHL), community toilet (CT) seats and public toilet (PT) seats;
- Making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all households in rural India to reduce domestic pollution;
- Providing potable drinking water to every household to control the spread of water-borne diseases; and
- Promoting the use of non-convention energy resources, like wind and solar energy.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are settlement type/types in rural India?**

1. Agglomerated settlement
2. Fragmented settlement
3. Isolated settlement

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

- Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,
- Semi-clustered or fragmented,
- Hamleted, and
- Dispersed or isolated

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.4) The terms “palli, nagla and dhani” are associated with which of the following?**

- a) Wetland agriculture
- b) Human settlements
- c) Nomadic Tribal’s welfare
- d) Traditional water conservation

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** 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.
- This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.
- Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.5) The water harvesting programme “Neeru-Meeru” is launched by which of the following state?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, etc., through people’s participation.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.6) Which of the following river are flows through rift valley/trough in India?**

- a) Narmada
- b) Godavari
- c) Krishna
- d) Son

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Narmada is one of the most famous Rivers Of India. It creates the conventional border between South India and North India.

- The river runs to the west for a span of 1,312 km (815.2 miles) prior to flowing through the Gulf of Khambat (Cambey) into the Arabian Sea, at a distance of 18.6 miles or 30 km west of the Bharuch city in Gujarat.
- Also known as Rewa, it is a major river in Central India Similar to the Mahi River and the Tapti River, the Narmada River is a river flowing from east to west. It is the biggest flowing river to the west.
- The Narmada River is the only river in India, which runs in a rift valley running west amid the Vindhya and Satpura Mountain Ranges despite the fact that the Mahi and Tapti River run through rift valleys but amid other mountain ranges.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.7) In which of the following state/states/Union Territory tertiary coal – lignite found?**

- 1. Tamil Nadu
- 2. Rajasthan
- 3. Jammu and Kashmir

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Tertiary coals occur in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. It is extracted from Darangiri, Cherrapunji, Mewlong and Langrin (Meghalaya); Makum, Jaipur and Nazira in upper Assam, Namchik – Namphuk (Arunachal Pradesh) and Kalakot (Jammu and Kashmir).

Besides, the brown coal or lignite occur in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.8) In which of the following place Uranium reserves is NOT found?**

- a) Singareni
- b) Jhunjhunu
- c) Bhandara
- d) Durg

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium.

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- Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singbhum Copper belt.
- It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh.
- Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.9) “Population Bomb” publication written by which of the following Social scientist?**

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Meadows
- c) Ehrlich
- d) David Ricardo

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in Western World.

- It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment.
- The publication of ‘The Population Bomb’ by Ehrlich in 1968 and ‘The Limits to Growth’ by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in particular and people in general.

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Atal Tunnel:**

1. It was built by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).
2. It connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year.

**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 World's longest Highway tunnel — Atal Tunnel (9.02 Km) has been built by Border Road Organization.

- This tunnel connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year. Earlier the valley was cut off for about 6 months each year owing to heavy snowfall.
- The Tunnel is built with ultra-modern specifications in the Pir Panjal range of Himalayas at an altitude of 3000 metres from the Mean Sea Level (MSL).

**Source:** NCERT – India People & Economy