

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

September, 2023

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



## *Polity – State Legislature & Council Of Ministers*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding State council of Ministers:**

1. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
2. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor.
3. The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

- The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.
- The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.2) Which constitutional amendment act added the provision of total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 83<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 91<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state.

- But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12.
- This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.
2. A minister who is not a member of the state legislature for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
3. The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the Governor.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the state Legislative Assembly.
- The Governor shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the state legislature for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the state legislature.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Constitution does not specify the size of the state council of ministers or the ranking of ministers.
2. They are determined by the chief minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

**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 Constitution does not specify the size of the state council of ministers or the ranking of ministers.

They are determined by the chief minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) The part VI of Indian constitution deals with which of the following?**

- a) State Legislature
- b) Anti defection
- c) Languages
- d) District Judiciary

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Articles 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following state/s is/are have bicameral legislature?**

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Talangana
3. Karnataka

**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:** There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures. Most of the states have an unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system.

At present (2019), only six states have two Houses (bicameral). These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding legislative council of a state:**

1. Parliament can create or abolish the legislative council if a state passes resolution.
2. Such resolution should be passed by simple majority.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states. Accordingly, the Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.

Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) Which of the following state/s is/are having less than strength of representatives less than 60?**

1. Goa
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Kerala

**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: B**

**Explanation:** The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.
- However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland; it is 40 and 46 respectively.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding state legislative council:**

1. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-fifth of the total strength of the assembly.
2. The minimum strength of council is fixed at 60.

**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:** Unlike the members of the legislative assembly, the members of the legislative council are indirectly elected.

- The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.
- It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.10) How many members should be present to maintain quorum in the house of legislature?**

- a) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> members
- b) 1/5<sup>th</sup> members
- c) 1/10<sup>th</sup> members
- d) 1/12<sup>th</sup> members

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business.

It is ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House (including the presiding officer), whichever is greater.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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## *Polity – Council Of Ministers & Cabinet Committees*

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**Q.1) Which of the following is/are feature/s of cabinet committees?**

1. They are constitutional feature.
2. They are set up by President.
3. Their membership varies from three to eight.

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

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are presumed benefit/s of cabinet committees?**

1. They are an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet.
2. They facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination.
3. They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

**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:** Cabinet Committees are an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet.

- They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination.
- They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.3) At present, which of the following cabinet committees is/are working?**

1. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
2. Cabinet Committee on Security
3. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation

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

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** At present (2019), the following 8 Cabinet Committees are functional:

1. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
2. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
3. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet
4. Cabinet Committee on Security
5. Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
6. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation
7. Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth
8. Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful committee is?**

- a) The Political Affairs Committee
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee
- c) Appointments Committee
- d) Parliamentary Affairs Committee

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee, often described as a "Super-Cabinet".

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.
2. President may ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice.

**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:** Article 74: There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.6) A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister – is added by?**

- a) 61<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 65<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 83<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 91<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.
2. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India.

**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:** Article 77: All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are right/s of minister with respect to houses?**

1. Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House.
2. Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the any joint sitting of the Houses.
3. Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the any Committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member.

**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:** Article 88–Rights of Ministers as Respects the Houses: Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of the Houses



and any Committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member. But he shall not be entitled to vote.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding appointment of ministers:**

1. President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
2. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.

**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 Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
- Usually, the members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, are appointed as ministers.
- A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.
- But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.10) Which of the following is/the role of cabinet?**

1. It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
3. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.

**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:** Role of Cabinet:

- It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
- It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
- It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.
- It is chief coordinator of Central administration.
- It is an advisory body to the president and its advice is binding on him.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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## *Polity – Supreme Court & Judicial Review*

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

1. The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system.
2. This system was adopted from the Government of India Act of 1919.

**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:** Unlike the American Constitution, the Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.

- Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1952.
2. Part V of the Constitution deal with the Supreme Court.
3. The Parliament is authorized to regulate the Supreme Court.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.

- It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.
- Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court.
- The Parliament is also authorized to regulate them.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
2. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

**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 judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following constitutional amendment was related to the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act?**

- a) 75<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 88<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 99<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 101<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 99<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act of 2014 have replaced the collegium system of appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts with a new body called the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualification of Supreme Court Judge?**

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have been a judge of a High Court for five years.
3. He should have been an advocate of a High Court for ten years.

**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:** A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The salaries, allowances and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the President.
2. They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.

**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 salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.

They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.7) Which of the following statements/s is/are correct about tenure of Supreme Court judges?**

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

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

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.
2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

**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:** A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) The “Guindy National Park” is often seen in news related to?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Goa

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Guindy National Park is a 2.70 km<sup>2</sup> protected area of Tamil Nadu, located in Chennai, India, is the 8th-smallest National Park of India and one of the very few national parks situated inside a city.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.10) The “Dandeli wildlife sanctuary” is recently seen in news located at?**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Dandeli sanctuary covers part of the rich forests of the Uttara Kannada District, on the banks of the river Kali.

- In the jungles of Dandeli, one can spot several animals as well as birds including many endangered species – provided the reasonable ground for the government to declare the Dandeli forest, a National Wildlife Sanctuary in 1956.
- The sanctuary now covers an area of 834.16 square kilometres. This sanctuary is the second largest wildlife sanctuary of Karnataka.
- Along with its adjoining Anshi National Park, Dandeli is an abode of 40 tigers.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

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## *Polity – Supreme Court & Judicial Review*

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

1. The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.
2. The constitution authorizes the parliament to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.

- But, it also authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.
- He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President. This provision is only optional and not compulsory.
- This means that no court can give any direction either to the President or to the Chief Justice to appoint any other place as a seat of the Supreme Court.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.2) The "Article 143" of Indian constitution is recently seen in news related to?**

- a) Ordinance
- b) References made by President to Supreme Court
- c) Decree or Order given by Supreme Court
- d) Writs

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 143 confers power on the President to consult the Supreme Court and seek its opinion on question of law or fact, which is of such nature and of such importance that it is expedient to obtain Supreme Court's opinion.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.
2. The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
3. All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches. The judgments' are delivered by the open court.
- All judgments' are by majority vote but if differing, then judges can give dissenting judgments or opinions.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following role/s is/are played by the Supreme Court?**

1. The highest court of appeal
2. The guarantor of the fundamental rights
3. The guardian of the Constitution

**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 Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system.

It is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following provision/s is/are made the Supreme Court of India Independent?**

1. Mode of appointment
2. Security of tenure
3. Fixed service conditions

**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 Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court:

- Mode of Appointment
- Security of Tenure
- Fixed Service Conditions
- Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund
- Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following case/e is/are come/s under the original jurisdiction of Supreme Court?**

1. Between the Centre and one or more states.
2. Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side.
3. Between two or more states.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

- (a) Between the Centre and one or more states; or
- (b) Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
- (c) Between two or more states.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive.
2. The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.

**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 is also a difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the high court.

- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
- The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes.
- It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
- In this regard, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the sense that an aggrieved citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal.
- However, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity



**Q.8) Which of the following is/are come/s under the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court?**

1. Appeals in constitutional matters.
2. Appeals in civil matters.
3. Appeals by special leave.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgments of the lower courts. It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads:

- (a) Appeals in constitutional matters.
- (b) Appeals in civil matters.
- (c) Appeals in criminal matters.
- (d) Appeals by special leave.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) Consider the following statements Advocates-on-Record:**

1. Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court.
2. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

**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:** Advocates-on-Record: Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

**Source:** Laxmianth's Polity

**Q.10) The "Bansda National Park" is recently seen in news located at?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Vansda National Park, also known as Bansda National Park, is a protected area which represents the thick woodlands of the Dangs and southern Gujarat, and is situated in the Vansda tehsil, Navsari District of Gujarat state, India.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

## *Polity – Judiciary*

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

1. These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.
2. The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate.

**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:** Senior Advocates: These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.

The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary.
2. The Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution.

**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 Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary (both the Supreme Court as well as High Courts).

Further, the Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution or an element of the basic structure of the Constitution.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.3) According to Justice Syed Shah Mohamed Quadri, which of the following category/categories is/are of judicial review?**

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Justice Syed Shah Mohamed Quadri has classified the judicial review into the following three categories:

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) In which of the following case/cases was/were Supreme Court used the judicial review?**

1. Golaknath case
2. Kesavananda Bharati case
3. Bank Nationalization case

**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 Supreme Court used the power of judicial review in various cases, as for example, the Golaknath case (1967), the Bank Nationalization case (1970), the Privy Purses Abolition case (1971), the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Minerva Mills case (1980), and so on.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are reason/s for need of judicial review?**

1. To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
2. To maintain federal equilibrium
3. To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Judicial review is needed for the following reasons:

- (a) To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
- (b) To maintain federal equilibrium (balance between the Centre and the states).
- (c) To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following article/s is/are come/s under the purview of judicial review?**

1. Article 13
2. Article 32
3. Article 131

**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:** Though the phrase 'Judicial Review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of several Articles explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts. These provisions are explained below:

1. Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be null and void.
2. Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions or orders or writs for that purpose.
3. Article 131 provides for the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in centre-state and inter-state disputes.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.7) The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court or in the High Courts on which of the following ground/s?**

1. If it infringes the Fundamental Rights.
2. If it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it.
3. If it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court or in the High Courts on the following three grounds.

- (a) It infringes the Fundamental Rights (Part III),
- (b) It is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and
- (c) It is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) The ninth schedule of the Indian constitution was added to constitution through which of the following amendment?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 23<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 31B saves the acts and regulations included in the Ninth Schedule from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.

Article 31B along with the Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) The famous "I.R. Coelho case" was related to which of the following?**

- a) Judicial review
- b) Local governance
- c) Finance commission
- d) Special Category Status

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In a significant judgment delivered in I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.10) Which of the following justice/s is/are laid the foundations of judicial activism in India?**

1. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
2. Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy
3. Justice D.A. Desai

**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:** In India, the doctrine of judicial activism was introduced in mid 1970s. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy and Justice D.A. Desai laid the foundations of judicial activism in the country.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

## *Polity – High Court & Tribunal*

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

1. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the Scandinavian countries.
2. It was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the USA in the 1960s.

In the USA, it was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The introduction of PIL in India was facilitated by the relaxation of the traditional rule of locus standi.
2. Under the PIL, any public-spirited citizen or a social organisation can move the court for the enforcement of the rights of any person or group of persons.

**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 introduction of PIL in India was facilitated by the relaxation of the traditional rule of 'locus standi'.

- According to this rule, only that person whose rights are infringed alone can move the court for the remedies, whereas, the PIL is an exception to this traditional rule.
- Under the PIL, any public-spirited citizen or a social organization can move the court for the enforcement of the rights of any person or group of persons who because of their poverty or ignorance or socially or economically disadvantaged position are themselves unable to approach the court for the remedies.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are purpose of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?**

1. Vindication of the rule of law.
2. Facilitating effective access to justice to the socially and economically weaker sections of the society.
3. Meaningful realization of the fundamental rights.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** PIL is absolutely necessary for maintaining the rule of law, furthering the cause of justice and accelerating the pace of realization of the constitutional objectives.

In other words, the real purposes of PIL are:

- (i) vindication of the rule of law,
- (ii) facilitating effective access to justice to the socially and economically weaker sections of the society, and
- (iii) Meaningful realization of the fundamental rights.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following constitutional amendment act provided for to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 24<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The institution of high court originated in India in 1862.
2. The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state.

**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 institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity



**Q.6) How many high courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one state?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** At present (2019), there are 25 high courts in the country. Out of them, only three high courts have jurisdiction over more than one state.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.7) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?**

- 1. The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court.
- 2. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.
- 3. Delhi has a separate high court since 1948.

**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: B**

**Explanation:** At present (2019), there are 25 high courts in the country. Out of them, only three high courts have jurisdiction over more than one state.

- Among the nine union territories, Delhi alone has a separate high court (since 1966). The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court.
- The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts.
- The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.
- 2. The chief justice is appointed after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

**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 judges of a high court are appointed by the President.

The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding tenure of high court judge:**

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the governor.

**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:** The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, it makes the following four provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age is to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
4. He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.10) The "Bandipur National Park" is often seen in news located at?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Bandipur National Park, an 874-sq.-km forested reserve in the southern Indian state of Karnataka, is known for its small population of tigers.

- Once the private hunting ground of the Maharajas of Mysore, the park also harbors Indian elephants, spotted deer, gaurs (bison), antelopes and numerous other native species.
- The 14th-century Himavad Gopalaswamy Temple offers views from the park's highest peak.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## *Polity – Revision*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding council of ministers:**

1. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall be inquired into in any court.
2. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 25% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

**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:** There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

- The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
2. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. The Prime Minister shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- The President shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the Parliament (either house) for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members
2. The Speaker submits his resignation to President.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).

- Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.
- Speaker resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha.
2. The Speaker is the principal spokesman of the House.
3. The Speaker's decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative.

- He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
- He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from which of the following source/s?**

1. The constituent assembly
2. The constitution of India
3. Parliamentary Conventions

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha,

and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules).

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are power/s of Lok Sabha Speaker?**

1. He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum.
2. He maintains order and decorum in the House.
3. He votes in the first instance.

