ForumIAS

F

Prelims Marathon

25th Sep, to 1st Oct, 2023

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

Geography

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

- 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?
a) Wheat Producing Centres
b) Dairy Producing Centres
c) Iron ore Producing Centres
d) 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, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhaj), 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?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) 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?
a) Jharkhand
b) Bihar
c) Chhattisgarh
d) 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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

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:

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.

Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.

Forum IAS

State	Coal Field
West Bengal	Ranigunj (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, Bisrampur, Sonhat, Jhilmil, Hasdo-Arand
Assam	Makum, Najira, Janji, Jaipur
Meghalaya	Umralong, Darrangiri, Cherrapunji, Mawlong, Langrin
Arunachal Pradesh	Naqmchik-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) Sulaipet
c) Badampahar
d) Bonai

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

Geography – World Population

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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 theses 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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

Geography – Population

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

- 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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

Geography – Agriculture

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.

Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.

ForumIAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Ⴎ Forum IAS

Geography – Industries

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

- 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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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.
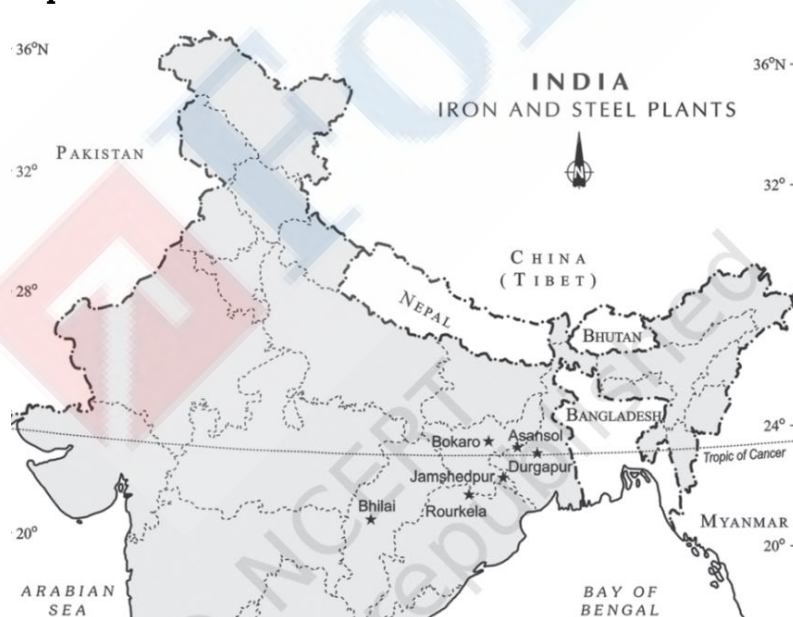
Source: NCERT

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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 disparties, 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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

- 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?
a) Maharashtra
b) Uttar Pradesh
c) West Bengal
d) 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?
a) Allahabad to Haldia
b) Sadiya to Dhubri
c) Kottapuram to kollam
d) Vijayawada to Chennai

ANS: B
Explanation:

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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 streches 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 km² 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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

Revision

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.

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

- 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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
Forum IAS

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

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS