

Test No 6 Q & A

1. Which among the following is/are known as “factors of production”?

1. Land
2. Labour
3. Physical capital
4. Human capital

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1,2 and 3 only
- C. 2,3 and 4 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Factors of production are the basic requirements for production of goods & services.
- It includes land, labour, physical capital (which is divided into fixed capital & working capital) and human capital. **Hence, all options are correct.**

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2. Consider the following pairs.

- | Crops | Cropping season |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Kharif | July-October |
| 2. Rabi | October-March |
| 3. Zaid | March-June |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. All are correctly matched

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The kharif cropping season is from July –October during the south-west monsoon. Rice, maize, bajra, ragi are examples of kharif crops.
- The rabi cropping season is from October-March during the winter season. Wheat, barley, mustard are major rabi crops.
- The zaid cropping season is from March-June, which falls between the rabi & kharif season. Some examples of Zaid crops are watermelon, pumpkin, cucumber. **Hence, all options are correct.**

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3. The term “multiple cropping” refers to?
- A. Growing two or more crops one after the other in the same piece of land
 - B. Growing two or more crops on the same piece of land in the same growing seasons
 - C. Agricultural system in which a farmer conducts different agricultural practice together, such as cash crops and livestock
 - D. Practice that believes in natural growth of crops without adding any fertilizers and pesticides or any other foreign elements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Option B is correct:** Growing two or more crops in the same piece of land in the same growing seasons is known as **multiple cropping**.
- **Option A** is related to Crop rotation. Growing two or more crops one after the other in the same piece of land is known as **crop rotation or sequential cropping**.
- **Option C** is related to Mixed farming. Agricultural system in which a farmer conducts different agricultural practice together, such as cash crops and livestock is known as **Mixed farming**.
- **Option D** refers to ZBNF. **Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)** is the farming practice that believes in natural growth of crops without adding any fertilizers and pesticides or any other foreign elements.

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4. Consider the following statements about the “Green revolution”.
1. It was introduced simultaneously throughout India during the late 1960s.
 2. It resulted in improvement of soil fertility in many parts of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The first phase of green revolution was from the mid 1960's to mid 1970's. During this phase, the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) Seeds was restricted to the more affluent states such as Punjab, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- The second phase was between 1970's and 1980's. During this period, the HYV technology spread to a large number of states and benefitted more variety of crops.
- In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. **Hence, both the statements are incorrect.**

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5. Consider the following statements.
1. Majority of the farmers in India fall under the category of marginal and small farmers whose landholding is less than 2 hectares.
 2. Land fragmentation is a major reason for the low productivity levels of agriculture in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Marginal and Small farmers constitute around 85% of the total number of farmers in India whose landholding is less than 2 ha.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Land fragmentation i.e. continuous subdivision of farms leads to small sized land holdings that are not economically viable to operate. It is a major reason for the low productivity levels of agriculture in the country.

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6. Consider the following statements: Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of a process, which enables
1. individuals of a country to accumulate more capital.
 2. increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities of the people of the country.
 3. accumulation of tangible wealth.
 4. accumulation of intangible wealth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
B. 2 only
C. 2 and 4
D. 1, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Human capital formation focus on turning population of a country into a productive asset.
- It includes increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities of the people of the country and also accumulation of intangible wealth such as ethical values, technical know-how, etc.
- Tangible assets are physical and measurable assets that are used in a company's operations. Assets like property, plant, and equipment, are tangible assets. Intangible assets are typically nonphysical assets used over the long-term. Example: Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, etc.
- **Hence, option C is correct.**

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7. In the context of economic activity, the primary sector includes:

1. Agriculture
2. Quarrying
3. Banking
4. Mining

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The primary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
- It includes Agriculture, Quarrying, Mining, fishing, etc.
- Banking is a component of the tertiary sector. **Hence, option B is correct.**

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8. Consider the following statements about “Sarva Siksha Abhiyan”.

1. It aims at providing universal secondary education.
2. It is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It aims at providing **universal primary education** in a time bound manner.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** “Sarva Siksha Abhiyan” is a flagship programme of the **Ministry of Human Resource Development**.

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9. Consider the following statements.

1. Birth rate is the number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time.
2. Infant mortality rate indicates the number of deaths of children under 5 years, per 1000 live births.

Which of the statements given above is/are **INCORRECT**?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Birth rate is the number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Infant mortality rate indicates the number of deaths of infants under 1 year per 1000 live births.
- Number of deaths of children under 5 years, per 1000 live births is referred to as **under-5 mortality rate**.

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10. Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife (ANM) and accredited social health activist (ASHA) focus on which of the following components of healthcare.

- A. Primary health care
- B. Secondary health care
- C. Tertiary health care

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D. Mental health care

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife and accredited social health activist form crucial links in the **Primary health care of the country**.
- Auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM) is a village-level female health worker in India who is known as the first contact person between the community and the health services. ANMs are regarded as the grass-roots workers in the health organisation pyramid. Their services are considered important to provide safe and effective care to village communities.
- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a trained female community health activist. Selected from the community itself and accountable to it, the ASHA will be trained to work as an interface between the community and the public health system.

Refer Class 9 Economics NCERT- Pg: 24

11. Disguised unemployment is more pronounced in which of the following sectors.

- A. Automobile sector
- B. Ship breaking industry
- C. Agriculture
- D. Software industry

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Disguised unemployment exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero i.e., marginal productivity of the workers is zero.
- In India, it is more pronounced in **agriculture**.

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12. Consider the following statements about the “poverty line” in India.

1. At present, it is based on monthly per capita income.
2. Poverty line varies across states and between rural and urban regions.

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

Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- Poverty line is defined as the money value of the goods and services needed to provide basic welfare to an individual.
- At present, the poverty line is based on monthly per capita consumption expenditure in India. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Poverty line vary across states as price levels of commodities vary from state to state.

Refer Class 9 Economics NCERT- Pg: 32 & <https://www.prsindia.org/tags/tendulkar-committee>

13. Consider the following statements about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) Scheme.

1. The scheme is restricted only to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
2. The scheme is available in both rural and urban areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are **INCORRECT**?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: **C**

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Explanation:

- MGNREGA Scheme aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to **every household** to ensure livelihood security in **rural areas**. **Hence, both statements are incorrect.**
- The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments.
- This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily providing semi or unskilled work to people in rural India. One-third of the stipulated work force must be women.

Refer Class 9 Economics NCERT- Pg: 39

14. Consider the following statements about the Minimum Support Prices (MSP).

1. It is announced every year before the sowing season.
2. It is approved by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

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

Answer: **A**

Explanation:

- Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** MSP is announced every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of the crops.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** It is approved by the **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs** based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

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15. Which of the following initiatives target food security for the population?

1. Mid-Day meals
2. Fair Price Shops
3. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
4. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

- According to the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security, food security means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.
- All the given initiatives target food security for the population.
- The Mid-day Meal Scheme is a school meal programme of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children nationwide.
- Fair Price Shops are shops which are licensed to distribute essential commodities to the ration card holders under the Targeted Public Distribution System.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is one of the public distribution system schemes in India. All beneficiaries under AAY scheme will get food and other important commodities for daily needs in subsidized process. Distribution of food grains to beneficiary will be done through public distribution system.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the world's largest community based programme. The scheme is targeted at children upto the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and women 16–44 years of age. The scheme is aimed to improve the health, nutrition and education of the target community.

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16. Consider the following statements about the National Food Security Act, 2013.

1. The act envisages Universal Public Distribution System.
2. Under the Act, 5 kg of foodgrains is allocated per person per month for priority households category and 35 kg per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families at highly subsidized prices.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The National Food Security Act, 2013 was notified on 10th September, 2013 with the objective to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.
- The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**, thus covering about two-thirds of the population.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under the Act, 5 kg foodgrain is allocated per person per month for priority households category and 35 kg per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families at a highly subsidized prices.

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17. The official poverty estimates in India is based on which of the following committee's recommendation.

- A. Kasturirangan committee
- B. Tendulkar committee
- C. Bimal jalan committee
- D. Basel committee

Answer: B

Explanation:

- In India, the official poverty estimates are based on the **Tendulkar committee's** recommendation.
- According to the committee's recommendation, the poverty line should be Rs 32 in rural areas and Rs 47 in urban areas.

