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Prelims Marathon

2nd Week September, 2025

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

INDEX

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Industries- types and their locational factors etc., and Transport and Communication in India

1. **Consider the following statements regarding the classification of manufacturing industries:**
1. Footloose industries are characterized by location flexibility and are not affected by factors like resources, land, labour, or capital.
2. Non-footloose industries, such as the sugar and jute industries, must be located near raw materials due to time-sensitive production requirements.
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

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Footloose industries can be set up anywhere without being influenced by traditional locational factors, as they use lightweight raw materials and produce high-value products.
Statement 2: Correct. Non-footloose industries depend on proximity to raw materials to minimize transportation costs and time, with examples including sugar, jute, and tea industries.

2. **Consider the following statements:**
Statement I: According to Alfred Weber's Theory of Industrial Location, the primary focus is on minimizing transportation costs, labour costs, and agglomeration costs.
Statement II: Geographical factors like raw materials, power sources, and market proximity are crucial for industrial location, as they directly influence economic viability.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
(d) Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Statement I: Correct. Weber's theory emphasizes three main factors: transportation, labour, and agglomeration costs to determine optimal industrial locations.
Statement II: Correct. Geographical factors such as raw materials (e.g., sugar mills near sugarcane), power (e.g., aluminium near hydro sources), and markets (e.g., textiles in Mumbai) are key, but they align with rather than explain Weber's cost-minimization framework.

3. **Consider the following pairs:**

World Industrial Region	Region Characteristic
Eastern North America	Located near temperate areas and sea ports
Western and Central Europe	Primarily near coal fields

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Eastern Asia	Focused in tropical regions away from ports

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Pair 1: Correct. Eastern North America is a major industrial region in temperate areas with access to sea ports.
Pair 2: Correct. Western and Central Europe developed near coal fields and temperate zones. **Pair 3: Incorrect.** Eastern Asia's industrial regions are in temperate areas, near sea ports and coal fields, not tropical regions.

4. **Consider the following pairs:**

Major Industrial Region of India	Key Industry
Mumbai-Pune	Largest cotton textile hub in Asia
Kolkata-Hooghly	Largest jute producing region in the world
Bangalore-Chennai	Dominated by sugar and leather industries

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Pair 1: Correct. The Mumbai-Pune region is the largest cotton textile hub, along with sectors like automobiles and engineering.
Pair 2: Correct. The Kolkata-Hooghly region is the world's largest jute producer, with textiles and iron-steel.
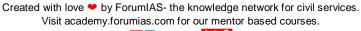**Pair 3: Incorrect.** Bangalore-Chennai focuses on cotton textiles, machine tools, IT, and public sector units like Hindustan Aeronautics, not primarily sugar and leather.
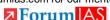
5. **With reference to industrial corridors in India, which one of the following corridors aims to connect Chennai and Bangalore while leveraging skilled workforce and infrastructure for growth in refineries and steel mills?**
(a) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
(b) Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor
(c) Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor
(d) East Coast Economic Corridor

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation: The Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC) spans Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, focusing on sectors like cotton textiles, machine tools, and public units, with growth prospects in new refineries near Chennai and steel mills in Salem, utilizing skilled labour and infrastructure.

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6. **With reference to the Sugar Industry in India, consider the following statements:**
1. The Sugarcane Control Order mandates a specific minimum distance between two sugar mills to ensure a steady supply of raw material.
2. The main challenge faced by sugar mills in the southern states is the shorter crushing season compared to mills in northern states.
3. The Rangarajan Committee recommended the removal of the distance criterion between sugar mills.
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 1 and 3 only
   (c) 2 and 3 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

   Correct Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only
   Explanation:
   Statement 1 is correct. Sugarcane Control Order mandate a specific minimum distance between two sugar mills" to ensure an adequate supply of sugarcane.
   Statement 2 is incorrect. Short crushing season is a key challenge for the sugar industry as a whole , and in the "North India and South India sugar industries" table, it shows that the South has a **longer** crushing season (200-250 days) compared to the North (150-180 days).
   Statement 3 is correct. "Rangarajan Committee recommendations" for the sugar industry included the "Removal of distance criterion between mills".

7. **With reference to the iron and steel industry, which of the following factors has contributed to the present location of industries away from raw material sources?**
   (a) Exclusive reliance on proximity to coal fields
   (b) Shift towards market-oriented locations due to reduced transportation costs
   (c) Dependence on perishable raw materials like sugarcane
   (d) Focus on tropical climates for thread production

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation: The iron and steel industry has shifted from raw material proximity (e.g., ore, coal) to market-oriented locations to lower transportation costs and enhance economic viability, as seen in global and Indian patterns.

8. **In the context of service and technology industries in India, consider the following statements:**
1. The IT industry in Bengaluru benefits from a moderate climate, skilled workforce, and government policies like Software Technology Parks.
2. Semiconductor industries require pure water, dust-free environments, and skilled labour, making locations like Bengaluru and Hyderabad suitable.
3. Decentralization of the IT industry to Tier-2/3 cities is driven by efforts to bridge the urban-rural divide and promote inclusive growth.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Bengaluru's IT hub status is due to factors like climate, skilled labour, and initiatives like STPI.

Statement 2: Correct. Semiconductors need high-purity water, clean rooms, and expertise, favoring tech hubs like Bengaluru.

Statement 3: Correct. Government efforts are decentralizing IT to cities like Coimbatore and Bhubaneswar for balanced growth.

9. **In the context of agro-based industries in India, consider the following statements:**
   1. The sugar industry's shift to southern states is due to higher sucrose content in tropical sugarcane and longer crushing seasons.
   2. The cotton industry's decentralization is influenced by factors like humid climate in Maharashtra and Gujarat to prevent thread breakage.
   3. The jute industry faces challenges from synthetic substitutes, while the tea industry benefits from GI tags like Darjeeling for market promotion.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Southern shift in sugar industry is due to tropical advantages like higher sucrose and extended seasons.

Statement 2: Correct. Cotton decentralization aligns with cotton-growing areas and humid climates in states like Maharashtra.

Statement 3: Correct. Jute competes with synthetics like nylon; tea uses GI tags (e.g., Darjeeling) and schemes like AROMA for promotion.

10. **Consider the following statements regarding other industries in India:**
    1. The pharmaceutical industry's location is influenced by skilled labour, R&D facilities, and government initiatives like the Production Linked Incentive scheme.
    2. The automobile industry's growth in clusters like Chennai and Pune is due to market proximity, infrastructure, and export potential, making India Asia's fourth-largest exporter.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Pharma hubs like Hyderabad benefit from skilled workforce, R&D, and schemes like PLI for domestic production.