**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: B**

**Explanation:** Speaker has the following powers and duties:

1. He maintains order and decorum in the House for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.
2. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.
3. He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.
4. He does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.7) Which of the following provision/s is/are related to the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker?**

1. He is provided with a security of tenure.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament.
3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.

**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 following provisions ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker:

1. He is provided with a security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a special majority (ie, a majority of all the then members of the House) and not by an ordinary majority (i.e., a majority of the members present and voting in the House). This motion of removal can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.
4. His powers of regulating procedure or conducting business or maintaining order in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Court.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding chairman of rajya sabha:**

1. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The powers and functions of the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha.

**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 presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

- The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.
- As a presiding officer, the powers and functions of the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.
2. The president can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.

However, the presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.10) The “Anaimalai Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news located at?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, earlier known as Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park and as Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary, is a protected area in the Anaimalai Hills of Pollachi and Valparai taluks of Coimbatore District and Udumalipettai taluk in Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu, and India.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

## *Polity – Local Government*

**Q.1) Arrange the following event/s in chronological order:**

1. Community Development Programme
2. National Extension Service
3. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was Balwant Rai G Mehta.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.2) Which of the following was/were the recommendation/s of Balwant Rai G Mehta committee?**

1. Establishment of a three-tier panchayati raj system.
2. The village panchayat should be constituted with directly elected representatives.
3. The district collector should be the chairman of the zila parishad.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Balwant Rai G Mehta committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj. The specific recommendations made by it are:

1. Establishment of a three-tier panchayati raj system—gram panchayat at the village level, panchayat samiti at the block level and zila parishad at the district level. These tiers should be organically linked through a device of indirect elections.
2. The village panchayat should be constituted with directly elected representatives, whereas the panchayat samiti and zila parishad should be constituted with indirectly elected members.
3. All planning and development activities should be entrusted to these bodies.
4. The panchayat samiti should be the executive body while the zila parishad should be the advisory, coordinating and supervisory body.
5. The district collector should be the chairman of the zila parishad.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity



**Q.3) Which of the following state was the first to establish panchayat raj system?**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Andhra Pradesh

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district.

Rajasthan was followed by Andhra Pradesh, which also adopted the system in 1959. Thereafter, most of the states adopted the system.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were the recommendation/s of Ashok Mehta Committee?**

- 1. The three-tier system of panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system.
- 2. A district should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
- 3. Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on panchayati raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. Its main recommendations were:

- 1. The three-tier system of panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system, that is, zila parishad at the district level, and below it, the mandal panchayat consisting of a group of villages with a total population of 15,000 to 20,000.
- 2. A district should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
- 3. Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are the feature/s of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act, 1992?**

- 1. Act added Part-IX to the Constitution of India.
- 2. Article 243 has provisions related to local governance.
- 3. Tenth schedule added to the constitution.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- This part is entitled as ‘The Panchayats’ and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O.
- In addition, the act has also added a new Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution. This schedule contains 29 functional items of the panchayats.

**Source:** Laxmikanth’s Polity

**Q.6) Article 40 of the Indian constitution related to?**

- a) Finance commission
- b) Local governance
- c) Political parties
- d) Elections

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 40 of the Constitution which says that, “The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.” This article forms a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

**Source:** Laxmikanth’s Polity

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

1. 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system.
2. Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.

**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 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system.

- It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.
- Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat.
- It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines.

**Source:** Laxmikanth’s Polity

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act, 1992:**

1. Act provides for a three-tier system of panchayati raj in every state.
2. But a state having a population not exceeding 20 lakh may not constitute panchayats at the intermediate level.

**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:** 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act provides for a three-tier system of panchayati raj in every state, that is, panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels.

- Thus, the act brings about uniformity in the structure of panchayati raj throughout the country.
- However, a state having a population not exceeding 20 lakh may not constitute panchayats at the intermediate level.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat.
2. 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women.

**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 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat (i.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area.

Further, the state legislature shall provide for the reservation of offices of chairperson in the panchayat at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs.

The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging the SCs and STs).

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.10) The famous "Indravati National Park" often seen in news related to?**

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Jharkhand
- d) Chhattisgarh

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Indravati National Park is a national park located in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh state in India.

The park derives its name from the Indravati River, which flows from east to west and forms the northern boundary of the reserve with the Indian state of Maharashtra.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

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## *Polity – Scheduled Areas & Local Government & U/T*

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**Q.1.) Consider the following statements regarding State Election Commission:**

1. It consists of a state election commissioner to be appointed by the President.
2. The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the panchayats shall be vested in the state election commission.

- It consists of a state election commissioner to be appointed by the governor.
- The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are under eleventh schedule of Indian Constitution?**

1. Agriculture
2. Fisheries
3. Minor Forest Produce

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Eleventh Schedule: It contains the following 29 functional items placed within the purview of panchayats:

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
5. Fisheries
6. Social forestry and farm forestry
7. Minor forest produce

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are compulsory provision/s of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)?**

1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The compulsory (obligatory or mandatory) provisions (features) of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) or the Part IX of the Constitution:

1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
5. Voting rights of the chairperson and other members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly.
6. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. The provisions of Part IX of the constitution relating to the Panchayats are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule areas.
2. The state may extend these provisions to such areas, subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The provisions of Part IX of the constitution relating to the Panchayats are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule areas.

- However, the Parliament may extend these provisions to such areas, subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.
- Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted the "Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act", 1996, popularly known as the PESA Act or the Extension Act.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following state/s have fifth scheduled area/s?**

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Karnataka

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** At present (2019), ten states have Fifth Schedule Areas.

- These are: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.
- All the ten states have enacted requisite compliance legislations by amending the respective Panchayati Raj Acts.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are the objective/s of PESA Act?**

1. To provide self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population
2. To safeguard and to preserve the traditions and customs of tribal communities
3. To evolve a suitable administrative framework consistent with traditional practices

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The objectives of the PESA Act are as follows:

1. To extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the panchayats to the scheduled areas with certain modifications
2. To provide self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population
3. To have village governance with participatory democracy and to make the gram sabha a nucleus of all activities
4. To evolve a suitable administrative framework consistent with traditional practices
5. To safeguard and to preserve the traditions and customs of tribal communities
6. To empower panchayats at the appropriate levels with specific powers conducive to tribal requirements
7. To prevent panchayats at the higher level from assuming the powers and authority of panchayats at the lower level of the gram sabha

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.7) “Article 1 of the Constitution”, have how many category/categories of territory/territories?**

1. Territories of the states
2. Union territories
3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 1 of the Constitution, the territory of India comprises three categories of territories: (a) territories of the states; (b) union territories; and (c) territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

At present, there are twenty-nine states, seven union territories and no acquired territories.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.8) Which of the following part of Indian constitution deals with union territories?**

- a) Part V
- b) Part VII
- c) Part VIII
- d) Part X

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories. Even though all the union territories belong to one category, there is no uniformity in their administrative system.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

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

1. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.
2. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President.

**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:** Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.

An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.10) Which of the following union territory/territories have legislature?**

1. Puducherry
2. Delhi
3. Jammu & Kashmir

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Union Territories of Puducherry (in 1963), Delhi (in 1992) and Jammu and Kashmir (in 2019) are provided with a legislative assembly and a council of ministers headed by a chief minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**



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## *Polity – Constitutional Bodies*

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

1. Election Commission is a non-permanent and an independent body.
2. Election commission draws its powers from constitution to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Under article 324 of Indian constitution, election commission has the power to conduct election for?**

1. The Parliament
2. The state legislature
3. The Presidential election

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding election commission:**

1. The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure.
2. The service conditions of the chief election commissioner cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
3. Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Election Commission:

1. The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The service conditions of the chief election commissioner cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
3. Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are power/s and duty/duties of election commission?**

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinise nomination papers.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The powers and functions are:

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinise nomination papers.
4. To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.
5. To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) Part XIV of the Indian constitution is related to which of the following?**

- a) UPSC
- b) Election commission
- c) Finance commission
- d) CAG

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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

- 1. The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.
- 2. The Constitution fixed the strength of the Commission.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.

The Constitution, without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) For which of the following service/s, UPSC is/are conduct/s examination/s?**

- 1. All India Services
- 2. Central Services
- 3. Public services of the centrally administered territories

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** UPSC conducts examinations for appointments to the all-India services, Central services and public services of the centrally administered territories.

**Source: Laxmikant's Polity**

**Q.8) Which of the following constitutional body is called as watch-dog of merit system in India?**

- a) UPSC
- b) CAG
- c) Election Commission
- d) Finance commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: The** Constitution visualises the UPSC to be the 'watch-dog of merit system' in India.

It is concerned with the recruitment to the all-India services and Central services–group A and group B and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are created directly by the constitution?**

- 1. Union Public Service Commission
- 2. State Public Service Commission
- 3. Joint State Public Service Commission

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The famous "Namdapha National Park" is often seen in news located at?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Assam
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Sikkim

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Namdapha National Park is a 1,985 km<sup>2</sup> large protected area in Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India. The park was established in 1983.

With more than 1,000 floral and about 1,400 faunal species, it is a biodiversity hotspot in the Eastern Himalayas.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## *Polity – Constitutional Bodies*

**Q.1) The article 280 of Indian constitution is related to which of the following?**

- a) CAG
- b) UPSC
- c) Finance commission
- d) Election commission

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding financial commission:**

- 1. It is a quasi judicial body.
- 2. It is a permanent body.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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

- 1. The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.
- 2. They are not eligible for reappointment.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.

- They hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order.
- They are eligible for reappointment.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are recommendation/s made by every finance commission to President?**

1. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states.
2. The principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre.
3. The measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the president of India on the following matters:

1. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
2. The principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the consolidated fund of India).
3. The measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the state finance commissio .
4. Any other matter referred to it by the president in the interests of sound finance.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) The 101<sup>st</sup> amendment act is related to which of the following?**

- a) Finance commission
- b) GST council
- c) Interstate council
- d) National Integration council

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 paved the way for the introduction of a new tax regime (i.e. goods and services tax - GST) in the country.

- The smooth and efficient administration of this tax requires co-operation and coordination between the centre and the states.
- In order to facilitate this consultation process, the amendment provided for the establishment of Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are member/s of the GST council?**

1. The Union Finance Minister
2. The Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance
3. The Chief Minister of State

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Council is a joint forum of the centre and the states and consists of the following members:

- (a) The Union Finance Minister as the Chairperson
- (b) The Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance
- (c) The Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each state government

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) The "Article 338" of Indian constitution is related to?**

- a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- b) National Commission for Women
- c) National Commission for Minorities
- d) National Human Rights Commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.8) Which constitutional amendment act divided the national commission for sc's and st's?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 65<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 89<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** 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).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are function/s of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes?**

1. To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working.
2. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs.
3. To present to the President, annually and at such other times as it may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of the Commission are:

- (a) To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working;
- (b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs;
- (c) To participate and advise on the planning process of socioeconomic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state;
- (d) To present to the President, annually and at such other times as it may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The famous "Periyar National Park" is often seen in news located at?**

- a) Karnataka
- b) Kerala
- c) Goa
- d) Tamil Nadu

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Periyar National Park, also known as Periyar Tiger Reserve, is in the mountainous Western Ghats of Kerala, southern India.

- This wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers and a significant elephant population, as well as rare lion-tailed macaques, sambar deer, leopards and Indian bison.
- In the park's north, Periyar Lake is popular for boat rides. Farther north, spice plantations surround the town of Kumily.

**Source: FORUMIAS**



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## *Polity – Constitutional Bodies*

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**Q.1) The quorum of GST council consists of?**

- a) 1/10<sup>th</sup> members
- b) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> members
- c) ½ members
- d) 1/5<sup>th</sup> members

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The decisions of the GST Council are taken at its meetings. One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are function/s of GST council?**

1. The taxes, cesses and surcharges levied by the centre, the states and the local bodies that would get merged in GST
2. The goods and services that may be subjected to GST or exempted from GST.
3. The threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from GST.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Council is required to make recommendations to the centre and the states on the following matters:

- (a) The taxes, cesses and surcharges levied by the centre, the states and the local bodies that would get merged in GST.
- (b) The goods and services that may be subjected to GST or exempted from GST.
- (c) Model GST Laws, principles of levy, apportionment of GST levied on supplies in the course of inter-state trade or commerce and the principles that govern the place of supply.
- (d) The threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from GST.
- (e) The rates including floor rates with bands of GST.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding reports of National commission for Scheduled Castes:**

1. The commission presents an annual report to the president.
2. The President places all such reports before the Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken.

**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 National commission for Scheduled Castes presents an annual report to the president. It can also submit a report as and when it thinks necessary.