Refer Class 9 Economics NCERT- Pg: 33

18. Which of the following statements correctly defines Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

- A. The value of all final goods and services produced within the country in a particular year.
- B. The value of all final and intermediate goods and services within the country in a particular year.
- C. The value of all final goods and services produced within and outside the country by country's citizens in a particular year.
- D. The value of all final goods and services produced by the country's taxpayers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Gross Domestic Product is defined as the value of all final goods and services produced within the country in a particular year. **Hence, option A is correct.**

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 23

19. Consider the following statements.

1. The World Bank classifies countries according to their per capita income.
2. India is currently placed under upper-middle-income group.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The World Bank, in its World Development Reports, classifies countries according to their per capita income.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** According to the World Bank's classification of countries, India is still placed under the lower-middle-income nation category as the country's per capita income is between– \$1,026 to \$3,995, that is Rs 70,137 to Rs 2,73,098.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 8

20. With reference to the "Human Development Report", consider the following statements:

1. It is released by the World Bank.
2. It ranks countries based on their Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Human Development Report is released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It ranks countries based on
 - **Standard of living-** measured by the gross national income (GNI) per capita;
 - **Health-** measured by life expectancy at birth;
 - **Education-** levels calculated by mean years of education among the adult population and the expected years of schooling for children.
- The Human Development Report 2019 ranked India at 129th position among 189 countries.

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21. Consider the following statements about Indian economy.

1. The contribution of the primary sector to the GDP has substantially reduced post LPG (Liberalisation Privatisation Globalization) reforms.
2. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The share of the primary sector in the GDP of the country has declined steadily and is currently at 14%. Agriculture accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the total GDP in 1991.
- However, more than 50% of the total population of the country is still dependent on agriculture. **Hence, both statements are correct.**

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 25

22. Consider the following statements.

1. Money as a medium of exchange is based on the principle of “double coincidence of wants”.
2. In India, Rupee is the legal tender that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Double coincidence of wants refers to the necessary condition that stipulates that the goods or services each party is willing to exchange must be exactly what is demanded by the other party. For example, a person

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with a particular good has to find a person who has the goods of his wants and he should also possess the wanted good of the other person.

- Barter system is based on the principle of “double coincidence of wants”. The use of money as a medium of exchange eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Rupee is recognised as a **legal tender** in India. It means it is the money recognised by the law of the land, as valid for payment of debt. It must be accepted for discharge of debt.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 39

23. The “Grameen Bank” of Bangladesh is well known for

- A. Very high levels of Non-performing assets (NPA)
- B. Corporate financing
- C. Micro financing
- D. Centralised structure

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Grameen Bank is a **microfinance organisation** and community development bank founded in Bangladesh. It makes small loans to the impoverished without requiring collateral.
- It was founded by Nobel Laureate Professor Muhammad Yunus .
- The model is known for pushing towards women empowerment and many nations, including India, tried to emulate the model.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 52

24. With reference to the Indian economy before LPG reforms, consider the following statements:

1. India placed no restrictions on imports to promote high domestic consumption.
2. Severe restrictions were imposed on foreign players to invest in India.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** India allowed imports of only essential items to protect indigenous industries.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** India also placed severe restrictions on foreign players to invest in India.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 64

25. The main objective of the World Trade Organisation is to

- A. Foster global monetary cooperation
- B. Liberalise international trade
- C. Work towards global poverty alleviation
- D. Helping developing countries to balance their payments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The main objective of the WTO is to ensure that global trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.
- Foster global monetary cooperation is a major objective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

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26. Consider the following statements about the Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

1. The prime objective of SEZs is to enhance foreign investment by providing world class facilities.
2. Companies which set up units in the SEZs receive tax concessions during the initial stages of production.

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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Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** SEZs are specifically delineated duty-free enclave and deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs.
- SEZs' economic laws are more liberal than a country's typical economic laws. India's SEZ policy offers various fiscal and regulatory incentives to the developers within the zone like exemption from customs duties, central excise duties.
- The idea was to enhance foreign investment by providing world class facilities.
- THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE ACT 2005 provides for the establishment, development and management of the SEZs for the promotion of exports and for matters connected therewith.
- The government provides 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

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27. With reference to the Consumers International, consider the following statements.

