

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

1<sup>st</sup> week March, 2024

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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## Prelims Marathon Compilation March [First Week] 2024

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## Indian Flora & Fauna

**Q.1) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about natural vegetation in India?**

1. The Himalayan heights are marked with temperate vegetation.
2. The Western Ghats and the Andaman Nicobar Islands have tropical rain forests.
3. The deltaic regions have tropical forests and mangroves.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** India is a land of great variety of natural vegetation.

- Himalayan heights are marked with temperate vegetation;
- the Western Ghats and the Andaman Nicobar Islands have tropical rain forests, the deltaic regions have tropical forests and mangroves;
- The desert and semi desert areas of Rajasthan are known for cacti, a wide variety of bushes and thorny vegetation.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers.
2. Tropical evergreen forests found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22C.

**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:** Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen Forests: These forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the northeastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22C.
- 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.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.3) Which of the following species is/are found in Tropical Evergreen Forests?**

1. Rosewood
2. Aini
3. Ebony

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Species found in tropical evergreen forests include rosewood, mahogany, aini, ebony, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following species is/are found in semi evergreen forests?**

1. White cedar
2. Hollock
3. Kail

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The semi evergreen forests are found in the less rainy parts of these regions. Such forests have a mixture of evergreen and moist deciduous trees.

The under-growing climbers provide an evergreen character to these forests. Main species are white cedar, hollock and kail.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following forests are most widespread forests in India?**

- a) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- b) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- c) Tropical Thorn Forests
- d) Montane Forests

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Tropical Deciduous Forests: These are the most widespread forests in India.

- They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm.
- On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.6) Which of the following species is/are found in moist deciduous forests?**

1. Teak
2. Sal
3. Kusum

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm.

- These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.
- Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following species is/are found in dry deciduous forests?**

1. Tendu
2. Palas
3. Bel

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Dry deciduous forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm.

Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Tropical Thorn Forests":**

1. These forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50 cm.
2. These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs.

**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:** 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: NCERT**

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

1. The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra.
2. Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

**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 an altitude 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The project tiger has implemented since?**

- a) 1953
- b) 1969
- c) 1973
- d) 1981

**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: NCERT**

## Economic Geography

**Q.1) Which of the following activity/activities come/s under primary sector?**

1. Fishing
2. Agriculture
3. Mining

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilization of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals. It, thus includes, hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture, and mining and quarrying.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.2) People engaged in primary activities are called?**

- Blue collar workers
- Green collar workers
- Red collar workers
- Pink collar workers

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** People engaged in primary activities are called redcollar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) In which of the following area/s gathering is/are practice prevalent?**

- Northern Canada
- Southern Chile
- Amazon Basin

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

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gathering is practiced in: (i) high latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile; (ii) Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) The Pastoral nomadism is/are associated with which of the following region/s?**

- Atlantic shores of North Africa
- Tundra region of Eurasia
- Island of Madagascar

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

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions.

- The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian peninsula into Mongolia and Central China.
- The second region extends over the tundra region of Eurasia. In the southern hemisphere there are small areas in South-West Africa and on the island of Madagascar.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.5) 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) Migration
- b) Immigration
- c) Transhumance
- d) Exodus

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following people is/are practice the transhumance?**

- 1. Gujjars
- 2. Bakarwals
- 3. Gaddis

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following country/countries is/are practice the commercial livestock rearing?**

- 1. USA
- 2. Argentina
- 3. Australia

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practiced.

**Source: NCERT**



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**Q.8) Which of the following is/are type/s of shifting cultivation?**

1. Jhuming
2. Milpa
3. Ladang

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

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

**ANS: C**

**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.

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**

**Q.9) The term “fazenda” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Plantation
- b) Shifting cultivation
- c) Ranching
- d) Paddy cultivation

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The characteristic features of plantation type of farming are large estates or plantations, large capital investment, managerial and technical support, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour, and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.

The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia. Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The term “Pampas” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Indonesia
- b) Magnolia
- c) Australia
- d) Argentina

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.