Statement 2: Correct. Auto industry in regions like Chennai (export hub) and Pune leverages infrastructure and market access, positioning India as a major exporter.

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Map based questions from India and world Map

1. **The Bhitarkanika National Park is renowned for its mangrove ecosystem and diverse wildlife. It is associated with which of the following rivers?**
1. Brahmani
2. Baitarani
3. Teesta
4. Gomti

Select the correct option from the codes given below:
   a) 1 and 2 only
   b) 1 and 3 only
   c) 2 and 4 only
   d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:
Rivers 1 and 2: Correct. The major rivers associated with Bhitarkanika National Park are Brahmani, Baitarani, Dhamra, and Pathsala.
River 3: Incorrect. The Teesta River is located in Sikkim and West Bengal, not associated with Bhitarkanika.
River 4: Incorrect. The Gomti River flows through Uttar Pradesh and is not linked to the park.

2. **The Red Sea is a seawater inlet of the Indian Ocean, known for recent geopolitical tensions. It borders which of the following countries?**
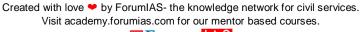1. Saudi Arabia
2. Egypt
3. Yemen
4. Iran

Select the correct option from the codes given below:
   a) 1 and 2 only
   b) 1, 2 and 3 only
   c) 2, 3 and 4 only
   d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Countries 1, 2 and 3: Correct. The Red Sea borders Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti.
Country 4: Incorrect. Iran borders the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, not the Red Sea directly.

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3. **The Adriatic Sea is a body of water separating the Italian Peninsula from the Balkans. It borders which of the following countries?**
1. Italy
2. Croatia
3. Greece
4. Albania
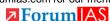
Select the correct option from the codes given below:
   a) 1 and 2 only
   b) 1, 2 and 4 only
   c) 2, 3 and 4 only
   d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Countries 1, 2 and 4: Correct. The Adriatic Sea borders Italy, Croatia, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Slovenia.

Country 3: Incorrect. Greece borders the Ionian Sea and Aegean Sea, not the Adriatic Sea directly.

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4. **Consider the following statements:**
1. It is located in the Bastar district and is known for its limestone caves like Kotumsar and Kailash.
2. It features a mixed moist deciduous forest with species like Sal, Teak, and Bamboo.
3. The Kanger River flows through it, supporting diverse fauna including tigers and leopards.

Which of the following national parks is described in the above statements?

(a) Bhitarkanika National Park
(b) Kanger Valley National Park
(c) Kuno National Park
(d) Orang National Park

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Kanger Valley National Park is in Bastar district, Chhattisgarh, famous for limestone caves like Kotumsar, Dandak, and Kailash.
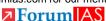
Statement 2: Correct. The park has mixed moist deciduous forests including Sal, Semal, Mahua, Tendu, Teak, and Bamboo.

Statement 3: Correct. The Kanger River flows through the park, with fauna like Tiger, Leopard, Indian Bison, and Wild Boar.

5. **Consider the following statements:**
1. It is situated on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River in Darrang and Sonitpur districts.

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2. It is known as "Mini Kaziranga" due to its grassland ecosystem and high density of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses.
3. It is designated as an Important Bird Area (IBA) with species like Bengal Floricans and Great Hornbills. Which of the following national parks is described in the above statements? (a) Kuno National Park (b) Bannerghatta National Park (c) Orang National Park (d) Kakadu National Park

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Orang National Park is on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra in Assam's Darrang and Sonitpur districts.
Statement 2: Correct. It is called "Mini Kaziranga" for its similar floodplain grasslands and rhinoceros population.
Statement 3: Correct. It is an IBA with birds like Spot-Billed Pelicans, Great Hornbills, and Bengal Floricans.

6. **Consider the following statements:**
1. It is a Ramsar wetland site protecting 368 glaciers in the Olivares and Colorado River basins.
2. It is located in the Andes area of the Santiago Metropolitan Region.
3. It aims to protect 46% of the ice in the region from climate change impacts.

Which of the following national parks is described in the above statements?
  a) Kakadu National Park
  b) Bannerghatta National Park
  c) Santiago Glaciers National Park
  d) Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Santiago Glaciers National Park protects 368 glaciers and is a Ramsar site equivalent in importance.
Statement 2: Correct. It is in the Andes of Chile's Santiago Metropolitan Region.
Statement 3: Correct. The park protects 46% of the Andean ice in the region amid melting due to climate change.

7. **Arrange the following locations in India from north to south based on their geographical positions:**
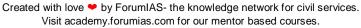1. Hanle, Ladakh
2. Munsiyari
3. Tawang,
4. Modhera Village

Select the correct option from the codes given below:
  a) 1-2-3-4
  b) 1-3-2-4
  c) 2-1-4-3
  d) 1-2-4-3

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation: The order from north to south is: Hanle, Ladakh (approx. 34°N), Munsiyari (Uttarakhand, approx. 30°N), Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh (approx. 27°N), Modhera Village (Gujarat, approx. 23°N). This reflects their latitudinal positions on the map.

8. **Consider the following pairs:**

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National Park/Sanctuary	State/Location
Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala
Askot Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttarakhand
Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
Debrigarh	Odisha
Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
   a) 1, 2 and 3 only
   b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
   c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
   d) 2, 3 and 5 only

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Pair 1: Correct. Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary is in Kerala.
Pair 2: Correct. Askot Wildlife Sanctuary is in Uttarakhand.
Pair 3: Correct. Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary is in Tamil Nadu.
Pair 4: Correct. Debrigarh is in Odisha**.**
Pair 5: Incorrect. Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary is in Kerala, not Karnataka.

9. **Consider the following pairs:**

Island/Location	Associated Ocean/Sea
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Indian Ocean
Galapagos Islands	Pacific Ocean
Snake Island	Black Sea
Agalega Island	Indian Ocean
Tuscan Archipelago	Mediterranean Sea

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
   a) 1, 2 and 3 only
   b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
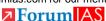   c) 2, 3 and 4 only
   d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:
Pair 1: Correct. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the Indian Ocean.
Pair 2: Correct. Galapagos Islands are in the Pacific Ocean off Ecuador**.**
Pair 3: Correct. Snake Island (likely referring to the one in news) is in the Black Sea near Ukraine.
Pair 4: Correct. Agalega Island is in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius.
Pair 5: Correct. Tuscan Archipelago is in the Mediterranean Sea off Italy.

10.   **Which of the following countries of South America does not lie on the Tropic of Capricorn?**
   a) Argentina
   b) Bolivia

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c) Paraguay
d) Chile

Correct Option: (b)
Explanation:
Option (b) is the correct answer: The Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through Bolivia.
South American Countries and Tropic of Capricorn: The Tropic of Capricorn passes through a number of countries including Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, and Paraguay.

Climate Composition and Structure
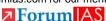
1. Consider the following statements:
  1. The proportion of gases in the atmosphere remains constant up to an altitude of about 80-90 km, beyond which it varies.
  2. Water vapour decreases with altitude and is concentrated in the lower layers, playing a key role in atmospheric stability.

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

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Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The atmosphere has a homogeneous composition (homosphere) up to 80-90 km, after which it becomes heterogeneous (heterosphere).

Statement 2: Correct. Water vapour is mostly in the troposphere, decreasing with height, and influences weather through absorption and release of heat.

2. Consider the following statements:

1. It represents the long-term average of atmospheric conditions over a large area, typically 30-35 years.
2. It is determined by aggregating elements like temperature, pressure, wind, humidity, and precipitation.
3. Unlike short-term variations, it shows stability but can be altered by human activities leading to changes.

Which of the following is described in the above statements?

(a) Weather
(b) Climate
(c) Insolation
(d) Air Mass

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Climate is the composite or average of weather conditions over extended periods.

Statement 2: Correct. Key elements include temperature, pressure, winds, humidity, cloudiness, and precipitation.

Statement 3: Correct. Climate is more stable than weather but susceptible to changes from factors like greenhouse gases.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The amount of insolation decreases from equator to poles due to the increasing slant of solar rays.
2. In the Earth's heat budget, about 51% of incoming solar radiation is absorbed by the surface, while 17% is absorbed by the atmosphere.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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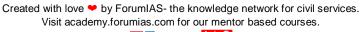(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Vertical rays at equator cover less area with more energy; oblique rays at poles spread over larger area with less energy.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The surface absorbs 51 units, but the atmosphere absorbs 23 units (6 from scattered + 17 direct), with total incoming as 100 units.

4. Consider the following statements:

1. This process involves the upward movement of heated air and is responsible for cloud formation in the troposphere.
2. It is enhanced by terrestrial radiation, where the Earth emits long-wave heat back to the atmosphere at night.
3. Factors like latitude and altitude primarily control its horizontal and vertical distribution on Earth.

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Which of the following mechanisms is primarily described in the above statements?
(a) Conduction
(b) Advection
(c) Convection
(d) Inversion

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Convection causes warm air to rise, cool, and condense into clouds. **Statement 2: Correct.** Terrestrial radiation heats the lower atmosphere, aiding convection. **Statement 3: Correct.** Temperature decreases with latitude (equator hot, poles cold) and altitude (lapse rate).

5. Consider the following statements:
1. Temperature inversion occurs when cold air overlies warm air, typically in the stratosphere due to ozone absorption.
2. It can lead to stable atmospheric conditions, preventing vertical mixing and causing fog in valleys.

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

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Incorrect. Inversion is warm air over cold air; in stratosphere, it's due to ozone, but surface inversions are from ground cooling.
Statement 2: Correct. Inversions stabilize air, trap moisture/pollutants, leading to fog and poor dispersion.

6. Consider the following pairs:

Pressure Belt/Wind	Characteristic
Equatorial Low	Convergence of trade winds, rising air, heavy rainfall
Subpolar Low	Divergence of westerlies, descending air, dry conditions
Planetary Winds	Trades, westerlies, and polar easterlies, influenced by Coriolis force
Air Masses	Large bodies with uniform temperature/humidity, fronts form at their boundaries

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only
Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:

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Pair 1: Correct. Doldrums have low pressure, convection.

Pair 2: Incorrect. Subpolar lows have convergence, ascending air, cyclonic activity.

Pair 3: Correct. Permanent winds deflected by rotation.

Pair 4: Correct. Air masses classified by source; fronts cause weather changes.

7. Arrange the following stages of a tropical cyclone in the order of development:

1. Mature stage with eye formation
2. Incipient stage over warm oceans
3. Dissipation over land or cold water
4. Intensification with low pressure and high winds

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

(a) 2-4-1-3
(b) 1-2-3-4
(c) 2-1-4-3
(d) 4-3-2-1

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: Tropical cyclones start as disturbances (incipient), intensify with convergence, reach maturity with calm eye, then weaken upon landfall or cooler areas.

8. Consider the following statements:

1. This form of condensation occurs when air temperature drops below freezing, depositing ice crystals on surfaces.
2. It requires saturation of air and is common in clear, calm winter nights.
3. Unlike dew, it does not involve liquid water but direct sublimation.

Which of the following is described in the above statements?

(a) Fog
(b) Mist
(c) Frost
(d) Cloud

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Frost forms by freezing of water vapour.

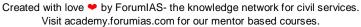**Statement 2: Correct.** Needs high humidity and radiative cooling.

Statement 3: Correct. Frost is deposition (gas to solid), bypassing liquid phase.

9. Consider the following pairs:

Rainfall Type	Distribution/Characteristic
Convectional	Afternoon showers in equatorial regions, high intensity short duration
Orographic	Windward slopes of mountains, e.g., Western Ghats, creating rain shadows
Cyclonic	Temperate latitudes, associated with fronts, widespread gentle rain
Monsoonal	Seasonal reversal, heavy in summer over Asia, variable distribution

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only

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(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation: All pairs are correct: Convectional in tropics; orographic topographic; cyclonic mid-latitude; monsoonal seasonal.

10. With reference to Koeppen's climate classification, which of the following denotes a hot desert climate with low precipitation and high evaporation, often found in subtropical high-pressure belts?
(a) Af
(b) BWh
(c) Cfb
(d) ET

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation: BWh is dry (B), hot desert (Wh), with arid conditions due to subsidence; Af is tropical wet, Cfb temperate oceanic, ET tundra.