- The President places all such reports before the Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission.
- The memorandum should also contain the reasons for the non-acceptance of any of such recommendations.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are power/s of National commission for Scheduled Castes?**

1. It can summon and enforce the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath.
2. It can receive evidence on affidavits.
3. It has all powers of civil court.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Commission, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters:

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record from any court or office;
- (e) issuing summons for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (f) any other matter which the President may determine.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) The “Article 338A” of Indian constitution is related to?**

- a) National commission for Scheduled Tribes
- b) National Commission for Women
- c) National Commission for Minorities
- d) National Human Rights Commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338-A of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.6) 102<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment is related to which of the following?**

- a) National commission for Scheduled Tribes
- b) National Commission for Women
- c) National Commission for Minorities
- d) National Commission for OBC’s

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 102<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission for OBC’s. For this purpose, the amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.7) The famous “mandal case” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Backward classes
- b) Primary health
- c) Higher education
- d) Women empowerment

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In the Mandal case judgement (1992), the Supreme Court directed the central government to constitute a permanent statutory body to examine the complaints of under-inclusion, over-inclusion or non-inclusion of any class of citizens in the list of backward classes.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.8) The famous “Article 350B” of Indian constitution deals with?**

- a) Special officer for linguistic minorities
- b) National Commission for Women
- c) National Commission for Minorities
- d) National Commission for OBC’s

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

- Later, the States Re-organization Commission (1953–55) made a recommendation in this regard.
- Accordingly, the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350- B in Part XVII of the Constitution

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are regional office/s of Special officer for linguistic minorities?**

1. Chennai
2. Belgaum
3. Allahabad

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Commissioner has his headquarters at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).

- He has three regional offices at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Kolkata (West Bengal).
- Each is headed by an Assistant Commissioner.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The famous "Bandhavgarh tiger reserve" is recently seen in news located at?**

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The number of tiger reserves in Madhya Pradesh stands at six.

The names of the tiger reserves in Madhya Pradesh are Kanha Tiger reserve, Bandhavgarh Tiger reserve, Panna Tiger reserve, Pench Tiger Reserve, Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve, and Satpura Tiger Reserve.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## *Polity – Non - Constitutional Bodies*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:**

1. It was established as the successor to the planning commission.
2. It was created by an executive resolution<sup>1</sup> of the Government of India.

**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:** On the 13th of August, 2014, the Modi Government scrapped the 65- year-old Planning Commission and announced that it would be replaced by a new body.

- Accordingly, on January 1, 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established as the successor to the planning commission.
- However, it must be noted here that the NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Who among the following is the chairman of NITI Aayog?**

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Home Minister
- d) Finance Minister

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister is the chairman of NITI Aayog.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are the function/s of NITI Aayog?**

1. Design policy and programme framework.
2. Foster co-operative federalism.
3. Monitoring and evaluation.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The various functions performed by the NITI Aayog can be divided into four main heads:

1. Design policy and programme framework.
2. Foster co-operative federalism.

3. Monitoring and evaluation.
4. Think-tank, and Knowledge and Innovation Hub.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are the principle/s of NITI Aayog?**

1. Antyodaya
2. Inclusion
3. Demographic dividend

**How many of the given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In carrying out the functions, the NITI Aayog is guided by the following principles:

1. Antyodaya: Prioritize service and uplift of the poor, marginalized and downtrodden, as enunciated in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's idea of 'Antyodaya'.
2. Inclusion: Empower vulnerable and marginalized sections, redressing identity based inequalities of all kinds—gender, region, religion, caste or class.
3. Village: Integrate our villages into the development process, to draw on the vitality and energy of the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance.
4. Demographic dividend: Harness our greatest asset, the people of India; by focusing on their development, through education and skilling, and their empowerment, through productive livelihood opportunities.
5. People's Participation: Transform the developmental process into a people-driven one, making an awakened and participative citizenry—the driver of good governance.
6. Governance: Nurture an open, transparent, accountable, proactive and purposeful style of governance, transitioning focus from Outlay to Output to Outcome.
7. Sustainability: Maintain sustainability at the core of our planning and developmental process, building on our ancient tradition of respect for the environment.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:**

1. It is a statutory body.
2. It is the watchdog of human rights in the country.

**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 National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body.

- It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- The commission is the watchdog of human rights in the country, that is, the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:**

1. It is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
2. The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.

**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 commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.

The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are the function/s of National Human Rights Commission?**

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation.
2. To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of the National Human Rights Commission are:

- (a) To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant, either suo motu or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
- (b) To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
- (c) To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.
- (d) To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:**

1. Its headquarters is at Allahabad.
2. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The commission's headquarters is at Delhi and it can also establish offices at other places in India.

- It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.
- It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.
- It may call for information or report from the Central and state governments or any other authority subordinate thereto.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) In which of the following year Central Information Commission was established?**

- a) 2000
- b) 2004
- c) 2005
- d) 2008

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Central Information Commission was established by the Central Government in 2005.

It was constituted through an Official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The "Gorumara National Park" is recently seen in news located at?**

- a) West Bengal
- b) Odisha
- c) Assam
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Gorumara National Park is a National Park in northern West Bengal, India.

- Located in the Dooars region of the Himalayan foothills, it is a medium-sized park with grasslands and forests.
- Gorumara National Park was established in 1992. It is primarily known for its population of Indian rhinoceros.

**Source: FORUMIAS**



## *Polity – Revision*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding central information commission:**

1. The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
2. They are appointed by the President.

**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 Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.

- The Commission, when constituted initially, had five commissioners including the Chief Information Commissioner.
- At present (2019), the Commission has six Information Commissioners apart from the Chief Information Commissioner.
- They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding tenure and service of Chief Information Commissioner:**

1. The Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years.
2. They are eligible for reappointment.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Which of the following organization was created on the recommendation of Santhanam?**

- a) CAG
- b) CVC
- c) ED
- d) CIC

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was established on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):**

1. It is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.
2. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government.

**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 Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.

- It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government.
- Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

**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 Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office.
- The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following organization has the motto of “Industry, Impartiality and Integrity”?**

- a) CBI
- b) CVC
- c) ED
- d) CAG

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Motto of CBI: Industry, Impartiality and Integrity.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

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

1. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2018.
2. It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.

**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 National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act).

It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):**

1. The NDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.

**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 NDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine.

- The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.
- The other members are nominated by the chairperson of the NDMA.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):**

1. The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management in the country.
2. It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Defense Affairs.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management in the country. It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was constituted in which of the following year?**

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2005
- d) 2008

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The NDMA was constituted in 2005 by an Executive Order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the NDMA was notified in 2006 under the provisions of the Act.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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## *Geography – Structure & Relief*

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**Q.1) “Karewas”, thick deposits of glacial clay are found in which sub-division of the Himalayas?**

- a) Sikkim Himalayas
- b) Eastern Hills
- c) Northwestern Himalayas
- d) All of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- Himalayas are not only the physical barrier, they are also a climatic, drainage and cultural divide. There are large scale variations within the Himalayas. On the basis of relief, alignment of ranges and other geomorphologic features, the Himalayas can be divided into following sub-divisions:
  1. Kashmir or Northwestern Himalayas
  2. Himachal and uttarakhand Himalayas
  3. Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas
  4. Arunachal Himalayas
  5. Eastern Hills and Mountains
- The Kashmir or North-Western Himalayas is a mountainous grassland and shrubland ecoregion found in the heights of Kashmir or the northwestern part of Indian Himalayas. The Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, and Pir Panjal are some of the ranges that make up this region.
- The world-renowned Kashmir valley and the famed Dal Lake are located between the Great Himalayas and the Pir Panjal range.
- This region also has important South Asian glaciers such as the Baltoro and Siachen.
- The Kashmir Himalayas is also known for the Karewa formations, which are used to grow Zafran, a local saffron type.

**Source:** Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are part/extension of Peninsular Block?**

1. Rann of Kachchh
2. Rajmahal Hills
3. Karbi Anglong

**How many of the codes given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The northern boundary of the Peninsular Block may be taken as an irregular line running from Kachchh along the western flank of the Aravali Range near Delhi and then roughly parallel to the Yamuna and the Ganga as far as the Rajmahal Hills and the Ganga delta. Apart

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

from these, the Karbi Anglong and the Meghalaya Plateau in the northeast and Rajasthan in the west are also extensions of this block.

**Source:** Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.3) The Northeastern parts are separated by the Malda Fault from which of the following structure?**

- a) Chotanagpur Plateau
- b) Ramgarh Hills
- c) Deccan Plateau
- d) Hazaribagh Plateau

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

The northeastern parts are separated by the Malda fault in West Bengal from the Chotanagpur plateau.



**Source:** Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.4) Arrange the following hill ranges from south to north:**

- 1. Nilagiri Hills
- 2. Rajmahal Hills
- 3. Nallamalla Hills
- 4. Palkonda Hills

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

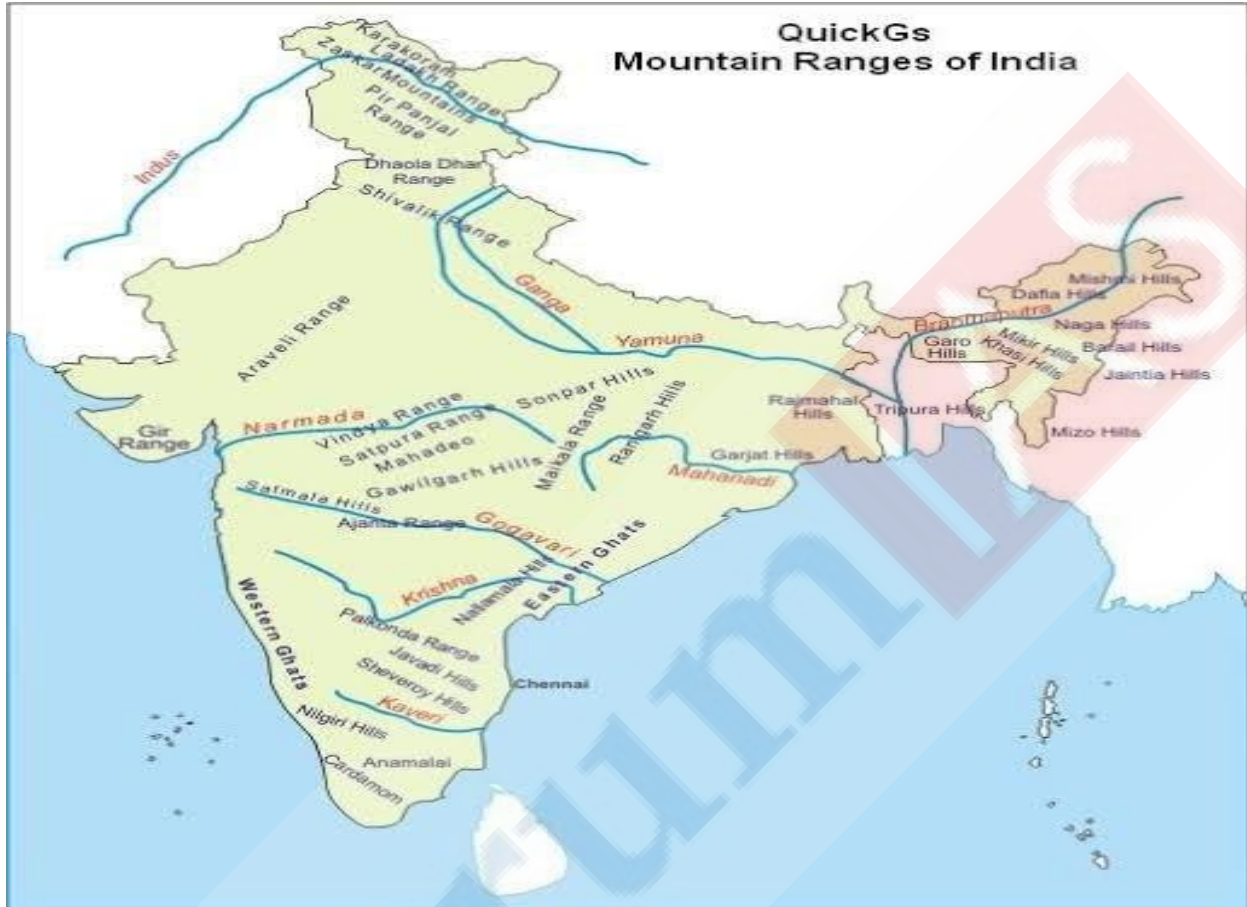
- 4. 1 , 2 ,3 ,4
- 5. 1 , 4 , 3, 2
- 6. 4 , 3 , 2 , 1
- 7. 4 , 3 , 1 , 2

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

The Peninsula mostly consists of relict and residual mountains like the Aravali hills, the Nallamala hills, the Javadi hills, the Veliconda hills, the Palkonda range and the Mahendragiri hills, etc. The river valleys here are shallow with low gradients.



Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The general orientation of great Himalayan ranges is from northwest to the southeast direction in north-western part of India.
2. The Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh lie in an east-west direction.
3. The Himalayas in Darjiling and Sikkim regions are from southwest to the northwest direction.

