

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

1st week January, 2025

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



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Races & Tribes in India

Q.1) According to the “B S Guha racial classification”, which of the following is/are negroids?

1. Baniyas
2. Kurichya
3. Ezhavas

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Negritos were regarded as the earliest inhabitants of India. They have survived in their original habitat in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Some of the hill tribes of South India including Kadars, Irulas, Paniyans and Kurumbas also come under this category.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are features of “Proto-Australoids”?

1. Large chins
2. Sunken nose
3. Wavy hair

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Proto-Australoids: It is believed that the proto-Australoid elements are widespread in Indian population.

- The Proto-Australoids are said to have come from the West and exhibit the features such as wavy hair, prominent eye ridges, sunken nose, thick jaw, low forehead, and small chins.
- Some proto-Australoid racial features have been noted from the skeletal remains found from Mohenjodaro.
- It shows that Proto-Australoids might have laid the foundation of Indian culture.
- The tribal groups of Central India, like Munda, Ho, Oraon, Santhals, Gond and Khond and the Kurichya tribe of Kerala represent this racial stock.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following group is divided into “Alpinoids and Armanoids”?

- a) Nordics
- b) Mangaloid
- c) Negroids
- d) Western Brachycephals

ANS: D

Explanation: The Western Brachycephalic group is divided into Alpinoids, Dinarics and Armanoids sub types.

Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation [First Week] January 2025

- The Alpinoids are represented by the Banias of Gujarath, Kathi of Kathiawar and Kayastas of Bengal.
- The representative population of Dinaric is found in Bengal, Orissa and Coorg. Brahmins of Bengal and of Mysore are the representatives of Dinaric.
- Both the Alpino and Dinaric people might have entered into India through Baluchistan, Sindh, Gujarath and Maharashtra and penetrated to Sri Lanka from Karnataka.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. India is the third largest tribal populated country in the world.
2. The Scheduled Tribes are the communities which are included in the Schedule of Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Scheduled Tribes are the communities which are included in the Schedule of Indian Constitution.

- Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution.
- India is the second largest tribal populated country in the world only next to Africa.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following state has highest percentage of tribal population?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Mizoram

ANS: D

Explanation: Among the Indian States and Union Territories, Lakshadweep (94.8%) has the highest tribal population followed by Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%) and Meghalaya (86.1%).

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following state has no tribal population?

- a) Telangana
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Punjab
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: The lowest tribal concentration is recorded from Uttar Pradesh (0.6%). No tribal population is recorded from Punjab and Haryana.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are features of tribal life?

1. Geographical isolation
2. Define territory
3. Endogamous group

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The tribal life is characterized by many unique elements as outlined below:

1. Geographical Isolation: Isolation is one of the striking features of tribal communities. Most of the tribal communities live far away or remote from the mainstream. Many of them subsist on forest-based economy.
2. Homogeneous Ethnic group: The tribal communities are homogeneous in nature. The members of a tribal community follow the same culture. Their religion, customs, beliefs and practices, food habits and dress patterns are similar. The members of a tribal community possess a mutual sense of unity and 'we' feeling due to this homogenous outlook.
3. Definite Territory: The tribes inhabit and remain within a definite and common topography. In the absence of a common topography, the tribe would lose its characteristic features like community sentiments, language and 'we' feeling.
4. Endogamous group: The tribes are endogamous in nature. The members of a tribal group generally marry within their own group.
5. Direct Personal Relationship: Direct face to face and personal relationships are seen among the members of a tribal society. All the members of a tribal group know each other. The various social, economic and religious activities help the tribes to maintain their relationship.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following tribe is not part of Andaman Nicobar Islands?

- a) Sentinelese
- b) Onge
- c) Shompen
- d) Todas

ANS: D

Explanation: Onge, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompen, Andamene and Nicobarese are some of the tribes of Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following tribes is/are Mongoloid origin?

1. Sentinelese
2. Jarawas
3. Shompen

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is home to four Negrito and two Mongoloid tribes.