Economics Discipline & National Income Accounting

1. **With reference to the sectors of an economy, which of the following statements is/are correct?**
   1. The primary sector encompasses activities involving direct use of natural resources, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing.
   2. In India, mining is classified under the primary sector, unlike some economies where it falls under the secondary sector.
   Select the correct answer using the code given below:
   (a) 1 only
   (b) 2 only
   (c) Both 1 and 2
   (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer is C.
Statement 1 is correct. The primary sector includes all economic activities with direct use of natural resources like agriculture, forestry, fishing, fuels, metals, and minerals.
Statement 2 is correct. While some economies place mining in the secondary sector, India includes it in the primary sector due to the direct use of natural resources.

2. **With reference to the types of economies, consider the following statements:**
   1. An economy is classified as agrarian if the primary sector contributes 50% or more to its GDP.
   2. In a service economy, the tertiary sector accounts for 50% or more of the GDP, and typically more than half the population depends on it for livelihood.
   3. India transitioned from an agrarian economy at Independence to showing symptoms of a service economy, with the tertiary sector contributing over 65% to overall growth in recent decades.
   Which of the above statements are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 1 and 3 only

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(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer is B.

Statement 1 is correct. An economy is agrarian when the primary sector's share in GDP is 50% or more.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In a service economy, the tertiary sector contributes 50% or more to GDP, but dependency on it for livelihood may not exceed half the population, as seen in India where primary sector dependency remains high.

Statement 3 is correct. At Independence, India's primary sector share was 50% or more in GDP, but now the tertiary sector contributes 65% to overall growth, indicating service economy traits.

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

Concept	Description
National Income	Focal point for measuring development and human development
Nominal Income	Wage received minus current inflation rate
Real Income	Wage received after deducting direct taxes
Disposable Income	Income adjusted for inflation and available for spending

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct answer is B.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Income serves as the focal point for development and human development, heavily influencing the human development index through education and life expectancy investments.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Nominal income is the wage received in hand per day or month, without adjustments.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Real income is nominal income minus the current inflation rate. **Pair 4 is correctly matched.** Disposable income is the net part of nominal or real income after deducting direct taxes, available for use.

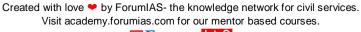4. **Which of the following activities constitute real sector in the economy?**

1. Farmers harvesting their crops

2. Textile mills converting raw cotton into fabrics

3. A commercial bank lending money to a trading company.

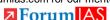4. A corporate body issuing Rupee Denominated Bonds overseas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Correct answer is B

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. The real sector's statistics encompass various data and indicators, such as production in the agricultural and industrial sectors, GDP, private investment and consumption, price indices/inflation, and employment. The real sector deals with production, while the nominal economy deals with finance, with examples of the former being farmers harvesting their crops and textile mills converting raw cotton into fabrics.

Statements 3 and 4 are not correct. Financial activities primarily support real production activity and generate factor income but do not contribute significantly to the economy itself. Examples of financial sector activities

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are commercial banks lending money to trading companies and corporate bodies issuing Rupee Denominated Bonds overseas. .

5. **In the context of national income accounting, which one of the following best describes Net Domestic Product (NDP)?**
(a) GDP adjusted for income from abroad
(b) GDP minus depreciation, used to analyze historical and sectoral loss due to wear and tear
(c) GNP minus indirect taxes plus subsidies
(d) NNP at market cost minus depreciation

Correct answer is B.
NDP= GDP-Depreciation, reflecting net value after accounting for wear and tear on assets. It helps understand historical depreciation situations and sectoral analysis in industry and trade, as well as achievements in research and development to minimize depreciation levels.

6. **Arrange the following components of 'Income from Abroad' in the typical order contributing to India's negative balance, leading to GNP being lower than GDP:**
1. Private remittances
2. Trade balance
3. Interest on external loans
Select the correct option from the codes given below:
(a) 1-2-3
(b) 2-3-1
(c) 3-1-2
(d) 2-1-3

Correct answer is B.
Trade balance is typically negative due to higher imports than exports. Interest on external loans is negative as India is a net borrower. Private remittances are positive, with India being the highest recipient globally, but overall 'Income from Abroad' remains negative, making **GNP = GDP - Income from Abroad.**

7. **With reference to Net National Product (NNP), consider the following statements:**
1. NNP is GNP minus depreciation and represents the purest form of national income.
2. Per capita income is derived by dividing NNP by the total population, influenced by varying depreciation rates across nations.
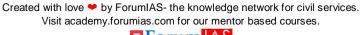3. NNP at factor cost is calculated as NNP at market cost minus indirect taxes plus subsidies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer is D.
Statement 1 is correct. NNP equals GNP minus depreciation, serving as the national income (NI) and the purest income measure.
Statement 2 is correct. Per capita income is NNP divided by population, with differences in depreciation rates affecting international comparisons.

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Statement 3 is correct. To derive NNP at factor cost, subtract indirect taxes and add subsidies to NNP at market cost.

8. **Consider the following pairs::**

Aspect of National Income	Description
Factor Cost	Input costs like labour, raw materials, and rent, also known as factory price
Market Cost	Factor cost plus indirect taxes, representing ex-factory price
Constant Prices	Prices holding inflation at a base year level for reliable growth measurement
Current Prices	Prices including present-day inflation, equivalent to maximum retail price

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer is D.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Factor cost is the input cost incurred in production, termed factory price or production cost.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Market cost is factor cost plus indirect taxes like cenvat and CST, known as ex-factory price.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Constant prices fix inflation at a base year, providing reliable data for growth measurement.

Pair 4 is correctly matched. Current prices include current inflation, reflecting the maximum retail price printed on goods.

9. **With reference to taxes and national income, consider the following statements:**
    1. Direct taxes like income tax and corporate tax require no adjustment in national income calculation at factor cost or market cost.
    2. Indirect taxes are deducted from NNP at market cost to derive national income at factor cost, avoiding double-counting.
    3. In India, national income at factor cost is preferred due to non-uniformity in taxes and lack of printed prices on goods.
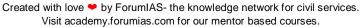
    Which of the above statements are correct?

    (a) 1 and 2 only

    (b) 1 and 3 only

    (c) 2 and 3 only

    (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer is D.

Statement 1 is correct. Direct taxes are collected from incomes and remain the same at both factor and market costs, needing no adjustment.

Statement 2 is correct. Indirect taxes are added twice—once in disposable income and once in government receipts—so they are deducted from NNP at market cost for factor cost calculation.

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Statement 3 is correct. India uses factor cost due to tax non-uniformity and absence of printed prices, while developed nations use market cost for reliable data.

10. **With reference to subsidies, base year revision, and national income accounting method, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. Subsidies are added to NNP at market cost to derive national income at factor cost, as they adjust for prices lower than real factor costs.
2. The 2015 revision shifted the base year to 2011-12 and adopted SNA-2008, measuring growth at GDP constant market prices.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct answer is C.

Statement 1 is correct. Subsidies are forwarded on factor costs, making market prices lower than real values, so they are added to NNP at market cost for factor cost derivation.

Statement 2 is correct. The Central Statistics Office revised the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and aligned methodology with SNA-2008, using GDP at constant market prices for growth measurement.

India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (GDP) is undergoing a revision from its current base year of 2011-12 to a proposed new base year of 2022-23. This change is being made by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to better reflect structural changes in the economy, incorporate new data sources like Goods and Service Tax (GST) and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) data, and provide a more accurate measurement of real economic growth. The revised data is expected to be released on February 27, 2026.

1. **With reference to the concept of Economic Growth in the Indian Economy, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. Economic growth can be measured in absolute terms, such as tonnes for food production or kilometers for road networks, as observed over a decade.
2. The growth rate of a dairy farm producing 100 liters of milk last month and 105 liters this month is calculated as a 5% increase.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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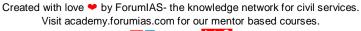b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer is C.

Statement 1 is correct. Economic growth is quantifiable in absolute terms, with examples including food production in tonnes and road networks in kilometers over a decade.

Statement 2 is correct. The growth rate is calculated as the percentage difference between periods; here, (105 - 100) / 100 × 100 = 5%.

2. **With reference to the World Happiness Report (WHR), consider the following statements:**

1. The report is published by the Wellbeing Research Centre at the University of Oxford in partnership with Gallup and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UNSDSN).

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2. The happiness score is determined by seven key indicators, including GDP per capita, social support, and healthy life expectancy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Wellbeing Research Centre at the University of Oxford in partnership with Gallup, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UNSDSN) has published the World Happiness Report (WHR) 2025.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The text states that the happiness score is determined by **six** key indicators, not seven. The six indicators are: GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom, generosity, and perceptions of corruption.

3. **Which of the following indicators is/are covered under "human development index"?**
   1. **Climate change**
   2. **Biodiversity conservation**
   3. **Standard of living**

   Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

Correct Answer: 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.

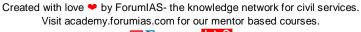4. **The famous "Barro and Lee methodology" is related to which of the following?**
   a) Circular economy
   b) Educational attainment
   c) Purchasing power
   d) Environmental conservation

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset uses a variety of methodologies to estimate educational attainment for countries around the world. Mean of years of schooling (for adults aged 25 years): This is estimated based on educational attainment data from censuses and surveys available in the UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Barro and Lee (2010) methodology.

5. **With reference to the Human Development Report (HDR) 2025, consider the following statements:**
   1. India has been ranked 130th out of 193 countries and territories.
   2. The report is titled "A Matter of Choice: People and Possibilities in the Age of AI".
   3. Among India's neighbors, China (78th) and Bhutan (125th) rank below India, while Sri Lanka (89th) ranks above India.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3 only

Correct Answer: (A) 1 and 2 only
Explanation:
- ●**Statement 1 is correct.** India has been ranked 130th out of 193 countries and territories in the 2025 Human Development Report (HDR).
- ●**Statement 2 is correct.** The title of the report, "A Matter of Choice: People and Possibilities in the Age of AI".
- ●**Statement 3 is incorrect.** Both China (78th) and Sri Lanka (89th) rank **above** India, while Bhutan (125th) also ranks above India. The statement incorrectly claims that China and Bhutan rank below India.

6. Which of the following is not a parameter of "Gross National Happiness" index?
a) Good governance
b) Per capita income
c) Environmental protection
d) Educational attainment

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: Gross National Happiness: 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. Bhutan has been following the GNH since 1972 which has the following parameters to attain happiness/development:
- ●Higher real per capita income
- ●Good governance
- ●Environmental protection
- ●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)

7. Which of the following ministries is responsible for the report on India's national and per capita income?
a) Ministry of Home Affairs
b) Ministry of Planning
c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
d) Ministry of Human Resource Development

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI): The MoSPI, through its National Statistical Office (NSO), is the primary body in India responsible for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of a wide range of official statistics, including national accounts and per capita income estimates.
8. Which of the following is/are parameters of "World Happiness Report"?
1. Social support

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    2. Generosity

    3. Environmental conservation

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The World Happiness Report released by the Sustainable Development Solution Network (UN body). The 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

9. **With reference to the Union Budget 2025 and its fiscal policy changes, consider the following statements:**

    1. The government will adopt the debt-to-GDP ratio as its new fiscal anchor from FY 2026-27.
    2. The central government's debt-to-GDP ratio is projected to decline from 57.1% in FY 2024-25 to 50% by FY 2031.

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

Correct Answer: (C) Both 1 and 2

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The government is "setting the debt-GDP ratio as the new fiscal anchor, replacing the fiscal deficit target from FY 2026-27." This is a fundamental change in fiscal policy outlined in the budget.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The debt-to-GDP ratio: "projected to: 57.1% in FY 2024-25 (Revised Estimate)... Declining towards 50% by FY 2031." This shows the government's long-term goal of debt reduction.

10. **The "Global Gender Gap Index" is often seen in news released by?**

a) UNDP
b) World Bank
c) World Economic Forum
d) International labor organization

Correct Answer: C

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Explanation: The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 to benchmark progress towards gender parity across four dimensions: economic opportunities, education, health and political leadership.

Evolution of Indian Economy & Economic Planning

1. **Consider the following statements regarding the economic conditions in India at the time of Independence:**
   1. The economy exhibited structural distortions primarily in agriculture and industry, with the state playing a marginal role.
   2. There was a unilateral transfer of investible capital to Britain, known as the 'drain of wealth', which crippled India's commerce and handloom industry.
   3. Literacy rates were around 17%, and life expectancy at birth was 32.5 years, reflecting neglect of the social sector.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   a) 1 only
   b) 1 and 2 only
   c) 2 and 3 only
   d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. The economy was in distress at Independence, with structural distortions in agriculture and industry due to its colonial setup serving the UK, and the state had a minimal role.
Statement 2: Correct. The 'drain of wealth' involved tax revenues from Bengal financing exports to Britain and opium to China, leading to an unequal exchange that damaged commerce and the handloom sector.
Statement 3: Correct. Literacy stood at 17% and life expectancy at 32.5 years at Independence, indicating British neglect of the social sector, which impacted economic productivity.

