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Prelims Marathon

2nd week March, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

Prelims Marathon Compilation March [Second Week] 2024

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Industries and Resources

Q.1) Which of the following factor/s is/are affecting the formation of an industry?

1. Water
2. Land
3. Capital

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are consists of industrial system?

1. Inputs
2. Processes
3. Outputs

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs. The inputs are the raw materials, labour and costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure.

The processes include a wide range of activities that convert the raw material into finished products. The outputs are the end product and the income earned from it.

Source: NCERT

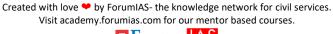**Q.3) In which of the following place/s industrial region/s is/are located?**

1. Near coal fields
2. Near sea ports
3. Temperate areas

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Industrial regions emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.

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- Major industrial regions of the world are eastern North America, western and central Europe, Eastern Europe and eastern Asia.
- Major industrial regions tend to be located in the temperate areas, near sea ports and especially near coal fields.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are industrial region/s in India?
1. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region
2. Mumbai-Pune cluster
3. Ahmedabad-Baroda region

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: India has several industrial regions like MumbaiPune cluster, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region, Hugli region, Ahmedabad-Baroda region, Chottanagpur industrial belt, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur belt, Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region and the Kollam-Thiruvanathapuram industrial cluster.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are risk reduction measure/s of Industrial Disaster?
1. Densely populated residential areas should be separated far away from the industrial areas.
2. Fire warning and fighting system should be improved.
3. Storage capacity of toxic substances should be limited.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Densely populated residential areas should be separated far away from the industrial areas.
- People staying in the vicinity of industries should be aware of the storage of toxins or hazardous substances and their possible effect in case if an accident occurs.
- Fire warning and fighting system should be improved.
- Storage capacity of toxic substances should be limited.
- Pollution dispersion qualities in the industries should be improved.

Source: NCERT

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Q.6.) Consider the following statements:
1. Iron and steel industry is a feeder industry.
2. Smelting is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.

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: Like other industries iron and steel industry too comprises various inputs, processes and outputs. This is a feeder industry whose products are used as raw material for other industries.
Smelting is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.
Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are steel producing centre/s in India?
1. Bhilai
2. Rourkela
3. Burnpur

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: All the important steel producing centres such as Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro are situated in a region that spreads over four states — West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
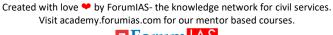**Source: NCERT**

Q.8) The famous "Bhadravati steel plant" is located in which of the following?
a) Andhra Pradesh
b) Tamil Nadu
c) Karnataka
d) Kerala

ANS: C

Explanation: Bhadravati and Vijay Nagar in Karnataka, Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Salem in Tamil Nadu are other important steel centres utilising local resources.
Source: NCERT

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Q.8) Which of the following is the largest lake among great lakes?
a) Superior lake
b) Michigan lake
c) Erie lake
d) Ontario lake

ANS: A
Explanation: The names of Great Lakes are Superior, Huron, Ontario, Michigan and Erie. Lake Superior is the largest of these five lakes. It lies higher upstream than others.
Source: NCERT

Q.9) The "Pittsburgh city of United States of America" is famous for?
a) Steel production
b) Uranium production
c) Software industry
d) Agro processing

ANS: A
Explanation: Pittsburgh is an important steel city of the United States of America. The steel industry at Pittsburgh enjoys locational advantages.
• Some of the raw material such as coal is available locally, while the iron ore comes from the iron mines at Minnesota, about 1500 km from Pittsburgh.
• Between these mines and Pittsburgh is one of the world's best routes for shipping ore cheaply – the famous Great Lakes waterway.
• Trains carry the ore from the Great Lakes to the Pittsburgh area. The Ohio, the Monogahela and Allegheny rivers provide adequate water supply.
Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is the largest producer of bauxite in the world?
a) India
b) China
c) Australia
d) South Africa

ANS: C
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.
Source: NCERT

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Map Based Questions

Q.1) The cardamom hills lies between which of the following?
a) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
c) Kerala and Karnataka
d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