**How many of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

- The North and Northeastern Mountains consist of the Himalayas and the Northeastern hills.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- The Himalayas consist of a series of parallel mountain ranges. Some of the important ranges are the Greater Himalayan range, which includes the Great Himalayas and the Shiwalik.
- The general orientation of these ranges is from northwest to the southeast direction in the northwestern part of India.
- The Himalayas in the Darjiling and Sikkim regions lie in an eastwest direction, while in Arunachal Pradesh they are from southwest to the northwest direction.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.6) The “duar formations” is part of which of the following?**

- a) Kashmir Himalayas
- b) Arunachal Himalayas
- c) Purvanchal Himalayas
- d) Sikkim Himalayas

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

- The Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas are flanked by Nepal Himalayas in the west and Bhutan Himalayas in the east. It is relatively small but is the most significant part of the Himalayas.
- Known for its fast-flowing rivers such as the Tista, it is a region of high mountain peaks like Kanchenjunga (Kanchengiri), and deep valleys.
- The higher reaches of this region are inhabited by Lepcha tribes while the southern part, particularly the Darjiling Himalayas, has a mixed population of Nepalis, Bengalis and tribals from Central India.
- The British, taking advantage of the physical conditions such as moderate slope, thick soil cover with high organic content, well distributed rainfall throughout the year and mild winters, introduced tea plantations in this region.
- As compared to the other sections of the Himalayas, these along with the Arunachal Himalayas are conspicuous by the absence of the Shiwalik formations.
- In place of the Shiwaliks here, the ‘duar formations’ are important, which have also been used for the development of tea gardens.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.7) River Chindwin is a tributary of which of the following rivers?**

- a) Barak
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Irrawady
- d) Meghna

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Most of these ranges are separated from each other by numerous small rivers. The Barak is an important river in Manipur and Mizoram.

- The physiography of Manipur is unique by the presence of a large lake known as ‘Loktak’ lake at the centre, surrounded by mountains from all sides.



**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Mizoram which is also known as the 'Molassis basin' which is made up of soft unconsolidated deposits. Most of the rivers in Nagaland form the tributary of the Brahmaputra.
- While two rivers of Mizoram and Manipur are the tributaries of the Barak river, which in turn is the tributary of Meghna; the rivers in the eastern part of Manipur are the tributaries of Chindwin, which in turn is a tributary of the Irrawady of Myanmar.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.8) The term Marusthali is associated with which of the following physiographic region?**

- a) Great Himalayas
- b) Indian Desert
- c) Central Highlands
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indian Desert

- To the northwest of the Aravali hills lies the Great Indian desert.
- It is a land of undulating topography dotted with longitudinal dunes and barchans.
- This region receives low rainfall below 150 mm per year; hence, it has arid climate with low vegetation cover.
- It is because of these characteristic features that this is also known as Marusthali.
- It is believed that during the Mesozoic era, this region was under the sea. This can be corroborated by the evidence available at wood fossils park at Aakal and marine deposits around Brahmsar, near Jaisalmer.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following island is largest in the islands of Lakshadweep Islands?**

- a) Karavatti
- b) Agatti
- c) Minicoy
- d) Kalpeni

**ANS: C**

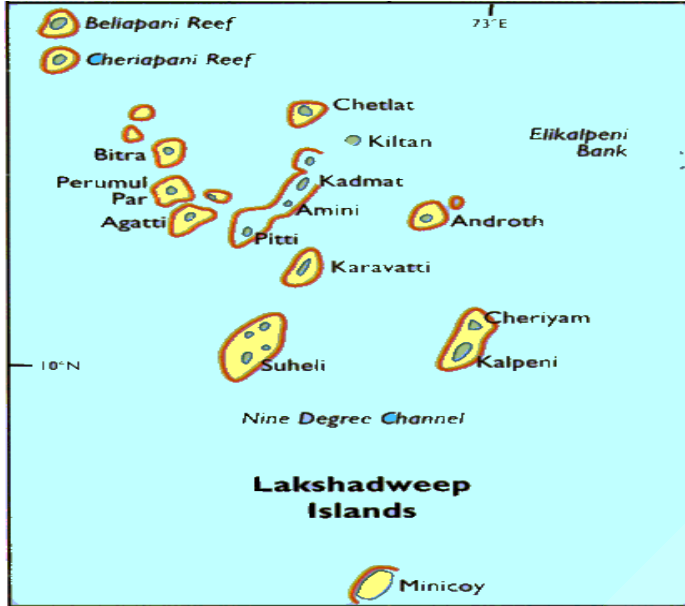
**Explanation:**

The islands of the Arabian sea include Lakshadweep and Minicoy. These are scattered between 8°N-12°N and 71°E -74°E longitude.

These islands are located at a distance of 280 km-480 km off the Kerala coast. The entire island group is built of coral deposits. There are approximately 36 islands of which 11 are inhabited.

Minicoy is the largest island with an area of 453 sq. km. The entire group of islands is broadly divided by the Eleventh degree channel, north of which is the Amini Island and to the south of the Canannore Island.

The Islands of this archipelago have storm beaches consisting of unconsolidated pebbles, shingles, cobbles and boulders on the eastern seaboard.



**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following mountain peak is not located in the Andaman Group of Islands?**

- Mount Thuiller
- Saddle Peak
- Mount Diavolo
- Mount Koyob

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Mount Thuiller is located in Great Nicobar and not in the Andaman Group of Islands.

The Islands

- There are two major island groups in India one in the Bay of Bengal and the other in the Arabian Sea.
- The Bay of Bengal island groups consist of about 572 islands/islets. These are situated roughly between 6°N-14°N and 92°E -94°E.
- The two principal groups of islets include the Ritchie's archipelago and the Labrynth island.
- The entire group of island is divided into two broad categories – the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south.
- They are separated by a water body which is called the Ten degree channel.
- It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. However, some smaller islands are volcanic in origin.
- Barren island, the only active volcano in India is also situated in the Nicobar islands.
- Some important mountain peaks in Andaman and Nicobar islands are
  - Saddle peak (North Andaman – 738 m),
  - Mount Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m),
  - Mount Koyob (South Andaman – 460 m) and
  - Mount Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m).

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

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## *Geography – Drainage System in India*

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

1. The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as “radial” pattern.
2. The primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as ‘trellis’
3. The rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions is known as “dendritic” pattern.

**How many of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Important Drainage Patterns

(i) The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as “dendritic” the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.

(ii) When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as ‘radial’. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of it.

(iii) When the primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as ‘trellis’.

(iv) When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is known as ‘centripetal’.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following river is known as ‘Langchen Khamban’ in Tibet?**

- a) Satluj
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Indus
- d) Zaskar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

- The Satluj originates in the ‘Raksas tal’ near Mansarovar at an altitude of 4,555 m in Tibet where it is known as Langchen Khambab.
- It flows almost parallel to the Indus for about 400 km before entering India, and comes out of a gorge at Rupar.
- It passes through the Shipki La on the Himalayan ranges and enters the Punjab plains.
- It is an antecedent river.
- It is a very important tributary as it feeds the canal system of the Bhakra Nangal project.

**Source:** Class 11th NCERT

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

<b>River</b>	<b>Originating Glacier</b>
1. Indus	Chemayungdung
2. Ganga	Gangotri
3. Yamuna	Yamunotri
4. Brahmaputra	Bokhar Chu

**How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs
- c) Only three pairs
- d) All four pairs

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indus System

- It is one of the largest river basins of the world, covering an area of 11,65,000 sq. km (in India it is 321, 289 sq. km and a total length of 2,880 km (in India 1,114 km).
- The Indus also known as the Sindhu, is the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers in India.
- It originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu (31°15' N latitude and 81°40' E longitude) in the Tibetan region at an altitude of 4,164 m in the Kailash Mountain range.
- In Tibet, it is known as 'Singi Khamban; or Lion's mouth.

The Ganga System

- The Ganga is the most important river of India both from the point of view of its basin and cultural significance.
- It rises in the Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh (3,900 m) in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. Here, it is known as the Bhagirathi.

The Yamuna

- It is the western most and the longest tributary of the Ganga, has its source in the Yamunotri glacier on the western slopes of Banderpunch range (6,316 m).
- It joins the Ganga at Prayag (Allahabad). It is joined by the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken on its right bank which originates from the Peninsular plateau while the Hindan, the Rind, the Sengar, the Varuna, etc. join it on its left bank.

The Brahmaputra System

- The Brahmaputra, one of the largest rivers of the world, has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar lake.
- From here, it traverses eastward longitudinally for a distance of nearly 1,200 km in a dry and flat region of southern Tibet, where it is known as the Tsangpo, which means 'the purifier.'
- The Rango Tsangpo is the major right bank tributary of this river in Tibet.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

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

1. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the catchment area.
2. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.
3. The river drains the water collected from a specific area which is called its watershed.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

- A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'.
- An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.
- The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.
- The catchments of large rivers are called river basins while those of small rivulets and rills are often referred to as watersheds.
- There is, however, a slight difference between a river basin and a watershed.
- The watersheds are small in area while the basins cover larger areas.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following river is known as "Dakshin Ganga"?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- The Godavari is the largest Peninsular river system. It is also called the Dakshin Ganga.
- It rises in the Nasik district of Maharashtra and discharges its water into the Bay of Bengal.
- Its tributaries run through the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- It is 1,465 km long with a catchment area spreading over 3.13 lakh sq. km 49 per cent of this, lies in Maharashtra, 20 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, and the rest in Andhra Pradesh.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.6) The Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amravati are the tributaries of which of the following river?**

- a) Godavari
- b) Kaveri
- c) Krishna
- d) Mahanadi

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Kaveri rises in Brahmagiri hills (1,341m) of Kogadu district in Karnataka.
- Its length is 800 km and it drains an area of 81,155 sq. km.
- Since the upper catchment area receives rainfall during the southwest monsoon season (summer) and the lower part during the northeast monsoon season (winter), the river carries water throughout the year with comparatively less fluctuation than the other Peninsular rivers.
- About 3 per cent of the Kaveri basin falls in Kerala, 41 per cent in Karnataka and 56 per cent in Tamil Nadu.
- Its important tributaries are the Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amravati.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

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

- 1. Mahi
- 2. Vaitarna
- 3. Sharavati

**How many of the rivers mentioned above are east flowing?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

- Majority of the rivers in the country flow east to join the Bay of Bengal, while a few rivers defy the odds and flow west! The Arabian Sea is the final destination of these west-flowing rivers.
- Peninsular River flowing towards the west has short courses and most of these rivers are originates on Western Ghats.
- The important peninsular rivers flowing towards the west are Sabarmati, Mahi, Shetrunji, Bhadra (Bhadar), Vaitarna, Kalindi, Bedti, Sharavati, Bharsthpuzha, Periyar and Pamba.
- These rivers cover in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala and hence they are only drainage system other than rainwater for their agricultural activities.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following is NOT a Major River Basin?**

- a) Barak
- b) Periyar
- c) Meghna
- d) Both (a) and (b)

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** On the basis of the size of the watershed, the drainage basins of India are grouped into three categories:

- Major river basins with more than 20,000 sq. km of catchment area. It includes 14 drainage basins such as the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Krishna, the Tapi, the Narmada, the Mahi, the Pennar, the Sabarmati, the Barak, etc.
- Medium river basins with catchment area between 2,000-20,000 sq. km incorporating 44 river basins such as the Kalindi, the Periyar, the Meghna, etc.
- Minor river basins with catchment area of less than 2,000 sq. km include a fairly good number of rivers flowing in the area of low rainfall.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following rivers is not included in 'Panchnad'?**

- a) Satluj
- b) Ravi
- c) Indus
- d) Jhelum

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Indus System

- The Indus receives a number of Himalayan tributaries such as the Shyok, the Gilgit, the Zaskar, the Hunza, the Nubra, the Shigar, the Gasting and the Dras.
- It finally emerges out of the hills near Attock where it receives the Kabul river on its right bank.
- The other important tributaries joining the right bank of the Indus are the Khurram, the Tochi, the Gomal, the Viboa and the Sangar. They all originate in the Sulaiman ranges.
- The river flows southward and receives 'Panjnad' a little above Mithankot. The Panjnad is the name given to the five rivers of Punjab, namely the Satluj, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum.
- It finally discharges into the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi.
- The Indus flows in India only through Jammu and Kashmir.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following river flows through the “Wular Lake”?**

- a) Indus
- b) Chenab
- c) Shyok
- d) Jhelum

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir. It flows through Srinagar and the Wular Lake before entering Pakistan through a deep narrow gorge. It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**



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## *Geography – Weather & Climate*

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**Q.1) Consider the following factors determining the climate of India:**

1. Relief
2. The Himalayan Mountains
3. Distribution of Land and water
4. Altitude

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** India's climate is controlled by a number of factors which can be broadly divided into two groups — factors related to location and relief are latitude, presence of the Himalayan mountains, distribution of land and water and distance from the sea, and factors related to air pressure and winds.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following influences the weather in Summer season in India?**

1. Surface pressure and winds
2. Jet streams
3. Tropical cyclones

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mechanism of Weather in Summer Season

Surface Pressure and Winds

- The wind circulation over the subcontinent experiences a complete reversal when the sun moves northwards at both the lower and upper altitudes
- By the middle of July, the low-pressure belt near the surface [known as the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)] had shifted northwards, nearly parallel to the Himalayas between 20° and 25° north latitude
- The westerly jet stream had left the Indian subcontinent at this time
- The northward shift of the equatorial trough (ITCZ) and the withdrawal of the westerly jet stream from across the North Indian Plain are intertwined
- ITCZ is a low-pressure zone that attracts marine tropical air mass from the southern hemisphere, which rushes to the low-pressure area in a generally south-westerly direction after crossing the equator
- The southwest monsoon is the term used to describe this wet air circulation

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- The troposphere is the only place where pressure and winds are formed
- In June, an easterly jet stream passes across the southern tip of the Peninsula
- It is restricted to 15°N latitudes in August and up to 22°N latitudes in September
- In the upper atmosphere, easterlies generally do not extend north of 30°N latitude

**Easterly Jet Stream and Tropical Cyclones**

- Tropical depressions are steered into India by the easterly jet stream
- These depressions influence the distribution of monsoon rainfall throughout the Indian subcontinent
- The areas of maximum rain in India are the tracks of these depressions
- The regularity with which these depressions pass across India and their direction and severity all affect the rainfall pattern during the southwest monsoon season

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following hills receive the maximum precipitation?**

- a) Garo Hills
- b) Khasi Hills
- c) Nilgiri Hills
- d) Jaintia Hills

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Variations are noticeable not only in the type of precipitation but also in its amount. While Cherrapunji and Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya receive rainfall over 1,080 cm in a year, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan rarely gets more than 9 cm of rainfall during the same period. Tura situated in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya may receive an amount of rainfall in a single day which is equal to 10 years of rainfall at Jaisalmer. While the annual precipitation is less than 10 cm in the northwest Himalayas and the western deserts, it exceeds 400 cm in Meghalaya.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ):**

1. It is a high-pressure zone located near to the equator.
2. It is a zone where air tends to ascend.
3. In July, ITCZ is located around 20-25 degree South.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low-pressure zone located at the equator where trade winds converge, and so, it is a zone where air tends to ascend.