- Those belonging to the Negrito origin – the Great Andamanese, the Onge, the Jarawas and the Sentinelese - are still at hunting-gathering stage of economy.
- Tribes of Mongoloid origin are Nicobarese and Shompen.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.10) The chenchu tribes are recently seen in news related to?

- a) Nagaland
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Sikkim

ANS: C

Explanation: Proto -Australoid group: Most of the Tribal population of India belong to this racial group.

- They are characterized by medium stature, dark brown skin colour, and curly hair, sink nose, low forehead and everted lips. Some scholars call them as Pre-Dravidian.
- These people exhibit strong muscular and wellbuilt body. These types are represented by Gond of Bastar, Bhils of Rajasthan, Oraons, Mundas and Santhals of Chotanagapur, **Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh**, Kurumbas of Attapadi and Kol, Kharia, Ho tribes of Bihar.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Aquaculture and Land Reforms and Land use pattern

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Current fallow land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.
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: Current Fallow: This is the land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.

- Fallowing is a cultural practice adopted for giving the land rest. The land recoups the lost fertility through natural processes.
- 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 factors affect the land use pattern?

1. Size of the economy
2. Composition of the economy
3. Contribution of agriculture activities

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Land-use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region.

- The size of the economy (measured in terms of value for all the goods and services produced in the economy) grows over time as a result of increasing population, change in income levels, available technology and associated factors. As a result, the pressure on land will increase with time and marginal lands would come under use.
- Secondly, the composition of the economy would undergo a change over time.
- Thirdly, though the contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following land use pattern shown increasing trend after 1950 – 51?

1. Barren and uncultivable waste land
2. Culturable waste land
3. Fallow other than current fallow

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Four categories have undergone increases, while four have registered declines. Share of area under forest, area under non-agricultural uses, current fallow lands and net area sown have shown an increase.

The four categories that have registered a decline are barren and wasteland, culturable wasteland, area under pastures and tree crops and fallow lands.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are examples of common property resources?

1. Pasture lands
2. Agriculture land owned by family
3. Village water bodies

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

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.5) Which of the following is/are examples of tropical crops?

1. Rice
2. Jute
3. Cotton

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of country, namely *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*. The *kharif* season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops, such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The irrigated type of farming is known as barani.
2. Dry land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.

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

- There is difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive.
- In India, the dry land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are hardy and drought resistant crops?

1. Rice
2. Bajra
3. Moong

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In India, the dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.

These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are water intensive crops?

1. Jowar
2. Jute
3. Sugar cane

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards.

These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Cereals occupy about fifty four percent of total cropped area in India.
2. India is the second largest cereals producer 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: 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.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Wheat is primarily a tropical crop.
2. Yield level of maize is lower than other coarse cereals.

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: 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.
- Yield level of maize is higher than other coarse cereals. It is high in southern states and declines towards central parts.

Source: NCERT

Industries- types, Transport and Communication in India

Q.1) Which of the following activities comes under the definition of “industry”?

1. Production of goods
2. Extraction of minerals
3. Provision of services

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services.

Thus, we have iron and steel industry (production of goods), coal mining industry (extraction of coal) and tourism industry (service provider).

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following factors affect the location of an industry?

1. Power
2. Capital
3. Transport

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- 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.

Industries are situating d where some or all of these factors are easily available.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following industrial regions is/are located in South America?

1. Santiago
2. Lima
3. Tijuana

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:

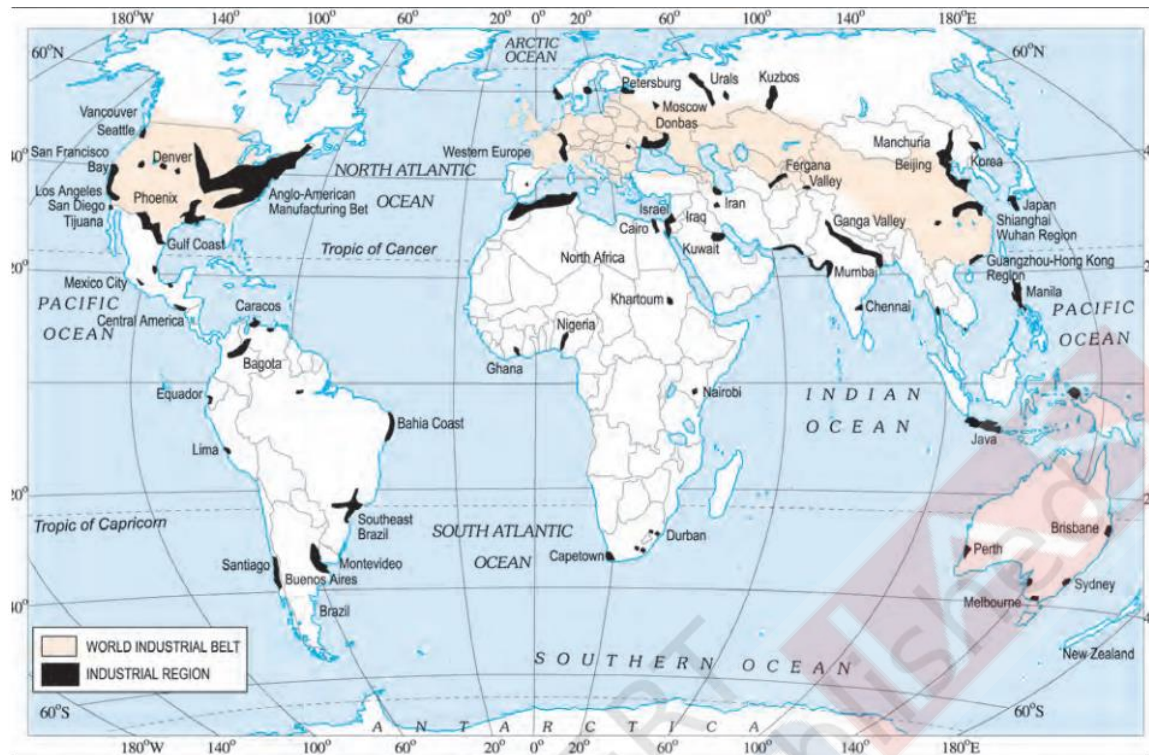


Fig 4.4: World's Industrial Regions

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are sunrise industries?

1. Coal
2. Steel
3. Hospitality and knowledge

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Emerging industries are also known as 'Sunrise Industries'. These include Information technology, Wellness, Hospitality and Knowledge.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. India is the Second largest cement producer in the world after China.
2. India became a net exporter of finished steel over the past decade.

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: Cement: India is the 2nd largest cement producer in the world after China.

- Share of manufacturing in total gross value added at current prices (in FY23): 14.3 %.

- Steel sector: Highest levels of production and consumption during FY24.
- India became a net exporter of finished steel over the past decade.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.6) Which of the following issues is/are faced by steel industry in India?

1. Fluctuations of prices in international market
2. Low dependency on import coked coal
3. Low energy intensity

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Issues of steel industry in India:

- Fluctuation in prices in international market.
- Dependence on import of coking coal: An essential raw material for steel production (56.1 MT in FY23 and 58.1 MT in FY24)
- High Energy intensity: Emission intensity of 2.5 tonnes of CO₂ per tonne of crude steel compared to the global average of 1.9 tonnes of CO₂ per tonne of crude steel.
- Emissions: Accounts for 12% of India's GHG emissions.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.7) Between fiscal year 2019 and 2023, arrange the infrastructure investment in ascending order:

1. Central government
2. State government
3. Private sector

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: India's investment in infrastructure was largely funded by the public sector. Between fiscal year 2019 and 2023, the Central and State Governments contributed to 49% and 29% of the total investments, respectively, while the private sector contributed 22%.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.8) The "CORSA" scheme is often seen in news related to?

- a) Aviation
- b) Roadways
- c) Disasters
- d) Shipping

ANS: A

Explanation: Compliance with Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA) for aviation sector.

- CORSA is the first global market-based measure for any sector and represents a cooperative approach that moves away from a "patchwork" of national or regional regulatory initiatives.

- It offers a harmonized way to reduce emissions from international aviation, minimizing market distortion, while respecting the special circumstances and respective capabilities of ICAO Member States.
- CORSIA complements the other elements of the basket of measures by offsetting the amount of CO2 emissions that cannot be reduced through the use of technological improvements, operational improvements, and sustainable aviation fuels with emissions units from the carbon market.

Source: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/default.aspx>

Q.9) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) is being implemented with financial assistance from?

- a) New Development Bank
- b) Asian Development Bank
- c) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- d) World Bank

ANS: D

Explanation: Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP): DRIP is being implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams along with dam safety institutional strengthening with system-wide management approach.

- DRIP phase-I (2012-21): 223 dams were rehabilitated.
- DRIP Phase II (2021-31): Envisage improving the safety and operational performance for rehabilitation of 736 dams.

Source: Economic Survey

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

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Kerala
- d) Himachal Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Famous for its varied availability of flora and fauna, Guru Ghasidas National Park, also known as Sanjay National Park, is a national park located in the Koriya district of Chhattisgarh and Sidhi, Singrauli districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The entirety of the national park covers a massive area of 466.657 square km. It is also a major part of the Narmada Valley dry deciduous forests ecoregion, as well as a part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve.

Source: FORUMIAS

Agro - Forestry Based Questions

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "pulses":

1. These are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.
2. India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: C

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

- These are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.
- India is a leading producer of pulses in the world.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following state has highest yield in groundnut?

- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala

ANS: A

Explanation: India produces about 18.8 per cent of the total groundnut production in the world (2018). It is largely a rainfed kharif crop of dry lands.

- But in southern India, it is cultivated during rabi season as well. It covers about 3.6 per cent of total cropped area in the country.
- Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the leading producers.
- Yield of groundnut is comparatively high in Tamil Nadu where it is partly irrigated. But its yield is low in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) The term “narma” associated with which of the following?

- Jute
- Rice
- Cotton
- Groundnut

ANS: C

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

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

Source: NCERT

Q.4. In which of the following states coffee is cultivated?

- Rajasthan
- Kerala
- Tamil Nadu

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: B

Explanation: Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding tea crop:

1. It is not an indigenous crop of India.
2. Its leaves have rich content of caffeine and tannin.

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: Tea is a plantation crop used as beverage. Black tea leaves are fermented whereas green tea leaves are unfermented.

- Tea leaves have rich content of caffeine and tannin. It is an indigenous crop of hills in northern China.
- It is grown over undulating topography of hilly areas and well drained soils in humid and sub-humid tropics and sub-tropics.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) The term "Sholas" associated with which of the following?

- a) Temperate forests
- b) Plantation hills
- c) Corals
- d) Mangroves

ANS: A

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

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are southern montane forest species?

1. Magnolia
2. Wattle
3. Cinchona

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The southern mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India viz; the Western Ghats, the Vindhyas and the Nilgiris.

- As they are closer to the tropics, and only 1,500 m above the sea level, vegetation is temperate in the higher regions and subtropical on the lower regions of the Western Ghats, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- Some of the other trees of this forest of economic significance include magnolia, laurel, cinchona and wattle.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are soil conservation method/s?

1. Mulching
2. Contour barriers
3. Rock dam

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Some methods of soil conservation are listed below:

- **Mulching:** The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.
- **Contour barriers:** Stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
- **Rock dam:** Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following event/s leads to landslides?

1. Earthquake
2. Floods
3. Hurricanes

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.

- They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time.
- The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting.
- In the hilly terrain landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster that often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is/are agents of weathering activity?

1. Temperature
2. Frost action
3. Jet Streams

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: **Weathering:** The breaking up and decay of exposed rocks, by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity.

Source: NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following is/are part of Meghalaya plateau?

1. Abor hills
2. Khasi hills
3. Garo hills

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Northeastern Plateau: In fact, it is an extension of the main peninsular plateau.

- It is believed that due to the force exerted by the northeastward movement of the Indian plate at the time of the Himalayan origin, a huge fault was created between the Rajmahal hills and the Meghalaya plateau.
- Later, this depression got filled up by the deposition activity of the numerous rivers. Today, the Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau stand detached from the main Peninsular Block.
- 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.2) Which of the following mineral resources is/are available in Meghalaya plateau?

1. Thorium
2. Plutonium
3. Limestone

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

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.3) The "Nehru Trophy" is often seen in news related to?

- a) Badminton
- b) Cricket
- c) Boat race
- d) Kabaddi

ANS: C

Explanation: Every year the famous Nehru Trophy Vallamkali (boat race) is held in Punnamada Kayal in Kerala.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) The term “kayals” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Endangered species
- b) Mangroves
- c) Coral reefs
- d) Backwaters

ANS: D

Explanation: The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of ‘Kayals’ (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which one of the following peak is the highest peak?

- a) Saddle peak
- b) Mount Diavolo
- c) Mount Koyob
- d) Mount Thuiller

ANS: A

Explanation: Some important mountain peaks in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are Saddle peak (North Andaman – 738 m), Mount Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m), Mount Koyob (South Andaman – 460 m) and Mount Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m).

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following tribe does not practice the “transhumance” activity?

- a) Gujjars
- b) Bhotiyas
- c) Gaddis
- d) Koyas

ANS: D

Explanation: Blue pine and spruce appear at altitudes of 2,225-3,048 m. At many places in this zone, temperate grasslands are also found.

- But in the higher reaches there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures.
- Silver firs, junipers, pines, birch and rhododendrons, etc. occur between 3,000-4,000 m.
- However, these pastures are used extensively for transhumance by tribes like the Gujjars, the Bakarwals, the Bhotiyas and the Gaddis.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is not part of “Nilgiri biosphere reserve”?

- a) Papikondalu
- b) Silent Valley
- c) Nilambur
- d) Siruvani Hills

ANS: A

Explanation: Nilgiri biosphere reserve: Part of Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani Hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).

Source: NCERT

Q.8) The “dhanauri wetlands” is recently seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Dhanauri wetlands support a fairly large population of the vulnerable sarus crane and a congregation of at least 20,000 waterfowl and other species.

- The sarus crane is threatened by the loss and degradation of wetlands, as a result of drainage and conversion to agriculture;
- ingestion of pesticides and hunting of adults and collection of eggs and chicks for trade, food, medicinal purposes and, in certain areas, to help prevent damage to crops, according to an analysis by Wildlife Institute of India.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) Which of the following is/are industrial district/s?

- 1. Hyderabad
- 2. Nagpur
- 3. Agra

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- 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.

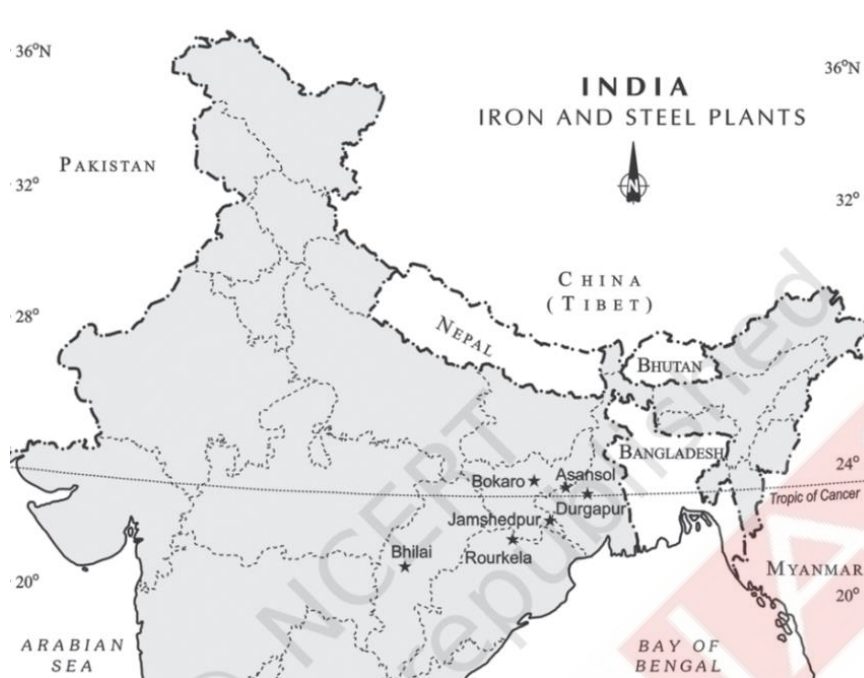
Source: NCERT

Q.10) “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

Economy

Economics Discipline & National Income Accounting

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

- a) Sociology
- b) Economics
- c) Human Geography
- d) Anthropology

ANS: B

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

ANS: C

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

Q.4) Which of the following is/are example/s of state-based distribution system?