1. It is a membership organisation for consumer groups around the world.
2. It acts through its member organizations to influence local and international policies that affect consumers.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- It is a membership organisation for consumer groups around the world involving over 250 member organisations in 120 countries.
- It acts through its member organizations to influence local and international policies that affect consumers.

Hence, both statements are correct.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 78

28. With reference to Land reforms in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was based on the policy of “land to the tiller”.
2. The first wave of land reforms post Independence tried to bring tenants into direct contact with the government by abolishing intermediaries.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Land reforms in India was based on the policy of “land to the tiller”. They aimed at conferring land ownership to the actual tillers of the land. By conferring the ownership of land to the tiller, the Government provided an incentive to improve cultivation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The first wave of land reforms which started immediately after the independence tried to bring tenants into direct contact with the government by abolishing intermediaries.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 24

29. Consider the following statements.

1. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as Liberalisation
2. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as Globalisation.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 62

30. With reference to the unorganized sector of the economy, consider the following statements.

1. It is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
2. Employment is not secure.
3. In India, the number of workers employed in the unorganised sector is less compared to the organised sector.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Employment is not secure. **Hence, statements 1 & 2 are correct.**
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** In India, the number of workers employed in the unorganised sector is far more than those employed in the organised sector.
- As per a survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2009–10, the total employment in the country was of 46.5 crore comprising around 2.8 crore in the organised and the remaining 43.7 crore workers in the unorganised sector. Out of these workers in the unorganised sector, there are 24.6 crore workers employed in the agricultural sector, about 4.4 crore in construction work and remaining in manufacturing and service.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 31

31. With reference to the British rule in India, the term “commercialization of agriculture” referred to

- A. Huge investments by the British in agriculture
- B. Use of scientific agriculture techniques
- C. Introduction of formal lending avenues
- D. Shift towards cash crops

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Option D is correct:** The British rule in India marked the shift towards cash crops in the country due to the commercialization of agriculture.
- The period saw almost stagnated investment in agriculture, dominance of moneylenders and lack of scientific agriculture techniques.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 6

32. With reference to the British rule in India, consider the following statements.

1. There was a significant increase in the export of Indian handicrafts.
2. British policies promoted capital goods industries in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** During the British rule, India’s world famous handicraft industries declined. The period witnessed de-industrialisation in India.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** There were hardly any capital goods industries in India during the time of Independence. We were largely dependent on imports of capital goods.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 7

33. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog

1. The Governing Council of NITI Aayog is chaired by the Union Finance Minister
2. It replaced the Planning Commission in 2015

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015 to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.
- NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Governing Council of NITI, with The Prime Minister as its Chairman, comprises Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories (UTs).

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 19

34. With reference to India's Five Year Plans, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The First Five-Year Plan was based on the Mahalanobis model.
2. From the Second Five-Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital goods industries.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Second Five-Year Plan was based on the Mahalanobis model.
- It focused on the development of the public sector and rapid Industrialisation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** From the Second Five-Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital goods industries.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 20

35. Consider the following statements about the vision of Indian Economy after Independence.

1. Following command economy model of the Soviet Union.
2. Keeping industries which are vital for the economy under the state's control.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** India followed the model of “*mixed economy*”, where both the public and private sector own means of production, i.e. factories/farms.
- A *command economy* is a system where the government, rather than the free market, determines what goods should be produced, how much should be produced, and the price at which the goods are offered for sale. The *command economy* is a key feature of any communist society.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Post Independence, the vision of Indian economy was to develop on socialist lines in which industries that are vital for the economy are kept under the state's control.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 29 & 39

36. The strategy of “import substitution” was employed in India during which of the following period

- A. During the British rule
- B. Post Independence, Pre 1990s
- C. Post 1990s, Pre 2013
- D. Post 2013

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The policy of “import substitution” was adopted after the Independence which aimed at substituting imports with domestic production. This policy was subsequently renounced during the LPG reforms of 1990s.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 30

37. What is/are the factors which forced India to undertake economic reforms during 1990s?

- 1. Balance of payment crisis
- 2. Very high fiscal deficit
- 3. Very high inflation rates

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- All the above mentioned factors forced India to undertake economic reforms during 1990s.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 39

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38. With reference to the New Economic Policy of 1991, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It involved devaluation of Indian Rupee against foreign currencies.
2. It started the shift towards fixed exchange rate system.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The New Economic Policy led to immediate devaluation of Indian Rupee against foreign currencies.
- It also set the tone to free the determination of rupee value in the foreign exchange market from government control i.e. **flexible exchange rate system. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 42

39. What is/are the policies used by the government to regulate the industrial sector before the New Economic Policy of 1991.