- In July, the ITCZ is located around 20°N-25°N latitudes (over the Gangetic plain), sometimes called the monsoon trough.
- This monsoon trough encourages the development of thermal low over north and northwest India.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Due to the shift of ITCZ, the trade winds of the southern hemisphere cross the equator between 40° and 60°E longitudes and start blowing from southwest to northeast due to the Coriolis force.
- It becomes southwest monsoon. In winter, the ITCZ moves southward, and so the reversal of winds from northeast to south and southwest takes place. They are called northeast monsoons.

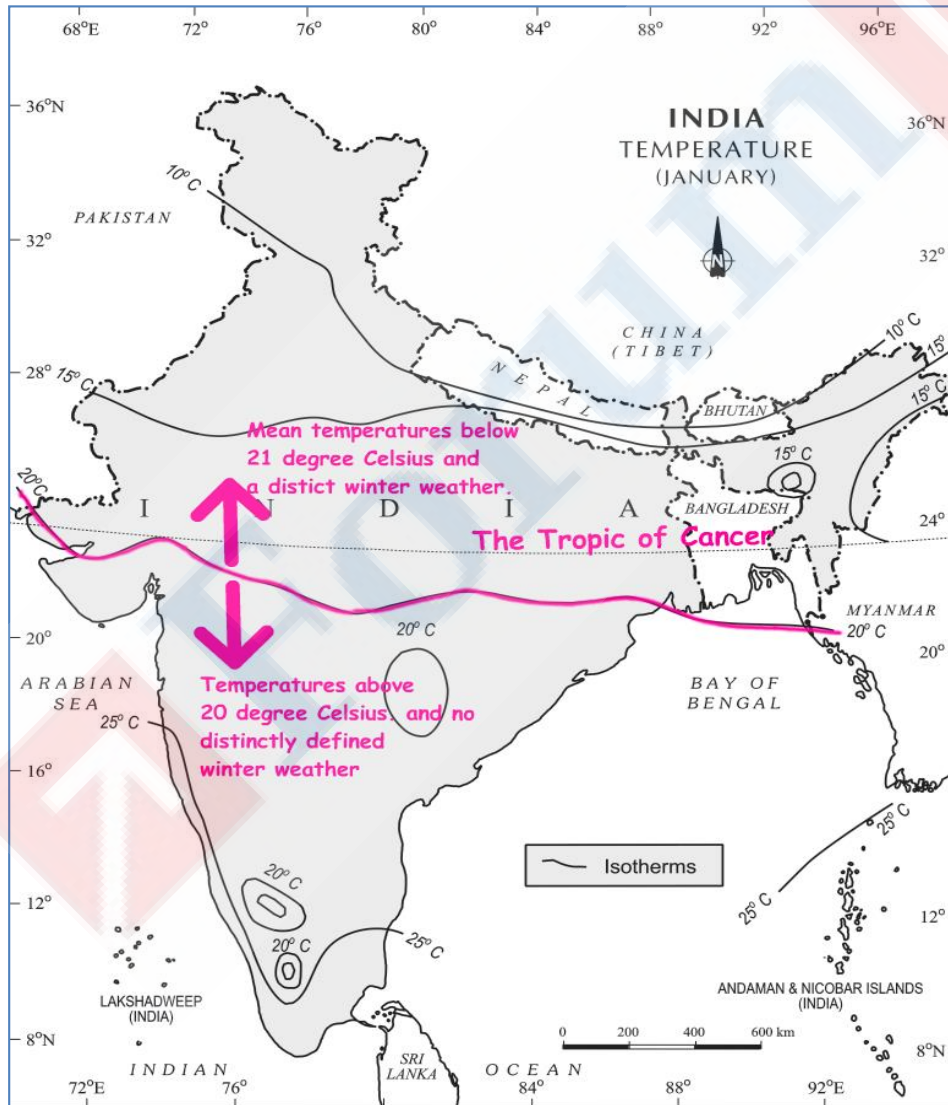
**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.5) Which Isotherm divides India in almost two halves during winters?**

- a) 5°C
- b) 20°C
- c) 15°C
- d) 35°C

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**



**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.6) “Blossom Shower” is a local weather phenomenon is related to which of the following state?**

- a) Punjab
- b) Kerala
- c) West Bengal
- d) Rajasthan

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Some Famous Local Storms of Hot Weather Season

(i) Mango Shower: Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers which are a common phenomena in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally, they are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of mangoes.

(ii) Blossom Shower: With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.

(iii) Nor Westers: These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam. Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of ‘Kalbaisakhi’, a calamity of the month of Baisakh. These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation. In Assam, these storms are known as “Bardoisila”.

(iv) Loo: Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are reason/reasons for excessive cold in North India?**

- 1. Far away from influence of Sea
- 2. Snowfall in nearby Himalayan ranges
- 3. Cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There are three main reasons for the excessive cold in north India during this season:

- States like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan being far away from the moderating influence of sea experience continental climate.
- The snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges creates cold wave situation; and
- Around February, the cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan bring cold wave along with frost and fog over the northwestern parts of India.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.8) In which of the following states in India do we find 'E' type of climate as per Koeppen's classification?**

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Jammu and Kashmir
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Western Ghats

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

**Table 4.1 : Climatic Regions of India According to Koeppen's Scheme**

<i>Type of Climate</i>	<i>Areas</i>
Amw Monsoon with short dry season As - Monsoon with dry summer Aw - Tropical savannah BShw - Semi-arid steppe climate	West coast of India south of Goa Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu Most of the Peninsular plateaus, south of the Tropic of Cancer North-western Gujarat, some parts of western Rajasthan and Punjab
BWhw - Hot desert Cwg - Monsoon with dry winter	Extreme western Rajasthan Ganga plain, eastern Rajasthan, northern Madhya Pradesh, most of North-east India
Dfc - Cold humid winter with short summer E - Polar type	Arunachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

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

1. The tropical zone experiences high temperatures throughout the year with high daily and annual range.
2. The temperate zone experiences extreme climate with small daily and annual range of temperature.

**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

**Explanation:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India in east-west direction.

- Thus, northern part of the India lies in sub-tropical and temperate zone and the part lying south of the Tropic of Cancer falls in the tropical zone.
- The tropical zone, being nearer to the equator, experiences high temperatures throughout the year with a small daily and annual range.
- Area north of the Tropic of Cancer being away from the equator, experiences extreme climate with high daily and annual range of temperature.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding El-Nino:**

1. It involves both oceanic and atmospheric phenomena.
2. It is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current.
3. It increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** El-Nino is a complex weather system that appears once every three to seven years, bringing drought, floods and other weather extremes to different parts of the world.

- The system involves oceanic and atmospheric phenomena with the appearance of warm currents off the coast of Peru in the Eastern Pacific and affects weather in many places including India.
- El-Nino is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current or Humbolt current.
- These current increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

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## *Geography – Soils & Distribution*

---

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding Alluvial Soils:**

1. These soils are depositional soils.
2. These soils cover about 60% of the total area of the country.
3. These soils are not found in peninsular region.

**How many of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All Three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Alluvial Soils

- Alluvial soils are widespread in the northern plains and the river valleys. This soil covers about 40 per cent of the total area of the country.
- They are depositional soils, transported and deposited by rivers and streams.
- Through a narrow corridor in Rajasthan, they extend into the plains of Gujarat.
- In the Peninsular region, they are found in deltas of the east coast and in the river valleys.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following is the other name for Black Soil?**

- a) Usara Soil
- b) Self-ploughing Soil
- c) Bhangar Soil
- d) Khadar Soil

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Black Soil

- The black soil is generally clayey, deep and impermeable. They swell and become sticky when wet and shrink when dried.
- So, during the dry season, these soils develop wide cracks. Thus, there occurs a kind of 'self-ploughing'.
- Because of this slow absorption and loss of moisture, the black soil retains the moisture for a very long time, which helps the crops, especially the rain fed ones, to sustain even during the dry season.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.3) What is the reason of Red soils being reddish in color?**

- a) Overgrazing
- b) The presence of potash and magnesia
- c) Due to the presence of iron
- d) None of these

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Red soil is red in color because of high content of Iron Oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- It is a type of soil that develops in a warm, temperate, moist climate under deciduous or mixed forest.
- These are generally derived from crystalline rock.
- These soils develop a reddish color due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It appears yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- Red soils are usually poor growing soils, deficient in lime, magnesia, phosphates, nitrogen, and humus and difficult to cultivate because of its low water holding capacity.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.4) What is the name given when sand particles are found in alluvial soil?**

- a) Lome
- b) Kallar
- c) Khanjar
- d) None of these

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Sand particles are found in alluvial soil known as lome soil.

Kallar is the name given to saline and alkaline soils in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following is not a reason of Soil Erosion?**

- a) Weathering
- b) Grazing
- c) Drainage
- d) Deforestation

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Weathering is a natural process of disintegration of rocks. This leads to the formation of soil rather than erosion.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.6) In which of the following areas, Extensive Subsistence Agriculture is practiced?**

- a) Thickly Populated Areas
- b) Slopes of Western Ghats
- c) Thinly Populated Areas
- d) Forests of Equatorial Region

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Extensive subsistence agriculture is farming in the thinly populated areas. An agricultural technique where a vast expanse of land is cultivated to yield minimal output of crops and animals for the primary consumption of the grower's family. Subsistence farmers grow any crops that are native to the land.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**



**Q.7) Which of the following term is used for the soil rich in calcium?**

- a) Pedocal
- b) Pedalfer
- c) Podzol
- d) Laterite

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Pedocal is made up of two words pedo+cal here 'pedo' means soil and 'cal' means calcium i.e. soils which are rich in calcium are termed as pedocals.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.8) Grai Soil, like the Ash of Pine Forest, is also knows as**

- a) Red and peat soil
- b) Tundra soil
- c) Podzol
- d) Gray soil

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Podzol soils are also called lessive soils .These are mountain soils characterized by moderate leaching. These are ash grey in color.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following term is used for the transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil?**

- a) Percolation
- b) Conduction
- c) Leaching
- d) Transpiration

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Leaching is the process by which the loss (or) extraction of essential material (like micro & macro nutrients) of soil occurs. It may be done through water, wind (or) other agents.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

**Q.10) Under which climatic conditions do the laterite soils develop?**

- a) Wet tropical Climate
- b) Hot and dry Climate
- c) Cold temperature Climate
- d) Mediterranean type of Climate

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Under Wet tropical Climate the laterite soils develop. The laterite soil is formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods, which leads to leaching of soil, leaving only oxides of iron and aluminum.

**Source: Class 11th NCERT**

## Geography

**Q.1) Consider the following Tiger Reserves:**

1. Kawal Tiger Reserve
2. Bhandavgarh Tiger Reserve
3. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
4. Orang Tiger Reserve

**Arrange the above given tiger reserves in a north to south direction.**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**



**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Nallamala forest”:**

1. It is spread across Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.
2. Kurumbas, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) lives in this forest.
3. Another important Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in the area is known as Chenchus.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Nallamala forest is spread across five districts in Andhra Pradesh and two erstwhile districts in Telangana – Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda.

- The exploration in the region has particularly triggered concerns about the Chenchus, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in Telangana, who already are witnessing a decline in their population.
- According to the 2011 Census, their population is 16,912. Most of them reside deep in the Nallamala forest.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.3) Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of which of the following forests?**

- a) Tropical dry deciduous
- b) Tropical evergreen
- c) Temperate grasslands
- d) Montane forests

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of tropical dry deciduous forests.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.4) How many of the following pair (s) is/are incorrectly matched?**

<b>Lake/wet land</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Associated State</b>
1. Lonar Lake	:	Madhya Pradesh
2. Keetham Lake	:	Maharashtra
3. Kabartal	:	Bihar

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

Ramsar Sites in India are wetlands or similar sites of international significance to conserve and ensure sustainable use of its resources. The Wetlands in India are called Ramsar Sites after they

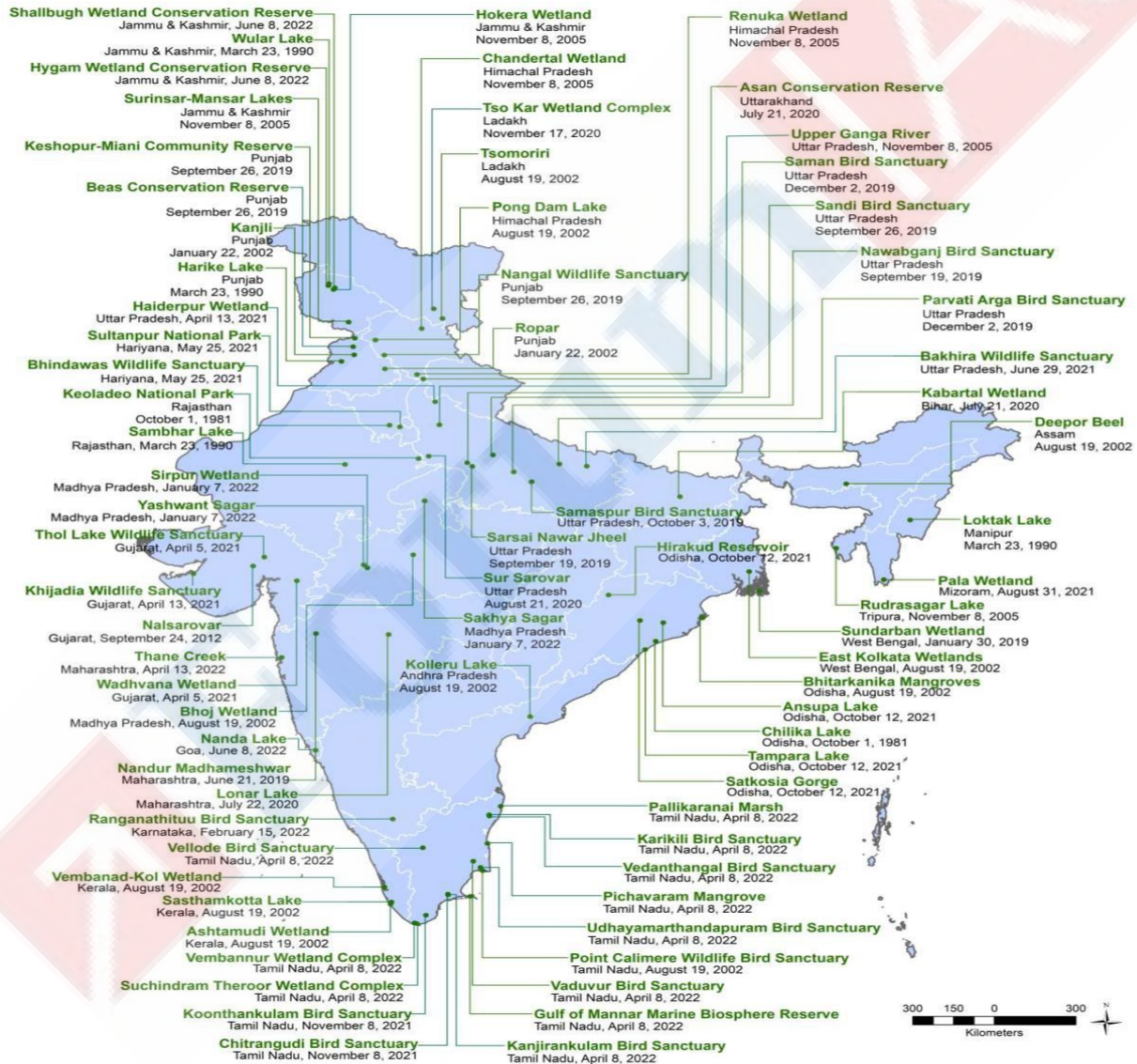
## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023

are listed under the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands has tight criteria in place to safeguard these wetlands.

Wetlands in India are locations where water plays a major role in regulating the environment and the plant and animal life it supports. They are found where the water table is at or near the land's surface or where it's submerged. Ramsar Sites in India 2023 now include 75 wetlands across the country covering an area of 13,26,677 ha. There are a total of 75 Ramsar sites in India as of January 2023.



### Ramsar Sites of India



Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

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**Q.5) The “Project Tiger” – was launched in which year to protect the tigers?**

- a) 1968
- b) 1972
- c) 1973
- d) 1993

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Project Tiger has been implemented since 1973. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure maintenance of viable population of tigers in India for scientific, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and to preserve areas of biological importance as natural heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following forests have the characteristic of no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition?**

- a) Tropical dry deciduous
- b) Tropical evergreen
- c) Temperate grasslands
- d) Montane forests

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees.

- In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above.
- There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.7) The temperate forests are called Sholas are found in which of the following region?**

- a) North East Himalayan range
- b) Northern Himalayas
- c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- d) Western Ghats

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The southern mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India viz; the Western Ghats, the Vindhyas and the Nilgiris.

- As they are closer to the tropics, and only 1,500 m above the sea level, vegetation is temperate in the higher regions and subtropical on the lower regions of the Western Ghats, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude.
2. Deodar, a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in the western part of the Himalayan range.

**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 Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude. Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

- It is succeeded by the wet temperate type of forests between altitudes of 1,000-2,000 m.
- In the higher hill ranges of northeastern India, hilly areas of West Bengal and Uttaranchal, evergreen broad leaf trees such as oak and chestnut are predominant.
- Between 1,500-1,750 m, pine forests are also well-developed in this zone, with Chir Pine as a very useful commercial tree.
- Deodar, a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in the western part of the Himalayan range. Deodar is a durable wood mainly used in construction activity.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following tribe does NOT practice the transhumance?**

- a) The Gujjars
- b) The Bakarwals
- c) The Bhotiyas
- d) The Koyas

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** At many places of Himalayan Montane forests, temperate grasslands are also found.

- But in the higher reaches there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures.
- Silver firs, junipers, pines, birch and rhododendrons, etc. occur between 3,000-4,000 m.
- However, these pastures are used extensively for transhumance by tribes like the Gujjars, the Bakarwals, the Bhotiyas and the Gaddis.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following forests are grown in less than 50cm rainfall?**

- a) Montane forests
- b) Thorn forests
- c) Littoral and Swamp forests
- d) Tropical Deciduous forests

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Tropical thorn forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50 cm.

- These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs.
- It includes semi-arid areas of south west Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

**Source: Class 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

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## *Geography – Economic Geography*

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**Q.1) In how many of the area/areas gathering economic activity is/are practiced?**

1. Northern Eurasia
2. Southern Chile
3. Tropical Africa

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

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. Gathering is practiced in:

- high latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile;
- Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia

**Source: NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography**

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

1. It is carried on temporary parcels/ranches.
2. The parcels/ranches are fenced to regulate grazing.
3. It is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared.

**How many of the above statements is/are the characteristics of commercial livestock ranching/farming?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Unlike nomadic herding, commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive.

- Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches.
- These ranches cover large areas and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing.
- When the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel. The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.



**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- This is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses.
- Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.

**Source:** NCERT XII - Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.3) “Ladang” is a slash and burn agriculture practice is practiced in which of the following region?**

- India
- Indonesia
- Mexico
- South Sudan

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. Shifting cultivation is thus, also called slash and burn agriculture.

- The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.
- After sometime (3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another parts and clears other patch of the forest for cultivation.
- The farmer may return to the earlier patch after sometime. One of the major problems of shifting cultivation is that the cycle of jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels.
- It is prevalent in tropical region in different names, e.g. Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in Central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

**Source:** NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.4) The Ruhr coal field is associated with which of the following?**

- Italy
- USA
- Australia
- Germany

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Ruhr Coal-field, Germany has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time.

- Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking.
- Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported ore brought by waterways to the Ruhr.
- The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany’s total steel production.

**Source:** NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography

**Q.5) Viticulture is a specialty of which of the following region?**

- a) Tundra region
- b) Mediterranean region
- c) Polar region
- d) Northern Plains

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Viticulture or grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region.

- Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavors are produced from high quality grapes in various countries of this region.
- The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants. This region also produces olives and figs.
- The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American markets.

**Source: NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography**

**Q.6) The term “ranching” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Conservation Agriculture Practices
- b) Plantation methods
- c) Social forestry
- d) Rearing animals

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis. The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals. New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practiced.

**Source: NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography**

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

1. Donkeys
2. llamas
3. Bullocks

**How many of the above mentioned animal (s) is/are examples of pack animal(s)?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A pack animal is a type of animal used by humans to carry heavy loads. These animals carry goods and supplies upon their backs across long distances or difficult terrain.

- They are not to be confused with draft animals, which pull weight on a cart or sled. The use of animals to carry cargo dates as far back as 3500 BC.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Historical evidence suggests that donkeys have served as pack animals for longer than any other species. Other types of common pack animals include camels, yaks, horses, llamas, oxen, and water buffalos.
- Mules are preferred in the mountainous regions; while camels are used for caravan movement in deserts. In India, bullocks are used for pulling carts.

**Source: NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography**

**Q.8) Consider the following crops:**

1. Pineapple
2. Cotton
3. Sugarcane

**How many of the crops mentioned above are practiced as plantation crop?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Plantation agriculture as mentioned above was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

**Source: NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography**

**Q.9) The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as?**

- a) Displacement
- b) In Migration
- c) Out Migration
- d) Transhumance

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast horizontal distances or vertically from one elevation to another in the mountainous regions.

- The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance.
- In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters.
- Similarly, in the tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters.

**Source: NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography**

**Q.10) People engaged in primary activities are called as which type of workers?**

- a) Red collar workers
- b) White collar workers
- c) Pink collar workers
- d) Blue collar workers

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** People engaged in primary activities are called red collar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

**Source:** NCERT XII- Fundamental of Human Geography

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## *Geography – Revision*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the Dharwar Rock System:**

1. It is the first metamorphic sedimentary rocks in India.
2. They were first studied in Dharwar region of Karnataka.
3. The Dharwar rocks are rich in iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, gold and silver.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- Dharwar system is later than the Archean system but older than the other systems.
- The Dharwar period of rock formation has been largely fixed from 2500 million years ago to 1800 million years ago.
- Dharwar Rock System is special because it is the first metamorphic sedimentary rocks in India.
- They are named Dharwar system because they were first studied in Dharwar region of Karnataka.
- But they are also found in Aravallis, Tamil Nadu, Chota-nagpur plateau, Meghalaya, Delhi, and the Himalayas region.
- The Dharwar rocks are rich in iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, gold, silver etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following city is not under “Very low damage risk zone of Earthquake”?**

- a) Raipur
- b) Chennai
- c) Bengaluru
- d) Hyderabad

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

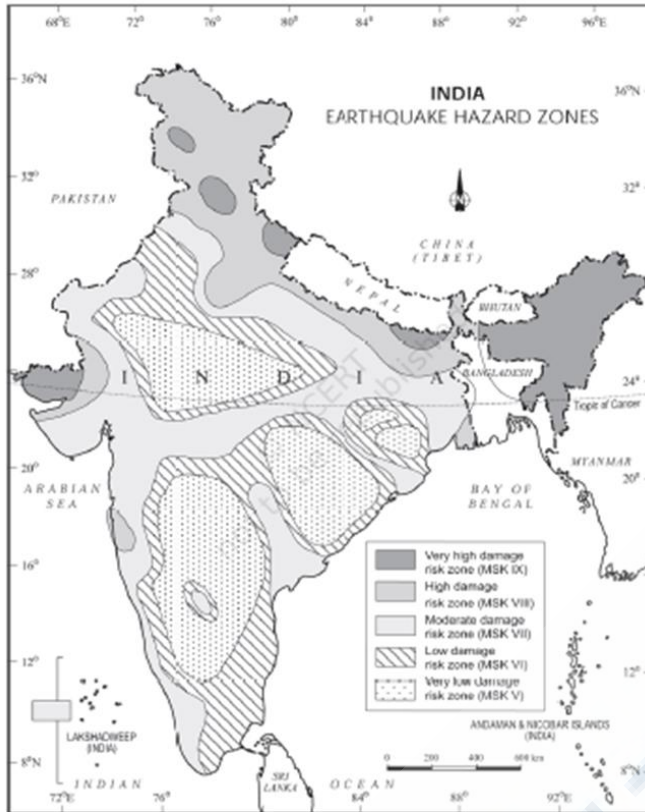


Figure 7.2 : India: Earthquake Hazard Zones

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following statements about tropical cyclone is/are correct?**

1. The centre of the cyclone is mostly a cold and high-pressure, cloudless core.
2. Generally, the isobars are closely placed to each other showing high-pressure gradients.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Structure of Tropical Cyclone Tropical cyclones are characterised by large pressure gradients. The centre of the cyclone is mostly a warm and low-pressure, cloudless core known as eye of the storm. Generally, the isobars are closely placed to each other showing high-pressure gradients. Normally, it varies between 14-17mb/100 km, but sometimes it can be as high as 60mb/100km. Expansion of the wind belt is about 10-150 km from the centre.