**Source: NCERT**

## Revision

**Q.1) In which of the following state/s black soils is/are found?**

1. Maharashtra
2. Gujarat
3. Andhra Pradesh

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Black soil covers most of the Deccan Plateau which includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following soil is known as “self ploughing soil”?**

- a) Black soil
- b) Red soil
- c) Laterite soil
- d) Alluvial soil

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The black soils are 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’.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) In which of the following state/s black soils is/are found?**

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Kerala

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Laterite has been derived from the Latin word ‘Later’ which means brick.

- The laterite soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall.
- These are the result of intense leaching due to tropical rains.
- With rain, lime and silica are leached away, and soils rich in iron oxide and aluminium compound are left behind.
- Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for tree crops like cashewnut.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.4) In which of the following area/s mangrove forest/s is/are found?**

1. Godavari delta
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Sunderbans of West Bengal

**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, the mangrove forests spread over 6,740 sq. km which is 7 per cent of the world's mangrove forests.

- They are highly developed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Sunderbans of West Bengal.
- Other areas of significance are the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Krishna deltas.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has classified social forestry into three categories, which of the following is/are category/categories?**

1. Urban forestry
2. Rural forestry
3. Farm forestry

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development.

The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has classified social forestry into three categories. These are urban forestry, rural forestry and Farm forestry.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) The term "Blossom Shower" is associated with which of the following?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Blossom Shower: With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.7) The “Arakan Hills” is often seen in news related to?**

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Mauritius
- c) Madagascar
- d) Myanmar

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Bay of Bengal branch strikes the coast of Myanmar and part of southeast Bangladesh. But the Arakan Hills along the coast of Myanmar deflect a big portion of this branch towards the Indian subcontinent.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following area/s is/are receive highest rainfall?**

- 1. Western Ghats
- 2. Sub-Himalayan areas is the northeast
- 3. Hills of Meghalaya

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The highest rainfall occurs along the west coast, on the Western Ghats, as well as in the sub-Himalayan areas is the northeast and the hills of Meghalaya.

Here the rainfall exceeds 200 cm. In some parts of Khasi and Jaintia hills, the rainfall exceeds 1,000 cm.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are tributary/tributaries of Indus River system?**

- 1. Dras
- 2. Shigar
- 3. Hunza

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following river is largest tributary of Indus?**

- a) Ravi
- b) Jhelum
- c) Chenab
- d) Sutlej

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus. It is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which join at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh.

Hence, it is also known as Chandrabhaga. The river flows for 1,180 km before entering into Pakistan.

**Source: NCERT**

## Natural and Human Resources

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

1. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral.
2. Minerals are evenly distributed over space.

**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:** A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral. Minerals are not evenly distributed over space.

- They are concentrated in a particular area or rock formations.
- Some minerals are found in areas which are not easily accessible such as the Arctic Ocean bed and Antarctica.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals but without definite composition of constituent of mineral.
2. Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores.

**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:** aggregate of one or more minerals but without definite composition of constituent of mineral.

- Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores.
- Although more than 2,800 types of minerals have been identified, only about 100 are considered ore minerals.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Metallic minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rock formations.
2. Sedimentary rock formations contain non-metallic minerals.

**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:** Minerals occur in different types of rocks. Some are found in igneous rocks, some in metamorphic rocks while others occur in sedimentary rocks.

- Generally, metallic minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rock formations that form large plateaus.
- Iron-ore in north Sweden, copper and nickel deposits in Ontario, Canada, iron, nickel, chromites and platinum in South Africa are examples of minerals found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- Sedimentary rock formations of plains and young fold mountains contain non-metallic minerals like limestone.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following country/countries is/are leading producer/s of tin?**

1. China
2. Malaysia
3. Indonesia

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** China and India have large iron ore deposits. The continent produces more than half of the world's tin.

China, Malaysia and Indonesia are among the world's leading tin producers.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) The famous "Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie areas" are associated with which of the following?**

- a) Russia
- b) China
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Australia is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.

- It is a leading producer of gold, diamond, iron ore, tin and nickel.
- It is also rich in copper, lead, zinc and manganese. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie areas of Western Australia have the largest deposits of gold.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.6) Which of the following state/s is/are produce/s the mica?**

1. Rajasthan
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Jharkhand

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Mica deposits mainly occur in Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. India is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following country/countries is/are major producer/s of petroleum?**

1. Iran
2. Iraq
3. Qatar

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The chief petroleum producing countries are Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. The other major producers are USA, Russia, Venezuela, and Algeria.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following country/countries is/are major producer/s of natural gas?**

1. Russia
2. Norway
3. Netherlands

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.