2. **With reference to the consensual views of political leaders and industrialists before Independence, consider the following:**
   1. Assigning a direct responsibility to the state for development and emphasizing the public sector.
   2. Promoting heavy industries while discouraging foreign investment.
   3. Advocating for economic planning as a key strategy.

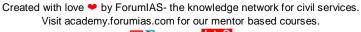   **Which of the above were among the major strategic issues agreed upon?**
   a) 1 and 2 only
   b) 1 and 3 only
   c) 2 and 3 only
   d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Political leaders and industrialists agreed pre-Independence that the state should have direct responsibility for development and a vital role for the public sector, reflecting a strategic consensus on state-led growth.
Statement 2: Correct. The consensus included the necessity of heavy industries and discouragement of foreign investment, aiming for self-reliance and industrial development, as part of the pre-Independence strategy.

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Statement 3: Correct. The need for economic planning was a pre-Independence consensus among leaders, driven by figures like Nehru, forming a conceptual foundation for organized economic progress.

3. **Consider the following statements about the choice of the prime moving force (PMF) for India's economy post-Independence:**
   1. Industry was selected as the PMF despite lacking prerequisites like infrastructure, technology, and skilled manpower.
   2. This choice was influenced by the need to modernize agriculture through industrial support and build defense capabilities.
   3. Agriculture was initially considered but rejected due to its association with backwardness in global economic thinking of the 1950s.

Which of the statements given above is/are conceptually accurate?
   a) 1 only
   b) 1 and 2 only
   c) 2 and 3 only
   d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: B
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Industry was chosen as PMF despite the absence of infrastructure, technology, and skilled manpower, a decision noted as illogical given the resource constraints at the time.
Statement 2: Correct. The selection of industry was influenced by its potential to modernize agriculture and establish a defense base, serving dual growth and security objectives.
Statement 3: Incorrect. While agriculture was a logical choice, the rejection was not solely due to its 1950s association with backwardness; global bodies favored industrialization then, but this perception shifted only in the 1990s.

4. **In the context of India's economic planning evolution, the National Planning Committee (NPC) was established in which year, and what was its primary impetus?**
   a) 1938, to address the need for economic planning before Independence
   b) 1944, to counter the Bombay Plan's capitalist leanings
   c) 1947, as part of the Interim Government's development agenda
   d) 1950, coinciding with the First Five-Year Plan's drafting
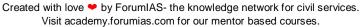
Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The NPC was set up in 1938 by nationalist leaders who recognized the need for economic planning, influencing the post-Independence choice of industry as the leading force.

5. **Regarding the policy shift declaring agriculture as India's prime moving force (PMF), consider the following:**
1. This occurred during the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07), addressing challenges like food security, poverty alleviation, and market failure.
2. It aimed to generate agricultural surplus for exports under WTO and boost rural income to create demand for industrial goods.
3. The shift was immediate post-1991 reforms to counter industrial dominance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only

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c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
Statement 1: The 2002 shift in the Tenth Plan targeted food security, poverty alleviation, and market failure, aligning with the policy's outlined goals.
Statement 2: The policy aimed to generate exportable surplus under WTO and increase rural income to enhance purchasing power, addressing market dynamics.
Statement 3: Incorrect. The shift occurred in 2002, over a decade after 1991 reforms, making it a later policy adjustment rather than an immediate response.

6. **Consider the following regarding India's core industries:**
1. Originally six basic industries (iron and steel, cement, coal, crude oil, oil refining, electricity) were identified as essential for industrialization.
2. By the 2004-05 base year, natural gas and fertilizer were added, making eight core industries with a combined IIP weight of 37.90%.
3. These industries required state intervention due to high capital needs and lack of private sector feasibility, leading to public sector dominance.
Which of the above statements blends factual details with the conceptual rationale correctly?
    a) 1 only
    b) 1 and 2 only
    c) 2 and 3 only
    d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. The original six basic industries were identified as foundational for industrial growth.
Statement 2: Correct. The expansion to eight core industries with a 37.90% IIP weight by 2004-05 reflects an updated industrial framework.
Statement 3: Correct. High capital and market challenges made private sector involvement unfeasible, necessitating state dominance.

7. **With reference to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) being termed the 'temples of modern India', consider the following conceptual aspects:**
1. This reflected Nehru's view of PSUs as engines of equitable growth through trickle-down effects and employment generation.
2. PSUs were envisioned to provide profits for social sector development, like education and healthcare.
3. The term emphasized PSUs' role in regional balance and self-sufficiency, beyond mere infrastructure.
Which of the statements given above is/are accurate?
    a) 1 and 2 only
    b) 1 and 3 only
    c) 2 and 3 only
    d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:

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Statement 1: Correct. Nehru termed PSUs 'temples of modern India' to signify their role in equitable growth and employment via trickle-down effects

Statement 2: Correct. PSUs were intended to generate profits for social goods like education and healthcare, though many later incurred losses.

Statement 3: Correct. PSUs aimed at balanced regional development and self-sufficiency, extending beyond infrastructure to broader economic goals.

8. **The term "Gosplan" is associated with which economic model, and how did it influence India's planning approach?**
   a) Soviet Union's command economy, inspiring India's centralized resource allocation in a mixed setup
   b) France's indicative planning, adopted for India's private sector incentives
   c) UK's post-WWII reconstruction, focusing on welfare state elements in India
   d) China's agrarian reforms, influencing India's 2002 agriculture shift

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
Gosplan was the Soviet planning system, influencing India's planned mixed economy by providing a model for state-directed growth, though adapted to democratic needs.

9. **Consider the terms "perestroika and glasnost" in the context of economic reforms:**
   1. They refer to restructuring and openness initiated in the Soviet Union in 1985, leading to the end of command economies.
   2. These reforms influenced global shifts away from heavy state intervention, impacting India's 1991 liberalization.
   3. In India, similar concepts were embedded in the First Five-Year Plan's outline for minimal coercion in planning.

   Which of the statements given above is/are conceptually linked?
   a) 1 only
   b) 1 and 2 only
   c) 2 and 3 only
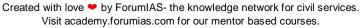   d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: B
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Perestroika and glasnost were 1985 Soviet reforms aimed at restructuring and openness, contributing to the decline of command economies.