ANS: A
Explanation: The Cardamom hills denote the entire Western Ghats that lie south of the Palakkad gap.
- Straddling both Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the crest of the hills form the boundary between the two states.
- The hills are known for their cardamom cultivation which began in the 19th century.
- The place is known for its dense forests and the natural undergrowth of wild cardamom. Other items cultivated here are tea, coffee, teak and bamboo.
Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are part of the Peninsular India?
1. Hazaribagh plateau
2. Palamu plateau
3. Ranchi plateau
How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C
Explanation: The Peninsular India is made up of a series of patland plateaus such as the Hazaribagh plateau, the Palamu plateau, the Ranchi plateau, the Malwa plateau, the Coimbatore plateau and the Karnataka plateau, etc.
Source: NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding peninsular plateau:
1. It is the most stable landmass of India.
2. Its general elevation is from the east to the west.
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 Peninsular Plateau is one of the oldest and the most stable landmass of India.
The general elevation of the plateau is from the west to the east, which is also proved by the pattern of the flow of rivers.
Source: NCERT

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Q.4) Which of the following peak is the highest peak of peninsular India?

a) Theni

b) Anaimudi

c) Mahendragiri

d) Dodabetta

ANS: B

Explanation: Anaimudi' (2,695 m), the highest peak of Peninsular plateau is located on the Anaimalai hills of the Western Ghats followed by Dodabetta (2,637 m) on the Nilgiri hills.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are part of Eastern Ghats?

1. Javadi hills

2. Palconda range

3. Mahendragiri hills

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one

b) Only two

c) Only three

d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Eastern Ghats comprising the discontinuous and low hills are highly eroded by the rivers such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri, etc.

Some of the important ranges include the Javadi hills, the Palconda range, the Nallamala hills, the Mahendragiri hills, etc.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Eastern and the Western Ghats meet each other at the Nilgiri hills.

2. Most of the Peninsular Rivers have their origin in the Western Ghats.

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 Peninsular Rivers have their origin in the Western Ghats.

The Eastern and the Western Ghats meet each other at the Nilgiri hills.

Source: NCERT

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Q.7) Which of the following is/are part of Meghalaya plateau?

1. Garo hills
2. Khasi hills
3. Jaintai hills

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Meghalaya plateau is further sub-divided into three: (i) The Garo Hills; (ii) The Khasi Hills; (iii) The Jaintia Hills, named after the tribal groups inhabiting this region.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following mineral resource/s is/are found in Meghalaya plateau?

1. Limestone
2. Uranium
3. Sillimanite

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Similar to the Chotanagpur plateau, the Meghalaya plateau is also rich in mineral resources like coal, iron ore, sillimanite, limestone and uranium.
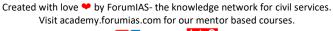
Source: NCERT

Q.9) The term "Marusthali" is associated with which of the following?

a) Oasis
b) Desert
c) Wetlands
d) Mangroves

ANS: B

Explanation: To the northwest of the Aravali hills lies the Great Indian Desert. It is a land of undulating topography dotted with longitudinal dunes and barchans.

This region receives low rainfall below 150 mm per year; hence, it has arid climate with low vegetation cover. It is because of these characteristic features that this is also known as Marusthali.

Source: NCERT

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Q.10) Consider the following statements:
1. The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain.
2. The eastern coastal plains are an example of an emergent coast.

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 western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain.

- It is believed that the city of Dwaraka which was once a part of the Indian mainland situated along the west coast is submerged under water.
- As compared to the western coastal plain, the eastern coastal plain is broader and is an example of an emergent coast.
- There are welldeveloped deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward in to the Bay of Bengal. These include the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.

Source: NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following is/are pillar/s of "Namami Gange Programme"?
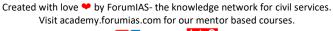1. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
2. Bio-Diversity
3. Ganga Gram

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 'Namami Gange Programme', is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as "Flagship Programme" by the Union Government in June 2014 with the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga.

Main pillars of the Namami Gange Programme are: • Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure • River-Front Development • River-Surface Cleaning • Bio-Diversity • Afforestation • Public Awareness • Industrial Effluent Monitoring • Ganga Gram.