1. Industrial licensing
2. Controls on price fixation
3. Controls on distribution of selected industrial products
4. Reservation for small-scale industries

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2,3 and 4 only
- C. 1,2 and 3 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

- All the above policies were used by the government to regulate the industrial sector before the New Economic Policy of 1991.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 41

40. Consider the following statements about the World Trade Organization (WTO).

1. It was founded in 1995 as the successor organisation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
2. India is a founding member of the WTO.
3. WTO has its own dispute settlement mechanism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **All the statements are correct.**
- The WTO is headed by the Ministerial Conference who enjoys absolute authority over the institution. It not only carries out the functions of the WTO but also takes appropriate measures to administer the new global trade rules. In addition to these, the structure of the WTO consists of a General Council to oversee the WTO agreement and ministerial decisions on a regular basis.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 46

41. Consider the following statements.

1. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to discuss the concept of a poverty line.
2. Casual labourers enjoy more job security and other social security benefits.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In pre-independent India, Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to discuss the concept of a poverty line. Poverty line is defined as the money value of the goods and services needed to provide basic welfare to an individual.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Casual labourers are among the most vulnerable in society as they have no job security and outside most of the social security measures.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 63, 70.

42. Consider the following statements.

1. "Trade" forms a part of the secondary sector.
2. "Tourism" forms a part of the tertiary sector.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Both trade and tourism are part of the tertiary sector. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.**
- Tertiary sector, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

Refer Class 9 Economics NCERT- Pg: 19

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

43. The objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is to

- A. Empowering Gram Sabhas by increasing financial allocation
- B. Provide 100 days of wage employment to every household in rural areas
- C. Provide road connectivity to unconnected habitations
- D. Connect 2,50,000 gram panchayats through optical fibre

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected Habitation of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-East, hill, tribal and desert areas, 00 - 249 population in LWE districts as per Census, 2001) for overall socio-economic development of the areas.
- Providing 100 days of wage employment to every household in rural areas is the objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) Scheme.
- Connecting 2,50,000 gram panchayats through optical fibre is the objective of Bharat Net programme.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 74

44. Which among the following can be considered as Sources of Human Capital?

- 1. Education
- 2. Health
- 3. Skill training
- 4. Migration

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 and 4 only
- C. 1,2 and 3 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Human capital formation focus on turning population of a country into a productive asset.

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- Education, Health, Skill training, Migration are considered as Sources of Human Capital.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 84

45. “Kudumbashree” project is related to

- A. Micro-credit programme for women
- B. Family planning
- C. Saving scheme for girl children
- D. Improving Child Sex Ratio

Answer: A

Explanation:

- ‘Kudumbashree’ is a women-oriented community-based poverty reduction programme being implemented in Kerala. In 1995, a thrift and credit society was started as a small savings bank for poor women with the objective to encourage savings.
- The thrift and credit society mobilised Rs 1 crore as thrift savings. These societies have been acclaimed as the largest informal banks in Asia in terms of participation and savings mobilised.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 102

46. The apex body set up in 1982 to coordinate the activities of all institutions involved in the rural financing system is

- A. SIDBI
- B. EXIM
- C. Lead Bank
- D. NABARD

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up in 1982 as an apex body to coordinate the activities of all institutions involved in the rural financing system.
- It is a development bank focussing primarily on the rural sector of the country. It is responsible for the development of the small industries, cottage industries, and any other such village or rural projects.