Statement 2: Correct. The global rethinking post these reforms influenced India's 1991 economic liberalization, aligning with international trends.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The First Plan's minimal coercion was pre-1985 and not directly linked to perestroika and glasnost, which were later phenomena.

10. **The title 'A Plan of Economic Development for India' is associated with which pre-Independence economic proposal, and what was its key feature?**
   a) Bombay Plan, prepared by leading capitalists advocating for state-supported industrialization
   b) People's Plan, emphasizing agrarian reforms and cooperative farming
   c) Gandhian Plan, focusing on village-centric, self-sufficient economy
   d) Congress Plan, outlining socialist principles for nationalization

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Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
The Bombay Plan (1944) by capitalists like Tata and Birla proposed state-supported industrialization, influencing post-Independence planning, as contextualized in the text's planning evolution.

Planning in India

1. **Consider the following statements regarding the Gandhian Plan's approach to agriculture:**
1. It emphasized agriculture as the primary sector, promoting cottage and village-level industries over large-scale industrialization.
2. The plan advocated for a centralized economic structure with heavy reliance on foreign capital for agricultural development.

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

Correct Answer: (A)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. The Gandhian Plan, formulated by Sriman Narayan Agarwal in 1944, laid more emphasis on agriculture and promoted cottage and village-level industries, articulating a decentralized economic structure with self-contained villages.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The plan did not advocate for centralized structure or reliance on foreign capital; instead, it opposed heavy industrialization and favored self-reliance, drawing from Gandhian principles against machinery and commercialization.

2. **Consider the following statements:**
Statement I: The Sarvodaya Plan emphasized land reforms, self-dependent villages, and a decentralized participatory form of planning focused on agriculture.
Statement II: The plan was inspired by Gandhian techniques and was critical of the centralizing nature of Indian planning by the early 1960s.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
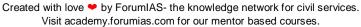(d) Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:
Both statements are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I because the Sarvodaya Plan, formulated by Jaiprakash Narayan in 1950, drew inspirations from Gandhian constructive works and trusteeship, leading to its emphasis on agriculture and land reforms, while Narayan later criticized centralization in planning, aligning with the plan's decentralized focus.

3. **Consider the following pairs related to land reforms in pre-independence plans on Land Reforms**
1. Bombay Plan - Abolition of all intermediaries like zamindari

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2. People's Plan - Emphasis on agrarian restructuring with cooperatives and credit supports
3. Gandhian Plan - Land reforms as part of self-contained villages

In how many of the above pairs is the feature correctly matched with the plan?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1: Correct. The Bombay Plan agreed on agrarian restructuring, including abolition of intermediaries (zamindari abolition), minimum wages, and cooperatives.

Pair 2: Incorrect. The People's Plan, based on Marxist socialism, advocated equally for agricultural and industrial sectors but did not specifically emphasize agrarian restructuring like the Bombay Plan.

Pair 3: Incorrect. The Gandhian Plan emphasized agriculture and decentralized structure but did not explicitly focus on land reforms; that was more prominent in the Sarvodaya Plan.

4. **With reference to the First Five Year Plan's priority on agriculture, which one of the following statements is correct?**

a) It allocated about 44.6% of the plan outlay to agriculture, irrigation, and power projects due to foodgrains import pressures.
b) It shifted emphasis from agriculture to heavy industries to address price rise issues.
c) It ignored agriculture entirely, focusing on post-war reconstruction.
d) It prioritized agriculture only in the context of urban development.

Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation:

The First Plan (1951-56) accorded the highest priority to agriculture, including irrigation and power projects, with about 44.6% of the outlay, in response to foodgrains import (1951) and price rise pressures.

5. **In the context of the Tenth Five Year Plan declaring agriculture as the Prime Moving Force (PMF), consider the following statements:**

1. It aimed to solve food security, employment generation, and rural poverty by prioritizing agriculture over industry.
2. The plan suggested that 92% of employment was generated by agriculture at the time.
3. Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen supported prioritizing agriculture as the PMF.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (D)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Tenth Plan prioritized agriculture to address food security, employment, and rural poverty issues.

Statement 2: Correct. It noted that 92% of employment was generated by agriculture.

Statement 3: Correct. Amartya Sen suggested prioritizing agriculture on similar lines.

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6. **Consider the following statements regarding growth targets for agriculture in the Twelfth Five Year Plan:**

1. It targeted a 4% average growth in the agriculture sector, with foodgrains at 2% and non-foodgrains at 5-6%.
2. Higher agricultural growth was seen as essential to restrain inflation and benefit rural populations.

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

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Twelfth Plan emphasized 4% growth in agriculture, with foodgrains at about 2% and non-foodgrains (including horticulture, livestock, dairying, poultry, and fisheries) at 5-6%.

Statement 2: Correct. It noted that higher growth in agriculture would provide broad-based income benefits to rural populations and help restrain inflation.

7. **Consider the following pairs in the context of inclusive growth and agriculture in Indian planning:**
   Initiative/Aspect Relation to Inclusive Growth
   1. Twelfth Plan - Real GDP growth of 8%, with agriculture at 4% for sustainable growth
   2. Tenth Plan - Agriculture as PMF for employment and poverty reduction
   3. Eleventh Plan - Focus on water resources management for agricultural dynamism

In how many of the above pairs is the relation correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:

Pair 1: Correct. The Twelfth Plan targeted 8% GDP growth, with 4% in agriculture for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Pair 2: Correct. The Tenth Plan declared agriculture as PMF to promote inclusive growth through employment and poverty alleviation.

Pair 3: Correct. The Eleventh Plan addressed restoring dynamism in agriculture and managing water resources as part of inclusive growth strategies.

8. **With reference to Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) related to agriculture and fisheries, which one of the following is a scheme under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during the Twelfth Plan?**

A. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
B. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
C. National Rural Health Mission
D. Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:

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Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was listed under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation as a CSS during the Twelfth Plan, focusing on agricultural development.

9. In the context of investment models in Indian planning involving agriculture, consider the following statements:
1. The planning process promoted agri-industries and agro-exports in the era of economic reforms for quality employment.
2. Market reforms were suggested to address discrepancies from over-emphasis on PSUs in agriculture.
3. The Twelfth Plan argued for new legislation on land acquisition to balance development needs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (D)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. In reforms era, planning emphasized agri-industries and agro-exports for gainful employment.

Statement 2: Correct. Market reforms were needed to phase out discrepancies from PSU emphasis.