Source: NCERT

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Q.2) Which of the following is/are right bank tributaries of Ganga?
1. Son
2. Ramganga
3. Gomati

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Ganga river system is the largest in India having a number of perennial and non-perennial rivers originating in the Himalayas in the north and the Peninsula in the south, respectively.
The Son is its major right bank tributary. The important left bank tributaries are the Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Mahananda.
Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are tributaries of Yamuna River?
1. Ken
2. Betwa
3. Chambal

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Yamuna, the western most and the longest tributary of the Ganga, has its source in the Yamunotri glacier on the western slopes of Banderpunch range (6,316 m). It joins the Ganga at Prayag (Allahabad).
- It is joined by the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken on its right bank which originates from the Peninsular plateau while the Hindan, the Rind, the Sengar, the Varuna, etc. join it on its left bank.
- Much of its water feeds the western and eastern Yamuna and the Agra canals for irrigation purposes.
Source: NCERT

Q.4) The "Tila, Seti and Beri" are tributaries of?
a) Gomati
b) Gandak
c) Ghaghara
d) Chambal

ANS: C

Explanation: The Ghaghara originates in the glaciers of Mapchachungo.
After collecting the waters of its tributaries – Tila, Seti and Beri, it comes out of the mountain, cutting a deep gorge at Shishapani.
Source: NCERT

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Q.5) Which of the following river has its origin at "Chemayungdung glacier"?
a) Brahmaputra
b) Ganga
c) Yamuna
d) Saryu

ANS: A
Explanation: The Brahmaputra, one of the largest rivers of the world, has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar Lake.
Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are tributaries of Godavari River?
1. Manjra
2. Indravati
3. Pranhita
How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C
Explanation: The Penganga, the Indravati, the Pranhita, and the Manjra are Godavari's principal tributaries.
- The Godavari is subjected to heavy floods in its lower reaches to the south of Polavaram, where it forms a picturesque gorge.
- It is navigable only in the deltaic stretch. The river after Rajamundri splits into several branches forming a large delta.
Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following river rises in Brahmagiri hills?
a) Kaveri
b) Krishna
c) Mahanadi
d) Pennar

ANS: A
Explanation: The Kaveri rises in Brahmagiri hills (1,341m) of Kogadu district in Karnataka. Its length is 800 km and it drains an area of 81,155 sq. km.
Since the upper catchment area receives rainfall during the southwest monsoon season (summer) and the lower part during the northeast monsoon season (winter), the river carries water throughout the year with comparatively less fluctuation than the other Peninsular rivers.
Source: NCERT

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Q.8) Which of the following is/are tributaries of Kaveri River?

1. Kabini
2. Bhavani
3. Amravati

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Kaveri's important tributaries are the Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amravati.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) The term "Sholas" associated with which of the following?

a) Forests
b) Mangroves
c) Gulfs
d) Ocean currents

ANS: A

Explanation: The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following state/s is/are produce the copper in India?
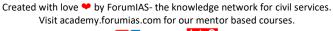
1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Rajasthan
3. Karnataka

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Copper is mainly produced in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Source: NCERT

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Economy

Basic Economics & Income Accounting

Q.1) Which of the following is describes "the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people"?

a) Economics
b) Political Science
c) Human Geography
d) Anthropology

ANS: A

Explanation: Economics is the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people.
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Who among the following wrote the "The Wealth of Nations"?

a) Adam Smith
b) David Ricardo
c) John Marshall
d) Herbert Spencer

ANS: A

Explanation: Economists have been articulating a number of theories and propositions as to how an economy may maximize its economic potential and worth.
The first and the most famous work in this direction were by the Scottish philosopher economist, Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations (1776).
Source: Ramesh Singh

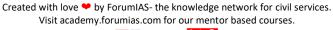**Q.3) Which of the following is/are model/s of distribution system?**

1. State based
2. Market based
3. State – Market Mix

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In the arena of distribution network, we have three historically existing models—state, market and state-market mix.
Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.4) Which of the following is/are example/s of state based distribution system?
1. China
2. USSR
3. USA

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: B
Explanation: In the state type of distribution system, the state (i.e., the government) takes the sole responsibility of supplying goods and services required by the population with no payments being done by the consumer—the former Soviet Union (USSR) and Communist China being the best examples.
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.5) Who among the following was written the "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money"?
a) J M Keynes
b) Adam Smith
c) John Nash
d) Milton Friedman