1. China
2. Canada
3. USA

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

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) Milton Friedman
- b) Adam Smith
- c) John Nash
- d) J M Keynes

ANS: D

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

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

1. Environmental conservation
2. Trade liberalization
3. Security property rights

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

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

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. Net 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: B

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

Growth & Development

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. An increase in economic variables over a period of time is economic growth.
2. The growth is not a value neutral term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: A term coming from the life sciences, 'growth' in economics means economic growth. An increase in economic variables over a period of time is economic growth.

- The term can be used in an individual case or in the case of an economy or for the whole world. The most important aspect of growth is its *quantifiability*, i.e., one can measure it in absolute terms.
- Though growth is a value neutral term, i.e., it might be positive or negative for an economy for a specific period, we generally use it in the positive sense.
- If economists say an economy is growing it means the economy is having a positive growth otherwise, they use the term '*negative growth*'.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.2) Which of the following is/are development variables?

1. Nutrition
2. Education
3. Healthcare

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: For economists, development indicates the quality of life in the economy, which might be seen in accordance with the availability of many variables such as:

- (i) The level of nutrition
- (ii) The expansion and reach of healthcare facilities—hospitals, medicines, safe drinking water, vaccination, sanitation, etc.
- (iii) The level of education
- (iv) Other variables on which the quality of life depends

Source: Ramesh Singh

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

- a) UNDP
- b) UNEP
- c) UNICEF
- d) UNESCO

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).

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.4) In which of the following year first “Human Development Report” published?

- a) 1981
- b) 1990
- c) 1998
- d) 2001

ANS: B

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.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.5) Which of the following economists were part of developing the “Human Development Index”?

- 1. Mahbub ul Haq
- 2. Inge Kaul
- 3. Mahalanobis

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

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.
- The ‘index’ was a product of select team of leading scholars, development practioners and members of the Human Development Report office of the UNDP.
- The first such team which developed the HDI was led by **Mahbub ul Haq** and **Inge Kaul**.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Which of the following is not a indicator/parameter of “Human Development Index”?

- a) Environment
- b) Health
- c) Education
- d) Standard of living

ANS: A

Explanation: The HDR measures development by combining three indicators—*Health, Education* and *Standard of Living*—converted into a composite human development index, the HDI.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Which of the following is/are parameters of “Gross National Happiness” index?

- 1. Higher real per capita
- 2. Good governance
- 3. Cultural promotion

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Gross National Happiness 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

- Q.8) Which of the following country initiated the concept of “Gross National Happiness” index?
- a) Nepal
 - b) Thailand
 - c) Cambodia
 - d) Bhutan

ANS: D

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).

Source: Ramesh Singh

- Q.9) Which of the following is not a parameter of world happiness report?
- a) Cultural promotion
 - b) Social support
 - c) Generosity
 - d) Perception of corruption

ANS: A

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.10) The famous “Mukurthi National Park” located in which of the following state?
- a) Kerala
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) Karnataka

ANS: B

Explanation: Mukurthi National Park is a 78.46 km protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris Plateau west of Ootacamund hill station in the north west 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

Evolution of Indian Economy & Economic Planning

Q.1) Which of the following conditions were prevailed in Indian economy at independence time?

1. Structural distortions in agriculture and industry sector
2. Marginal role of state
3. Serving to the purpose of foreign land

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The economic profile of India was in complete distress at the time of Independence.

- Being a typical case of colonial economy, India was serving a purpose of development not for herself but for a foreign land—the United Kingdom.
- Both agriculture and industry were having structural distortions while the state was playing not even a marginal role.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.2) After independence, which of the following measures were suggested by majority of political leaders?