Statement 3: Correct. The Twelfth Plan called for new land acquisition legislation striking a balance.

10. **Match the following pre-independence plans with their key proponents:**

List I (Plan)	List II (Proponent)
Visvesvaraya Plan	M.N. Roy
FICCI Proposal	M. Visvesvaraya
People's Plan	Jaiprakash Narayan
Sarvodaya Plan	N.R. Sarkar

In how many of the above pairs is the given information correctly matched?

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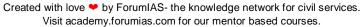b) Only two
c) Only three
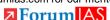d) All four

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: All four pairs are correctly matched.
- The Visvesvaraya Plan was proposed by M. Visvesvaraya.
- The FICCI Proposal was led by its president, N.R. Sarkar.
- The People's Plan was formulated by M.N. Roy.
- The Sarvodaya Plan was formulated by Jaiprakash Narayan.

Climate Composition and Structure

1. Consider the following statements:

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1. The proportion of gases in the atmosphere remains constant up to an altitude of about 80-90 km, beyond which it varies.
2. Water vapour decreases with altitude and is concentrated in the lower layers, playing a key role in atmospheric stability.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The atmosphere has a homogeneous composition (homosphere) up to 80-90 km, after which it becomes heterogeneous (heterosphere).

Statement 2: Correct. Water vapour is mostly in the troposphere, decreasing with height, and influences weather through absorption and release of heat.

2. Consider the following statements:

1. It represents the long-term average of atmospheric conditions over a large area, typically 30-35 years.
2. It is determined by aggregating elements like temperature, pressure, wind, humidity, and precipitation.
3. Unlike short-term variations, it shows stability but can be altered by human activities leading to changes.

Which of the following is described in the above statements?

(a) Weather
(b) Climate
(c) Insolation
(d) Air Mass

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Climate is the composite or average of weather conditions over extended periods.

Statement 2: Correct. Key elements include temperature, pressure, winds, humidity, cloudiness, and precipitation.

Statement 3: Correct. Climate is more stable than weather but susceptible to changes from factors like greenhouse gases.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The amount of insolation decreases from equator to poles due to the increasing slant of solar rays.
2. In the Earth's heat budget, about 51% of incoming solar radiation is absorbed by the surface, while 17% is absorbed by the atmosphere.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

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Statement 1: Correct. Vertical rays at equator cover less area with more energy; oblique rays at poles spread over larger area with less energy.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The surface absorbs 51 units, but the atmosphere absorbs 23 units (6 from scattered + 17 direct), with total incoming as 100 units.

4. Consider the following statements:

1. This process involves the upward movement of heated air and is responsible for cloud formation in the troposphere.
2. It is enhanced by terrestrial radiation, where the Earth emits long-wave heat back to the atmosphere at night.
3. Factors like latitude and altitude primarily control its horizontal and vertical distribution on Earth.

Which of the following mechanisms is primarily described in the above statements?

(a) Conduction
(b) Advection
(c) Convection
(d) Inversion

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Convection causes warm air to rise, cool, and condense into clouds. **Statement 2: Correct.** Terrestrial radiation heats the lower atmosphere, aiding convection. **Statement 3: Correct.** Temperature decreases with latitude (equator hot, poles cold) and altitude (lapse rate).

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Temperature inversion occurs when cold air overlies warm air, typically in the stratosphere due to ozone absorption.
2. It can lead to stable atmospheric conditions, preventing vertical mixing and causing fog in valleys.

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

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Incorrect. Inversion is warm air over cold air; in stratosphere, it's due to ozone, but surface inversions are from ground cooling.

Statement 2: Correct. Inversions stabilize air, trap moisture/pollutants, leading to fog and poor dispersion.

6. Consider the following pairs:

Pressure Belt/Wind	Characteristic
Equatorial Low	Convergence of trade winds, rising air, heavy rainfall
Subpolar Low	Divergence of westerlies, descending air, dry conditions
Planetary Winds	Trades, westerlies, and polar easterlies, influenced by Coriolis force
Air Masses	Large bodies with uniform temperature/humidity, fronts form at their boundaries

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Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:
Pair 1: Correct. Doldrums have low pressure, convection.
Pair 2: Incorrect. Subpolar lows have convergence, ascending air, cyclonic activity.
Pair 3: Correct. Permanent winds deflected by rotation.
Pair 4: Correct. Air masses classified by source; fronts cause weather changes.

7. Arrange the following stages of a tropical cyclone in the order of development:
1. Mature stage with eye formation
2. Incipient stage over warm oceans
3. Dissipation over land or cold water
4. Intensification with low pressure and high winds
Select the correct option from the codes given below:
(a) 2-4-1-3
(b) 1-2-3-4
(c) 2-1-4-3
(d) 4-3-2-1

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation: Tropical cyclones start as disturbances (incipient), intensify with convergence, reach maturity with calm eye, then weaken upon landfall or cooler areas.

8. Consider the following statements:
1. This form of condensation occurs when air temperature drops below freezing, depositing ice crystals on surfaces.
2. It requires saturation of air and is common in clear, calm winter nights.
3. Unlike dew, it does not involve liquid water but direct sublimation.
Which of the following is described in the above statements?
(a) Fog
(b) Mist
(c) Frost
(d) Cloud

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
Statement 1: Correct. Frost forms by freezing of water vapour.
Statement 2: Correct. Needs high humidity and radiative cooling.
Statement 3: Correct. Frost is deposition (gas to solid), bypassing liquid phase.

9. Consider the following pairs:

Rainfall Type	Distribution/Characteristic

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Convectional	Afternoon showers in equatorial regions, high intensity short duration
Orographic	Windward slopes of mountains, e.g., Western Ghats, creating rain shadows
Cyclonic	Temperate latitudes, associated with fronts, widespread gentle rain
Monsoonal	Seasonal reversal, heavy in summer over Asia, variable distribution

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
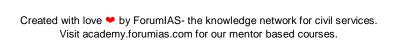(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation: All pairs are correct: Convectional in tropics; orographic topographic; cyclonic mid-latitude; monsoonal seasonal.

10. With reference to Koeppen's climate classification, which of the following denotes a hot desert climate with low precipitation and high evaporation, often found in subtropical high-pressure belts?
(a) Af
(b) BWh
(c) Cfb
(d) ET

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation: BWh is dry (B), hot desert (Wh), with arid conditions due to subsidence; Af is tropical wet, Cfb temperate oceanic, ET tundra.

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