It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel. Russia, Norway, UK and the Netherlands are the major producers of natural gas.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Norway was the first country in the world to develop hydroelectricity.
2. Switzerland has no known mineral deposit in it.

**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:** Switzerland has no known mineral deposit in it.

- Norway was the first country in the world to develop hydroelectricity.
- The leading producers of hydel power in the world are Paraguay, Norway, Brazil, and China.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Thorium is found in large quantities in the Monozite sands of?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In India Rajasthan and Jharkhand have large deposits of Uranium.

Thorium is found in large quantities in the Monozite sands of Kerala.

**Source: NCERT**

## Population and Distribution

**Q.1) Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
2. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population.
3. Out of these 10 countries, six are located in Asia.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.

- Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population. Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

**Source: NCERT**



## Prelims Marathon Compilation March [First Week] 2024

**Q.2) Which of the following factor/s is/are influencing the distribution of population?**

1. Availability of water
2. Landforms
3. Soils

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Factors influencing the distribution of population:

- Availability of water: Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.
- Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favorable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.
- Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) The famous “Katanga belt” related to which of the following?**

- a) Copper
- b) Mica
- c) Uranium
- d) Iron ore

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment.

- So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.
- Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are pull factor/s of migration?**

1. Better job opportunities
2. Peace and stability
3. Pleasant climate

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

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- The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
- The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Human population increased more than ten times in the past 500 hundred years.
2. In the twentieth century the population has increased four times.

**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:** Human population increased more than ten times in the past 500 hundred years. In the twentieth century itself the population has increased four times.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “demographic transition theory”:**

1. The first stage has high fertility and high mortality.
2. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time.

**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 first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.

- The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low; people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.
- Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate.
- Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.7) Who among the following gave the population theory?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Thomas Malthus was an English economist and demographer best known for his theory that population growth will always tend to outrun the food supply and that betterment of humankind is impossible without strict limits on reproduction.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following scheme address the issue of decline in child sex ratio?**

- a) MGNREGA
- b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- c) Swatch Bharat
- d) PM KUSUM

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Government of India has introduced Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme to address the issue of decline in child sex ratio. Discuss with your peers how it will lead to more meaningful life for girls.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following approach “look at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities”?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Welfare approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.

- The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities.
- People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.
- The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress?**

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Bhutan
- c) Nepal
- d) Thailand

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.

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- Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese.
- This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.

Source: NCERT

### Races and Tribes

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

1. Members of tribe were united by kinship bonds.
2. Many tribes obtained their livelihood from 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:** Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds. Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture.

- Others were hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived.
- Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another.

Source: NCERT

**Q.2) The term “Banjaras” were associated with which of the following?**

- a) Traders
- b) Farmers
- c) Hunters & Gatherers
- d) Spies

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Banjaras were the most important tradernomads. Their caravan was called tanda.

- Sultan Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets.
- Emperor Jahangir wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns.
- They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. With a large army there could be 100,000 bullocks carrying grain.

Source: NCERT

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**Q.3) The kingdom of Garha Katanga was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Bhils
- b) Gonds
- c) Koyas
- d) Chenchus

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana – or “country inhabited by Gonds”. They practised shifting cultivation.

- The large Gond tribe was further divided into many smaller clans. Each clan had its own raja or rai.
- About the time that the power of the Delhi Sultans was declining, a few large Gond kingdoms were beginning to dominate the smaller Gond chiefs.
- The Akbar Nama, a history of Akbar’s reign, mentions the Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) The term “paiks” were associated with which of the following?**

- a) Traders
- b) Priests
- c) Forced labor
- d) Village guards

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were called paiks.

A census of the population was taken. Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following known for pastoral and hunter gatherer tribe inhabited the grasslands of Central Asia?**

- a) Mongols
- b) Gujjars
- c) Bakarwals
- d) Irulas

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The best-known pastoral and hunter gatherer tribe in history were the Mongols.