1. Necessity of heavy industries
2. Encouragement of foreign investment
3. Need for economic planning

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The political leaders and the industrialists both were very much aware and conscious about the economic inheritance once India became independent.

Somehow, these dominant lot of people who were going to lay down the foundation stones of the independent Indian economy were almost having consensual view, even before the Independence, on many major strategic issues:

- (i) State/governments should be given a direct responsibility for development.
- (ii) An ambitious and vital role to be assigned to the public sector.
- (iii) Necessity for the development of heavy industries.
- (iv) Discouragement to foreign investment.
- (v) The need for economic planning.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.3) After independence, which of the following sector was chosen as prime moving force of Indian economy?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Industry
- c) Software
- d) Public administration

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 opted for industry to be India's prime moving force of the economy.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.4) In which of the following year national planning committee was set up?

- a) 1938
- b) 1948
- c) 1952
- d) 1956

ANS: A

Explanation: The political leadership selected industry as the leading force of the economy after Independence—this was already decided by the dominant group of the nationalist leaders way back in the mid-1930s when they felt the need for economic planning in India before setting up the National Planning Committee in 1938.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.5) In which five-year plan agriculture was considered as prime moving force of economy?

- a) First
- b) Fifth
- c) Tenth
- d) Eleventh

ANS: C

Explanation: A major shift took place in the Indian economic thinking when the government announced in 2002 that from now onwards, in place of industry, **agriculture will be the prime moving force** of the economy.

This was a policy shift of historic importance which was announced by the highest economic think tank of the country—the Planning commission—as the economy commenced the Tenth Plan (2002–07).

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.6) Which of the following is not part of eight core industries?

- a) Textiles
- b) Steel
- c) Electricity
- d) Fertilizers

ANS: A

Explanation: There are six basic industries which every industrialising economy requires, namely—

- (i) Iron and Steel
- (ii) Cement
- (iii) Coal
- (iv) Crude oil
- (v) Oil refining and
- (vi) Electricity

At present, there are eight **Core Industries** in India (with the Base: 2004–05=100), six existing 'basic/infrastructure industries' with two new additions, i.e., *Natural Gas* and *Fertilizer*.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.7) Which of the following is considered as the temples of modern India?

- a) Public Sector Undertakings
- b) Private Sector industries
- c) Commercial banks
- d) Cooperative Societies

ANS: C

Explanation: The PSUs were considered by the government as the focus of the 'trickledown effect'.

- The government did everything to set up and run the PSUs as the benefits were supposed to percolate to the masses, finally reinforcing growth and development in the country.
- Employment in the PSUs was seen as the effort of the trickledown theory, simply said.
- At a point of time, Nehru even mentioned the PSUs as the 'temples of modern India'.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.8) The term "Gosplan" was associated with which of the following?

- a) United Kingdom
- b) USSR
- c) France
- d) USA

ANS: B

Explanation: The famous Soviet slogan "great leap forward" was initiated for rapid industrialization through the introduction of economic planning at the national level.

The nature and scope of Soviet planning (called the Gosplan) will have its direct or indirect bearings on all those countries which went for economic planning, be state or capitalist or mixed economies.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.9) The terms "perestroika and glasnost" was related to which of the following?

- a) Environmental conservation
- b) Agricultural subsidies
- c) Crude oil extraction methods
- d) Economic reforms

ANS: D

Explanation: the Soviet Union under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev began a process of political and economic reforms, called perestroika (i.e., restructuring) and glasnost (i.e., openness) in 1985.

Source: Ramesh Singh

Q.10) The title of 'A Plan of Economic Development for India', was related to which of the following plan?

- a) Bombay Plan
- b) Gandhian Plan
- c) Congress Plan
- d) People's Plan

ANS: A

Explanation: The Bombay Plan was the popular title of 'A Plan of Economic Development for India', which was prepared by a cross-section of India's leading capitalists.

The eight capitalists involved in this plan were Purshotamdas Thakurdas, J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, Lala Sri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, A.D. Shroff, Avdeshir Dalal and John Mathai.

Source: Ramesh Singh