**Source: NCERT**

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

**Type----- Natural Disaster**

1. Terrestrial---Subsidence
2. Biological --- Insects infestation
3. Aquatic ---- Tropical Cyclone
4. Atmospheric----Ocean Currents

**How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

<i>Atmospheric</i>	<i>Terrestrial</i>	<i>Aquatic</i>	<i>Biological</i>
Blizzards Thunderstorms Lightning Tornadoes Tropical Cyclone Drought Hailstorm Frost, Heat Wave or <i>Loo</i> .Cold Waves, etc.	Earthquakes Volcanic Eruptions Landslides Avalanches Subsidence Soil Erosion	Floods Tidal Waves Ocean Currents Storm Surge Tsunami	Plants and Animals as colonisers (Locusts, etc.). Insects infestation— fungal, bacterial and viral diseases such as bird flu, dengue, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements about Peaty Soil:**

1. They are found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity.
2. These soils are normally heavy and black in colour.

**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:** Peaty Soils

- They are found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity, where there is a good growth of vegetation.
- Thus, large quantity of dead organic matter accumulates in these areas, and this gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil.
- Organic matter in these soils may go even up to 40-50 per cent.
- These soils are normally heavy and black in colour. At many places, they are alkaline also. It occurs widely in the northern part of Bihar, southern part of Uttarakhand and the coastal areas of West Bengal, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following soil is more suitable for tree crops like cashewnut?**

- a) Black Soil
- b) Red and Yellow Soil
- c) Alluvial Soil
- d) Red Laterite soil

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for tree crops like cashewnut. Laterite soils are widely cut as bricks for use in house construction. These soils have mainly developed in the higher areas of the Peninsular plateau. The laterite soils are commonly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) The term “Kayals” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Konkan Coast
- b) Kathiawar Coast
- c) Malabar Coast
- d) Goa Coast

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of ‘Kayals’ (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists.

**Source: NCERT – Indian Physical Environment**

**Q.8) The soils that cannot retain moisture and are infertile are the:**

- a) Desert Sand
- b) Laterites
- c) Black Cotton Soil
- d) Alluvial Soil

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Desert Sands:

- Desert soils form in areas where the demand for water by the atmosphere (evaporation) and plants (transpiration) is much greater than precipitation.
- Deserts cover 20 to 33% of the Earth’s land surface and can be found in the tropics, at the poles, and in between.
- It has a low content of nitrogen and organic matter with very high calcium carbonate and phosphate, thus making it infertile.
- It thus is susceptible to wind erosion and supports a low density of population.
- Kankar or impure Calcium carbonate content is high which restricts the infiltration of water.

**Sources: NCERT**



**Q.9) With reference to Reforestation, consider the following statements:**

1. Reforestation is the establishment of trees in an area where no previous tree cover exists.
2. Reforestation can be used to rebuild natural habitats and mitigate global warming.

**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: B**

**Explanation:** Reforestation:

- Reforestation is the natural or intentional restocking of existing forests that have been previously depleted or degraded.
- Reforestation can be used to rebuild natural habitats and ecosystems, mitigate global warming since forests facilitate bio-sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, etc.
- Reforestation need not be only used for recovery of accidentally destroyed forests. It is also done intentionally. For e.g. in many counties where pulp and paper industry is dominant, trees are planted to replace those that have been cut down.

**Sources: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Regur soils?**

- a) These suit leguminous crops
- b) These are good for citrus fruits
- c) These are highly fertile
- d) Regur soils on uplands are more productive

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Regur soils:

- Black soils are essentially mature and fertile soils which have been produced by relief and climate, rather than by a particular type of rock. Chemically, the black soils are rich in lime, iron, magnesia, and alumina. Owing to their iron-rich granular structure makes them resistant to wind and water erosion. They are poor in humus yet highly moisture-retentive, thus responding well to irrigation. They also contain potash.
- This soil has been used for growing a variety of crops for centuries without adding fertilizers and manures, with little or no evidence of exhaustion. These soils are best suited for cotton crops. Hence these soils are called regur and black cotton soils. Other major crops grown on the black soils include leguminous crops, wheat, jowar, linseed, Virginia tobacco, castor, sunflower and millets.
- Rice and sugarcane are equally important where irrigation facilities are available. Large varieties of vegetables and fruits including citrus fruits are also successfully grown on the black soils.
- A typical black soil is highly argillaceous with a large clay factor, 62 percent or more. In general, black soils of uplands are of low fertility while those in the valleys are very fertile.

**Sources: NCERT**

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## Geography

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**Q.1) The Rakha mines, Chapri-Sidheswar mines and Malanjkhand mines are related to which of the following resource?**

- a) Copper Ore
- b) Uranium Ore
- c) Bauxite Ore
- d) Iron Ore

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

Hindustan Copper is focusing on re-opening its closed mines and expand existing ones in its quest to increase ore production five times from the current level of 4.1 million tonne (MT) by 2025.

The Miniratna Company will be reopening the Rakha mine in Jharkhand during this financial year which was closed in 2002 owing to operational reasons. It will also start operations at the Chapri-Sidheswar mines in the same state.

For the Malanjkhand project in Madhya Pradesh, which holds proven reserves of 245.66 MT and estimated resources of 331.59 MT, the company is expanding the production capacity from the present 2 MT to 8 MT by developing an underground mine below the existing open cast mine at an investment of Rs 2,900crore. It is the copper producer's largest project.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about "coal reserves" in India:**

1. Anthracite coal has highest calorific value.
2. Lignite coal gives high moisture content.
3. Talcher coalfield is located in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

- Anthracite is the best quality of coal which carries 80 to 95 per cent carbon content. It ignites slowly with a blue flame. It has the highest calorific value. It is found in small quantity in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Lignite is often brown in colour. It carries 40 to 55 per cent carbon content. It is an intermediate stage which happens during the alteration of woody matter into coal.
- It has high moisture content so it gives smoke when burnt. It is found in Rajasthan, Lakhimpur (Assam), and Tamil Nadu.
- Odisha has the second largest coal reserves in the country and it carries more than 24 per cent of the total coal reserves. It produces about 15 per cent of the total coal production of India.
- Most of the coal deposits of the state are found in Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, and Sundargarh districts.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Talchar coalfield of Odisha stretch over Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts covers an area of about 500 sq km.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) The “Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar” Are famous areas for which of the following?**

- Wheat Producing Centres
- Dairy Producing Centres
- Iron ore Producing Centres
- Coal Mining Centres

**ANS: C**

**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, Sulaipect, Badampahar (Mayurbhaja), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Lead mineral resources in India:**

1. The main ore of lead is galena and it is found in the sedimentary rocks of limestone and sandstone.
2. Zawar area of Rajasthan is famous for the production of Lead.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The main ore of lead is galena. It is found in the sedimentary rocks of limestone and sandstone.

- Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country and produces about 57 different minerals.
- Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead & zinc ores, selenite and wollastonite.
- The Zawar area (Udaipur) of Rajasthan is famous for the production of Lead.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) “Bailadila Iron ore mine” is located in which of the following state?**

- Jharkhand
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Odisha

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements with respect to Copper mineral in India:**

1. India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of copper.
2. The Balaghat mines in Maharashtra produce more than 50% per cent of India's copper.
3. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are also famous for copper ores.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of copper. Being malleable, ductile and a good conductor, copper is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.

The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh produce 52 per cent of India's copper. The Singbhum district of Jharkhand is also a leading producer of copper. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are also famous.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) How many of the following pair of coalfields and the state is correctly matched?**

State	Coalfields
1. Jharkhand	Jharia
2. Chattisgarh	Talcher
3. Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli

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

- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs
- c) All three pairs
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

India is one the richest countries in mineral resources in the world.

Since India's internal structure of earth is the product of ancient hard rock's therefore all types of mineral are found here. Gondawana rocks (Chhota Nagpur Plateau) are the richest mineral deposits in India. The table given below list major coal foelds:

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

State	Coal Field
West Bengal	Raniganj (Oldest coal field in India)
Jharkhand	Jharia (Largest), Bokaro, Dhanbad, Giridih, Karanpura, Ramgarh, Daltonganj
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli, Suhagpur, Johila, Umaria, Satpura coalfield
Odisha	Talcher, Himgiri, Rampur
Andhra Pradesh	Kantapalli, Singareni
Chhattisgarh	Korba, Bishrampur, Sonhat, Jhilmil, Hasdo-Arand
Assam	Makum, Najira, Janji, Jaipur
Meghalaya	Umralong, Darrangiri, Cherrapunji, Mawlong, Langrin
Arunachal Pradesh	Naqmechik-Namphuk

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) How many 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) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

**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**

**Q.9) Which of the following is NOT an iron ore mine?**

- a) Koraput
- b) Sulaipect
- 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.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

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

**Source: NCERT**

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

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Telangana

**ANS: D**

**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 reserve 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**

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## *Geography – World Population*

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

1. India's population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.
2. Large population invariably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country.

**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.
- More often, it is argued that such a large population invariably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Population data are collected through Census operation held every 10 years in our country.
2. The first population Census in India was conducted in 1882.

**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**

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

1. India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution.
2. West Bengal has highest population followed by Maharashtra.

**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:** India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution. Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Arunachal Pradesh has highest population in North East India.
2. Andhra Pradesh has highest population in southern India.
3. Punjab has the highest scheduled tribe population.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh along with Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat, together account for about 76 per cent of the total population of the country.

On the other hand, share of population is very small in the states like Jammu & Kashmir (1.04%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%) and Uttarakhand (0.84%) inspite of these states having fairly large geographical area.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population.
2. The density of population in India (2011) 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: C**

**Explanation:** North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population than the interior districts of southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north eastern and the western states.

The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.

**Source: NCERT**



**Q.6) Which of the following factor/s is/are determine the distribution of population?**

1. Evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development
2. Pattern of human settlement
3. Development of transport network

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Among the socio-economic and historical factors of distribution of population, important ones are evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development; pattern of human settlement; development of transport network, industrialization and urbanization.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area.
2. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land.

**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:** 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.
- There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) According to the census 2011, which of the following state has the highest density of population?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Bihar
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Spatial variation of population densities in the country which ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

Among the northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following phase has stagnant growth of population in India?**

- a) 1901 – 1921
- b) 1931 – 1951
- c) 1961 – 1981
- d) 2001 – 2021

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The famous grierson survey is related to which of the following?**

- a) Language
- b) Population density
- c) Tribal population
- d) Literacy

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** India is a land of linguistic diversity. According to Grierson (Linguistic Survey of India, 1903 – 1928), there were 179 languages and as many as 544 dialects in the country. In the context of modern India, there are about 22 scheduled languages and a number of non-scheduled languages.

**Source: NCERT**

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## *Geography – Population*

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

- a) Language
- b) Migration
- c) Army reforms
- d) Fertility and Fecundity

**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). However, the living conditions of these indentured labourers were not better than the slaves.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Census contains information about migration in the country.
2. Migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881.

**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:** Census contains information about migration in the country. Actually migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are factor/s for rural to urban migration in India?**

1. Poverty
2. High population pressure on land
3. Lack of basic infrastructure facilities

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In India people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are pull factor/s of migration?**

1. Better opportunities
2. Availability of regular work
3. Relatively higher wages

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There are pull factors which attract people from rural areas to cities.

- The most important pull factor for majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages.
- Better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment, etc., are also quite important pull factors.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following state has female marriage migration law in India?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Odisha
- d) Meghalaya

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The female marriage migration law in Meghalaya, born out of the need to protect tribal land rights and preserve ethnic identity, sets the state apart from the rest of the country.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Major benefit from migration is remittances.
2. Migrants act as agents of social change.
3. Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.

- Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them.
- Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas.

**Source: NCERT**

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

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

1. Main Worker is a person who works for at least 183 days (or six months) in a year.
2. Marginal Worker is a person who works for less than 183 days (or six months) in a 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: C**

**Explanation:** Main Worker is a person who works for atleast 183 days (or six months) in a year. Marginal Worker is a person who works for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. Muslims are the largest religious minority in India.
2. They form majority in Kashmir valley, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

**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:** Muslims, the largest religious minority, are concentrated in Jammu & Kashmir, certain districts of West Bengal and Kerala, many districts of Uttar Pradesh, in and around Delhi and in Lakshadweep. They form majority in Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. The Christian population is distributed mostly in rural areas of the country.
2. Sikhs are mostly concentrated in relatively small area of the country, particularly in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.
3. Jains have major concentration in the urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Christian population is distributed mostly in rural areas of the country.

- The main concentration is observed along the Western coast around Goa, Kerala and also in the hill states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chotanagpur area and Hills of Manipur.
- Sikhs are mostly concentrated in relatively small area of the country, particularly in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Jains and Buddhists, the smallest religious groups in India have their concentration only in selected areas of the country.
- Jains have major concentration in the urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and **Maharashtra, while the Buddhists are concentrated mostly in Maharashtra.**

**Source:** NCERT

**Q.10) The 2011 Census has divided the working population of India into four major categories, which of the following is/are correct?**

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural Labourers
3. Household Industrial Workers

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 2011 Census has divided the working population of India into four major categories:

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural Labourers
3. Household Industrial Workers
4. Other Workers.