ANS: A
Explanation: The belief in the self-correcting quality of the market and the 'invisible hand' of Adam Smith got a major setback in early 20th century during the Great Depression (1929).
The impact of the depression spread from the USA to other economies of Western Europe escalating large scale unemployment, downfall in demand and economic activities and lockouts in industrial enterprises. The prevailing Smithonian macro ideas failed to check the crisis.
A new approach was needed which came in the famous work, The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936) by the English economist at Cambridge University, John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946).
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.6) The term "Washington Consensus" is often seen in news related to?
a) Market reforms
b) Public health
c) Defense measures
d) UN Security Council

ANS: A
Explanation: The term 'Washington Consensus' was coined by the US economist John Williamson (in 1989) under which he had suggested a set of policy reforms which most of the official in Washington (i.e., International Monetary Fund and World Bank) thought would be good for the crisis-driven Latin American countries of the time.
Source: NCERT

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Q.7) Which of the following policy reform/s is/are come/s under "Washington Consensus"?

1. Fiscal discipline
2. Trade liberalization
3. Privatization

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The policy reforms (Washington Consensus) included ten propositions:

(i)   Fiscal discipline
(ii) A redirection of public expenditure priorities toward fields offering both high economic returns and the potential to improve income distribution, such as primary health care, primary education, and infrastructure.
(iii) Tax reform (to lower marginal rates and broaden the tax base)
(iv) Interest rate liberalization
(v)   A competitive exchange rate
(vi) Trade liberalization
(vii) Liberalization of FDI inflows
(viii) Privatization
(ix) Deregulation (in the sense of abolishing barriers to entry and exit)
(x)   Secure property rights

Source: Ramesh Singh

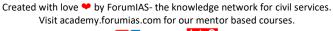**Q.8) Which of the following is/are comes under tertiary sector?**

1. Banking
2. Education
3. Transportation

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Tertiary Sector includes all economic activities where different 'services' are produced such as education, banking, insurance, transportation, tourism, etc. This sector is also known as the services sector.

Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.9) Which of the following is/are way/s of to calculate the income of an economy?
1. GDP
2. NDP
3. GNP

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: As income of a single person can be measured, it can be measured for a nation and the whole world, although the method of calculation (accounting) may be a little bit complex in the latter's case.
- In due course, four ideas/ways to calculate the income of a nation developed, which are the subject matter of the 'national income accounting'.
- These four ways to calculate the 'income' of an economy, although different from each other in some ways, are the concepts of GDP, NDP, GNP and NNP. All are a form of the national income, but are different from one another.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.10) Which of the following is/are part of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculation?
1. Private consumption
2. Gross investment
3. Trade balance

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of the all final goods and services produced within the boundary of a nation during one year period.

For India, this calendar year is from 1st April to 31st March. It is also calculated by adding national private consumption, gross investment, government spending and trade balance (exports-minus-imports).

Source: Ramesh Singh

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Growth & Development

Q.1) The National Income is calculated after adjusting the weight of the value of depreciation is known as?

a) GDP
b) NDP
c) GNP
d) NNP

ANS: B

Explanation: Net Domestic Product (NDP) is the GDP calculated after adjusting the weight of the value of 'depreciation'.

This is, basically, net form of the GDP, i.e., GDP minus the total value of the 'wear and tear' (depreciation) that happened in the assets whiles the goods and services were being produced.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Which of the following item/s is/are covered under "Income from Abroad" of Gross National Product (GNP)?

1. Private remittances
2. Interest on External Loans
3. External Grants

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Gross National Product (GNP) is the GDP of a country added with its 'income from abroad'.

Here, the trans-boundary economic activities of an economy are also taken into account.

The items which are counted in the segment 'Income from Abroad' are:

• Private remittances
• Interest on external loans
• External grants

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.3) Which of the following organization publishes the "Human Development Report"?

a) UNDP
b) IMF
c) World Bank
d) WEF

ANS: A

Explanation: The dilemma of measuring the developmental level of economies was solved once the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) published its first Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990.

The report had a human development index (HDI) which was the first attempt to define and measure the level of development of economies.

Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.4) Which of the following is/are indicator/s of "Human Development Report"?
1. Carrying capacity of environment
2. Standard of living
3. Health

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: B
Explanation: The HDR measures development by combining three indicators—Health, Education and Standard of Living—converted into a composite human development index, the HDI.
The creation of a single statistic in HDI was a real breakthrough which was to serve as a frame of reference for both 'social' and 'economic' development.
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.5) Which of the following country first to introduce "Gross National Happiness" Index?
a) Bhutan
b) Thailand
c) Nepal
d) Sri Lanka

ANS: A
Explanation: Bhutan, a small Himalayan kingdom and an economic non-entity, developed a new concept of assessing development in the early 1970s—the Gross National Happiness (GNH).
Without rejecting the idea of human development propounded by UNDP, the kingdom has been officially following the targets set by the GNH.
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Which of the following is/are indicator/s of "Gross National Happiness" index?
1. Higher real per capita income
2. Good governance
3. Environmental protection

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: C
Explanation: Bhutan has been following the GNH since 1972 which has the following parameters to attain happiness/development: (i) Higher real per capita income (ii) Good governance (iii) Environmental protection (iv) Cultural promotion (i.e., inculcation of ethical and spiritual values in life without which, it says, progress may become a curse rather than a blessing).
Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.7) Which of the following publishes the "World Happiness Report"?

a)   UNDP

b)   UNEP

c)   Sustainable Development Solution Network

d)   WEF

ANS: C

Explanation: The World Happiness Report 2017 (WHR 2017) was released on 20th March 2017 (the International Day of Happiness) by the Sustainable Development Solution Network (an UN body).

The report is a 155-nation survey, fifth of its kind (the first being in 2012)—is the outcome of coalition of researchers.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.8) Which of the following is/are parameter/s of "World Happiness Report"?

1.   Social support

2.   Generosity

3.   Perception of corruption

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a)   Only one

b)   Only two

c)   Only three

d)   None

ANS: C

Explanation: The World Happiness report measures happiness and well-being of the nations to help guide public policy on the basis of the following six parameters: 1. GDP per capita (at PPP) 2. Social support (someone to count on) 3. Healthy life expectancy at birth 4. Freedom to make life choices 5. Generosity 6. Perception of corruption.
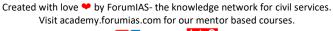
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.9) Which of the following is the nodal agency for National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?

a)   NITI Aayog

b)   CSO

c)   NSSO

d)   Finance commission

ANS: A

Explanation: First ever National MPI was released in 2021 (based on data taken from NFHS-4).

- Under the government's Global Indices for Reforms and Growth (GIRG) initiative, NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for MPI.
- GIRG monitors India's performance on various important social and economic parameters.

Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.10) The "Mukundra Hills National Park" is recently seen in news located at?
a) Maharashtra
b) Gujarat
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Rajasthan

ANS: D
Explanation: Mukundra Hills National Park is a wildlife sanctuary located in Rajasthan, India. It is home to a variety of flora and fauna.
The Mukundra Hills National Park was established in 2004 and is situated on the Mukundra Hills range.
Source: FORUMIAS

Evolution of Indian Economy & Indian Planning

Q.1) Which of the following is the prime moving force of economy after independence?
a) Agriculture sector
b) Industrial sector
c) Services sector
d) External trade sector

ANS: B
Explanation: A topical issue of the debate regarding India has been the choice for the sector which will lead the process of development.
The government of the time (1950's) opted for industry to be India's prime moving force of the economy.
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding core industries:
1. The Eight Core Industries comprise more than 50 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
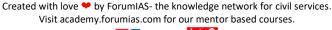2. Electricity generation has the highest weight of eight core industries.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D
Explanation: The ICI measures combined and individual performance of production of eight core industries viz. Cement, Coal, Crude Oil, Electricity, Fertilizers, Natural Gas, Refinery Products and Steel.
- The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
- Petroleum Refinery Products - Petroleum Refinery production (weight: 28.04 per cent) increased by 4.2 per cent in October, 2023 over October, 2022. Its cumulative index increased by 4.0 per cent during April to October, 2023-24 over corresponding period of the previous year.