- They inhabited the grasslands (steppes) of Central Asia and the forested areas further north.
- By 1206 Genghis Khan had united the Mongol and Turkish tribes into a powerful military force.
- At the time of his death (1227) he was the ruler of extensive territories. His successors created a vast empire.
- At different points of time, it included parts of Russia, Eastern Europe and also China and much of West Asia.
- The Mongols had well-organized military and administrative systems. These were based on the support of different ethnic and religious groups.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.6) Which of the following is/are permanent trait/s of tribes?**

1. Region
2. Language
3. Ecological habitat

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits.

Permanent traits include region, language, physical characteristics and ecological habitat.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) In India, tribe/s is/are classified on which of the following race/s?**

1. Negrito
2. Australoid
3. Dravidian

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In physical-racial terms, tribes are classified under the Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan categories. The last two are again shared with the rest of the population of India.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following river/s is/are passes through Arunachal Pradesh?**

1. Siang
2. Kameng
3. Tawang

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The major rivers passing through the Arunachal Pradesh include Siang, Kameng, Dibang, Tawang, Dihing and Tirap.

Besides, there are innumerable tributaries. There are only two seasons — winter and rainy. The average annual rainfall ranges from 300 to 400 cm.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.9) Which of the following ethnic group/s is/are related to Assam?**

1. Bodos
2. Dimasas
3. Karbi

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Assam's human landscape is as colourful and varied as her physiography. It has been the meeting ground of diverse ethnic and cultural streams.

- People from various traits, including Austro-Asiatics, Dravidians, Tibeto-Burmans, Mongoloids and Aryans have all made Assam their home, enriching the people of the state.
- The ethnic groups of Assam include Bodos, Dimasas, Karbi, Tai-Ahom, Mishing, Rabha, Deori, and Tiwa.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The famous "Bihu" festival is associated with which of the following?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Assamese culture is a rich and exotic drapery of many races that evolved through a long assimilative process.

- Bihu is the most popular festival and represents the essence of Assam. It denotes a set of three different festivals of all people irrespective of caste, creed, religion, faith and belief.
- The word Bihu is derived from the language of the Dimasa Kacharis, who have been agrarian since time immemorial.

**Source: NCERT**

## Agriculture and Allied Activities

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

1. Land-use records are maintained by forest department.
2. The Survey of India is responsible for measuring geographical area of administrative units.

**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:** Land-use records are maintained by land revenue department.

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- 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.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as?**

- a) Current Fallow
- b) Culturable Wasteland
- c) Barren and Wastelands
- d) Net Area Sown

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are provide by the common property resources (CPRs)?**

1. Fruits
2. Fodder
3. Fiber

**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, fiber, medicinal plants, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following crop/s is/are grown in rabi season?**

1. Wheat
2. Mustard
3. Gram

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April. The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops such as wheat, gram and mustard.

**Source: NCERT**



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

1. The cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.
2. India is the third largest producer of cereals in 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 cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.

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

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) The terms 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro' are related to which of the following?**

- a) Rice
- b) Maize
- c) Wheat
- d) Cotton

**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.7) Consider the following statements regarding wheat crop:**

1. It is primarily a crop of temperate zone.
2. It is mostly grown under irrigated conditions.

**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.

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- 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.
- Being a rabi crop, it is mostly grown under irrigated conditions.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following state alone produces more than half of the total jowar production of the country?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The coarse cereals together occupy about 16.50 per cent of total cropped area in the country.

- Among these, jowar or sorghum alone accounts for about 5.3 per cent of total cropped area.
- It is main food crop in semi-arid areas of central and southern India.
- Maharashtra alone produces more than half of the total jowar production of the country.
- Other leading producer states of jowar are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following is a hardy crop which resists frequent dry spells and drought conditions?**

- a) Bazra
- b) Maize
- c) Paddy
- d) Wheat

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Bajra is sown in hot and dry climatic conditions in northwestern and western parts of the country.

It is a hardy crop which resists frequent dry spells and drought in this region. It is cultivated alone as well as part of mixed cropping.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The term "narma" is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Rice
- b) Maize
- c) Wheat
- d) Cotton

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Cotton is a tropical crop grown in kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country.

- India lost a large proportion of cotton growing area to Pakistan during partition. However, its acreage has increased considerably during the last 50 years.
- India grows both short staple (Indian) cotton as well as long staple (American) cotton called 'narma' in north-western parts of the country. Cotton requires clear sky during flowering stage.

**Source: NCERT**