**Source: NCERT**

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## *Geography – Agriculture*

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

1. The Survey of India is responsible for measuring geographical area of administrative units in India.
2. The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.

**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:** Land-use records are maintained by land revenue department.

- The land use categories add up to reporting area, which is somewhat different from the geographical area.
- The Survey of India is responsible for measuring geographical area of administrative units in India.
- The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are come/s under common property resource/s?**

1. Fodder for livestock
2. Fuel for households
3. Minor forest produce

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Land, according to its ownership can broadly be classified under two broad heads – private land and common property resources (CPRs).

- While the former is owned by an individual or a group of individuals, the latter is owned by the state meant for the use of the community.
- CPRs provide fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households along with other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding agriculture land use in India:**

1. Lack of access to land is directly correlated with incidence of poverty in rural areas.
2. Quality of land has a direct bearing on the productivity of agriculture.

**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:** Agriculture is a purely land based activity unlike secondary and tertiary activities.

- In other words, contribution of land in agricultural output is more compared to its contribution in the outputs in the other sectors.
- Thus, lack of access to land is directly correlated with incidence of poverty in rural areas.
- Quality of land has a direct bearing on the productivity of agriculture, which is not true for other activities.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following crop/s is/are grown in kharif season?**

1. Bajra
2. Cotton
3. Rice

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops.
2. The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.

**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:** Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops.



**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) The term “barani” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Rainfed farming
- b) Local water conservation method
- c) Waste lands
- d) Hill tops

**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**

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

1. The cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.
2. The country produces about 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks first.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) The terms “aus, ‘aman’ and boro” are related to which of the following?**

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Cotton
- d) Sugar cane

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of population in India.

- Though, it is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas, it has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- These are successfully grown from sea level to about 2,000 m altitude and from humid areas in eastern India to dry but irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, western U.P. and northern Rajasthan.
- In southern states and West Bengal the climatic conditions allow the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year.
- In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called ‘aus’, ‘aman’ and ‘boro’.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. It is primarily a crop of temperate zone.
2. About 85 per cent of total area under this crop is concentrated in north and central regions of the country.

**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:** Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in India after rice. India produces about 12.8 per cent of total wheat production of world (2017).

- It is primarily a crop of temperate zone. Hence, its cultivation in India is done during winter i.e. rabi season.
- About 85 per cent of total area under this crop is concentrated in north and central regions of the country i.e. Indo-Gangetic Plain, Malwa Plateau and Himalayas up to 2,700 m altitude.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) “It is a food as well as fodder crop grown under semi-arid climatic conditions and over inferior soils” – related to?**

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Maize
- d) Cotton

**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.

**Source: NCERT**

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## *Geography – Industries*

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**Q.1) Which of the following factor/s is/are influence the location of a industry?**

1. Access to raw materials
2. Access to market
3. Access to capital

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

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

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are weight losing industry/industries?**

1. Sugar cane
2. Pulp industry
3. Copper smelting

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are location of iron ore?**

1. Bhadravati
2. Bhilai
3. Rourkela

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In iron and steel industries, iron ore and coal both are weight-losing raw materials.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Therefore, an optimum location for iron and steel industries should be near raw material sources.
- This is why most of the iron and steel industries are located either near coalfields (Bokaro, Durgapur, etc.) or near sources of iron ore (Bhadravati, Bhilai, and Rourkela).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following raw material/s used in iron and steel industry?**

1. Lime stone
2. Dolomite
3. Fire clay

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Tata Iron and Steel plant lies very close to the Mumbai-Kolkata railway line and about 240 km away from Kolkata.
2. The rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai provide water to the plant.

**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 Tata Iron and Steel plant lies very close to the Mumbai-Kolkata railway line and about 240 km away from Kolkata, which is the nearest port for the export of steel.

- The rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai provide water to the plant.
- The iron ore for the plant is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar and coal is brought from Joda mines in Odisha.
- Coking coal comes from Jharia and west Bokaro coalfields.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) The terms “calicos, chintz and muslin” is related to?**

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Cotton
- d) Tea

**ANS: C**

**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.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

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**

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

1. In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Ahmadabad.
2. The British did not encourage the development of the indigenous cotton textile industry.

**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:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. The sugar industry is the second most important agro-based industry in the country.
2. India is the largest producer of both sugarcane and cane sugar and contributes about 8 per cent of the total sugar production in the world.

**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 sugar industry is the second most important agro-based industry in the country.

India is the largest producer of both sugarcane and cane sugar and contributes about 8 per cent of the total sugar production in the world.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are major industrial region/s of India?**

1. Mumbai – pune region
2. Hugli region
3. Bengaluru – Tamil Nadu region

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

**Major Industrial Regions (8)**

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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The famous “Kanger valley national park” is located at?**

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Mizoram
- d) Sikkim

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The state of Chhattisgarh has abundant natural resources including forests and wildlife. 44% of the state is covered with forests, ranking it third in India in terms of forest cover. The state falls under the Deccan bio-geographical zone.

Among the various Protected Areas (PA) in the country, Kanger Valley National Park in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh is one of the most beautiful and densest national parks, well known for its biodiversity with picturesque landscape, magnificent waterfalls, very famous subterranean geomorphologic limestone caves, home for the Bastar Hill myna, and the state bird of Chhattisgarh.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## Geography – Maps

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are industrial district/s?**

1. Hyderabad
2. Nagpur
3. Agra

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

### Industrial Districts (15)

1. Kanpur, 2. Hyderabad, 3. Agra, 4. Nagpur, 5. Gwalior, 6. Bhopal, 7. Lucknow, 8. Jalpaiguri, 9. Cuttack, 10. Gorakhpur, 11. Aligarh, 12. Kota, 13. Purnia, 14. Jabalpur, and 15. Bareilly.

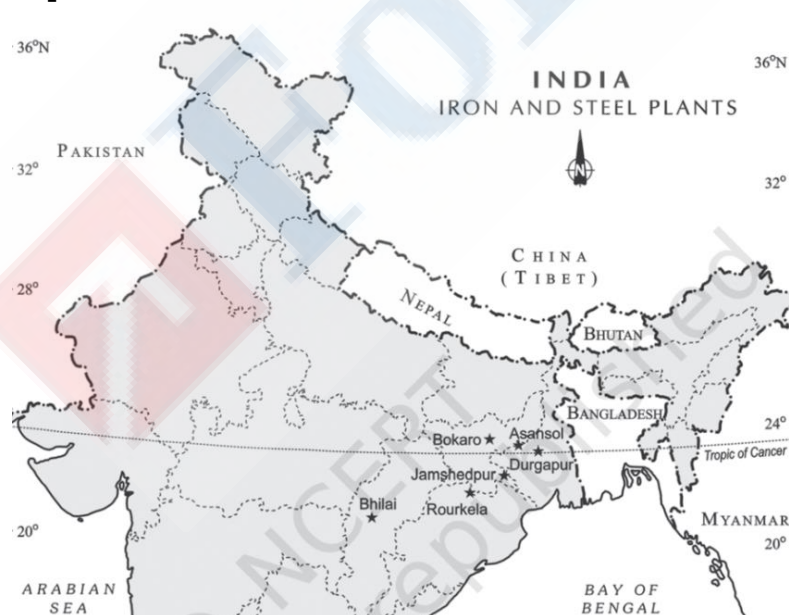
**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) “Asansol, Durgapur and bokaro” famous for which of the following?**

- a) Uranium mines
- b) Jute mills
- c) Iron and steel industries
- d) Cotton industries

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**



**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are come/s under target area development programmes?**

1. Desert Development Programme
2. The Small Farmers Development Agency
3. Marginal Farmers Development Agency

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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, and 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**

**Q.4) The gaddi tribal is often seen in news located at?**

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Chhattisgarh

**ANS: A**

**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 practiced transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) The famous book "The Population Bomb" was authored by?**

- a) Meadows
- b) Ehrlich
- c) Robert Malthus
- d) John Marshall

**ANS: B**

**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**



**Q.5) For the purpose of construction and maintenance, road/s is/are classified into?**

1. National highways
2. State highways
3. Rural roads

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** For the purpose of construction and maintenance, roads are classified as National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads and Rural Roads.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. India has one of the second largest road networks in the world.
2. About 85 per cent of passenger and 70 per cent of freight traffic are carried by roads every 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: C**

**Explanation:** India has one of the second largest road networks in the world with a total length of about 62.16 lakh km (morth.nic.in, Annual Report 2020-21).

- About 85 per cent of passenger and 70 per cent of freight traffic are carried by roads every year.
- Road transport is relatively suitable for shorter distance travel.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about “Atal Tunnel”:**

1. It is world’s longest tunnel built by Border Road Organization.
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: C**

**Explanation:** The World’s longest Highway tunnel — Atal Tunnel (9.02 Km) has been built by Border Road Organisation.

- 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.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- 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**

**Q.8) Which state has two railway zones in India?**

- Maharashtra
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Tamil Nadu

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

***Railway Zones and Headquarters***

Railway Zone	Headquarters
Central	Mumbai CST
Eastern	Kolkata
East Central	Hajipur
East Coast	Bhubaneswar
Northern	New Delhi
North Central	Allahabad
North Eastern	Gorakhpur
North East Frontier	Maligaon (Guwahati)
North Western	Jaipur
Southern	Chennai
South Central	Secunderabad
South Eastern	Kolkata
South East Central	Bilaspur
South Western	Hubli
Western	Mumbai (Church Gate)
West Central	Jabalpur

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) National waterway 2 connects between?**

- Allahabad to Haldia
- Sadiya to Dhubri
- Kottapuram to kollam
- Vijayawada to Chennai

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

**Table 10.3:1 National Waterways of India**

Waterways	Stretch	Specification
NW 1	Allahabad-Haldia stretch (1,620 km)	It is one of the most important waterways in India, which is navigable by mechanical boats up to Patna and by ordinary boats up to Haridwar. It is divided into three parts for developmental purposes– (i) Haldia-Farakka (560 km), (ii) Farakka-Patna (460 km), (iii) Patna-Allahabad (600 km).
NW 2	Sadiya-Dhubri stretch (891 km)	Brahmaputra is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarh (1,384 km) which is shared by India and Bangladesh
NW 3	Kottapuram-Kollam stretch (205 km)	It includes 168 km of west coast canal along with Champakara canal (14 km) and Udyogmandal canal (23 km).
NW 4	Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km)	
NW 5	Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast canals (588km).	

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The “Mukurthi National Park” is often seen in news located at?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Mukurthi National Park is a 78.46 km<sup>2</sup> protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris Plateau west of Ootacamund hill station in the northwest corner of Tamil Nadu state in the Western Ghats mountain range of South India. The park was created to protect its keystone species, the Nilgiri tahr.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Revision*

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**Q.1) The “Neyveli mineral belt” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Assam
- c) Jharkhand
- d) Punjab

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Neyveli in Tamil Nadu accounts for one of the largest lignite deposits in the country.

NLCIL generates about 6,061 MW of power across its various project sites including those in other States and around 50% of the total power is supplied to Tamil Nadu.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are source/s of petroleum reserve/s?**

- 1. Sedimentary basins of Assam
- 2. Mumbai high
- 3. Kaveri basin

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

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

- 1. Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.
- 2. Most of the major mineral resources occur to the east of a line linking Mangaluru and Kanpur.

**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.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2023**

- Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari.
- Most of the major mineral resources occur to the east of a line linking Mangaluru and Kanpur.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Goa has iron ore deposits.
2. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium.
3. Rajasthan is rich in building stones.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The South-Western Plateau Region extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.

- It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt lacks in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite.
- This belt does not have as diversified mineral deposits as the north-eastern belt.
- Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, bauxite clay. Goa has iron ore deposits.
- Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following mineral/s is/are available in Himalayan belt?**

1. Copper
2. Lead
3. Zinc

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Himalayan belt is another mineral belt where copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten are known to occur.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) The “Baba Budan hills” is often seen in news located at?**

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Karnataka
- c) Goa
- d) Gujarat

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In Karnataka, iron ore deposits occur in Sandur-Hospet area of Ballari district, Baba Budan hills and Kudremukh in Chikkamagaluru district.

**Source: NCERT**

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

- 1. Coal occurs in rock sequences mainly of two geological ages, namely Gondwana and tertiary deposits.
- 2. About 80 per cent of the coal deposits in India is of bituminous type and is of non-coking grade.

**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:** Coal is a one of the important minerals which is mainly used in the generation of thermal power and smelting of iron ore.

- Coal occurs in rock sequences mainly of two geological ages, namely Gondwana and tertiary deposits.
- About 80 per cent of the coal deposits in India is of bituminous type and is of non-coking grade.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. Coffee is a tropical plantation crop.
- 2. Coffee seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage.

**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:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) The term “narma” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Cotton
- b) Rice
- c) Wheat
- d) Sugar cane

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

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

**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:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**