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- Electricity generation (weight: 19.85 per cent) increased by 20.3 per cent in October, 2023 over October, 2022. Its cumulative index increased by 7.9 per cent during April to October, 2023-24 over corresponding period of the previous year.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1981162

Q.3) In which of the following year the national planning committee was set up?
a) 1921
b) 1929
c) 1938
d) 1947

ANS: C
Explanation: The National Planning Committee, set up in 1938 by the Indian National Congress which, for the first time, tried to define planning (in 1940, though, its final report was published in 1949) in India.
Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.4) Which of the following country used the first regional planning system?
a) USSR
b) USA
c) India
d) China

ANS: B
Explanation: It was at the regional level that planning was used as a part of development policy by any country for the first time.
It was the USA which started the first regional planning after the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was set up in 1916—for a large-scale rehabilitation in south-eastern USA covering parts of seven states.
Source: Ramesh Singh

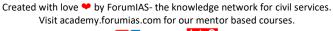**Q.5) Which of the following economy/economies follow central planning method?**
1. Poland
2. Hungary
3. Switzerland
How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: B
Explanation: The Command Economies are also known as the Centrally Planned Economies—the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Romania, etc., and finally China.
Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.6) Which of the following is/are feature/s of imperative planning?
1. Numerical targets of growth and development are set by the plan.
2. Individuals control the ownership rights over the resources.
3. Only the state plays the economic role.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Basic features of imperative planning are as under:
- (i) Numerical (i.e., quantitative) targets of growth and development are set by the plan.
- (ii) As the state controls the ownership rights over the resources, it is very much possible to realize the above-cited planned targets.
- (iii) Almost no role for the market, no price mechanism with all economic decisions to be taken in the centralized way by the state/government.
- (iv) No private participation in the economy, only the state plays the economic role.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Which of the following is/are feature/s of indicative planning?
1. Mixed economies follow indicative planning method.
2. Indicative planning replaces the market system with the state system.
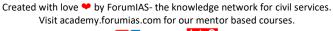3. Policies announced under this system are indicative in nature.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The identifying features of indicative planning may be summed up as under:
- (i) Every economy following the indicative planning were mixed economies.
- (ii) Unlike a centrally planned economy (countries following imperative planning) indicative planning works through the market (price system) rather than replaces it.
- (iii) Side by side setting numerical/quantitative targets (similar to the practice in the imperative planning) a set of economic policies of indicative nature is also announced by the economies to realize the plan targets.
- (iv) the indicative nature of economic policies, which are announced in such planning, basically encourage or discourage the private sector in its process of economic decision making.

Source: Ramesh Singh

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Q.8) Which of the following planning gives less emphasis upon the social and institutional dimensions?

a) Imperative
b) Regional
c) Systems
d) Normative

ANS: C

Explanation: A major classification of planning is done on the basis of societal emphasis.

- The type of planning which gives less emphasis upon the social and institutional dimensions is known as systems planning.
- In such planning, the planners just search for the best possible results in relation to the established goals giving less importance to issues like caste, creed, religion, region, language, marriage, family, etc.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.9) Who among the following was the father of Indian economic planning?

a) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis
b) M Visvesvaraya
c) DR B R Ambedkar
d) Amartya Kumar Sen

ANS: B

Explanation: Father of Indian Economic Planning is Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah. Sir M Visvesvaraya, popularly known as Sir MV, was an engineer, statesman, and a scholar.

Sir MV served as the Diwan of Mysore during the period of 1912-1918. In 1955, he was honoured with Bharat Ratna.

Source: NCERT

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

a) Maharashtra
b) Rajasthan
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Chhattisgarh

ANS: C

Explanation: Kuno National Park of Madhya Pradesh is one the most unique destination for all wildlife lovers and enthusiasts.

- As soon as one ventures inside this park they experience the exclusive forest of Kardhai, Khair and Salai and one can see wildlife by the dozens foraging across vast meadows.
- Some grassland here is bigger than most at Kanha or Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/india/cheetah-kuno-national-park-bhupender-yadav-9206466/

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