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- Recently, the RBI has sold its entire stake in the National Housing Bank(NHB) and the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (Nabard), by selling its entire stakes to government, making them **fully government-owned**.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 101

47. "Operation Flood" is related to

- A. Use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) Seeds in agriculture
- B. Creating a nationwide milk grid
- C. Rehabilitation of Dams more than 100 years old
- D. Wetland restoration

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Milk production in the country has increased by more than four times between 1960-2002. This can be attributed mainly to the successful implementation of '**Operation Flood**' from 1966 onwards.
- The objective of this programme was to create a **nationwide milk grid**. It is a system whereby all the farmers can pool their milk produce according to different grading (based on quality) and the same is processed and marketed to urban centres through cooperatives. In this system, the farmers are assured of a fair price and income from the supply of milk to urban markets.
- Gujarat state is held as a success story in the efficient implementation of milk cooperatives which has been emulated by many states.
- Option A is related to **Green Revolution**.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 108

48. Consider the following statements about the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.

1. Under the scheme, each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.
2. MPs would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.

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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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a village development project launched by Government of India in October 2014, under which each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.
- The main objectives of SAGY are:
 1. To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats
 2. To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population
 3. To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt
 4. To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 110

49. The widening gap between the growth of GDP and employment implies
- A. Frictional unemployment
 - B. Economic depression
 - C. Growth in labour intensive sectors

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D. Jobless growth

Answer: D

Explanation:

- In a jobless growth economy, unemployment remains stubbornly high even as the economy grows. This tends to happen when a relatively large number of people have lost their jobs, and the ensuing recovery is insufficient to absorb the unemployed, under-employed, and those first entering the workforce.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 125

50. How does the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) define “unemployment”?

- A. Situation in which people are without work but are actively seeking employment
- B. Situation in which people are without work but have given up seeking employment
- C. Situation in which people are employed at less than full-time or regular jobs
- D. Situation in which people earn less than the minimum wage level

Answer: A

Explanation:

- NSSO defines unemployment as a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working but either seek work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or express their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 131

51. Consider the following statements.

1. Coal sources make up the largest share of Commercial Energy consumption in India.
2. Hydro sources contribute to around 70 per cent of the power generation capacity in India.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In India, commercial energy consumption makes up about 74 per cent of the total energy consumed in India. This includes coal with the largest share of 54 per cent, followed by oil at 32 per cent, natural gas at 10 per cent and hydro energy at 2 per cent.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Thermal sources contribute to around 70 per cent of the power generation capacity in India. Hydro sources account for only 14 per cent of the power generation capacity.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 145

52. The objective of the **UJALA** scheme is

- A. To distribute LPG connections to women of BPL families
- B. To save energy consumption by distributing LED bulbs
- C. To provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of J&K
- D. To revive the existing under-served and un-served airports in smaller towns

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The main objective of the **UJALA** scheme is to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve the environment.

Overall targets

- Overall target of number of LED lights to be replaced in 3 years - 770 million
- Expected annual energy savings - 105 bn KWh
- Expected reduction of peak load - 20,000 MW
- Annual estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions - 79 million tonnes of CO₂

Implementation agencies

- The Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) a public sector body of Government of India are implementing the programme.
- Option A is related to the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- Option C is related to the UDAAN initiative
- Option D is related to the Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) scheme

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 148

53. Consider the following statements.

1. The Child Sex Ratio in India is steadily increasing since 2001.
2. *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* campaign targets to improve the Child Sex Ratio.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** There is a deterioration in the Child Sex Ratio(CSR) in India from 927 in 2011 Census to 914 in 2011 Census.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) was launched by the Prime Minister in 2015 at Panipat, Haryana. BBBP addresses the declining CSR and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.
- The key elements of the scheme include Enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition Of Sex Selection) Act (PCPNDT Act), nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts (low on CSR) in the first phase. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 157

54. Consider the following statements.

1. An ecosystem is said to be within its “carrying capacity” when the resource extraction is above the rate of regeneration of the resource.
2. “Absorptive capacity” means the ability of the environment to absorb degradation.

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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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** An ecosystem is said to be within its “carrying capacity” when the resource extraction is **below** the rate of regeneration of the resource.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** “Absorptive capacity” means the ability of an environment to absorb degradation.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 164

55. The term “*opportunity cost*” refers to?

- A. Value of the forgone alternative choice
- B. Cost incurred by the government to generate employment opportunities
- C. A cost that cannot be avoided, regardless of what is done in the future.
- D. The additional benefit of buying an additional unit of a product.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Opportunity cost refers to the value of the forgone alternative choice or action.
- For Eg: If a commodity is provided free to the public by the Government, then the opportunity cost is transferred from the consumers of the product to the tax-paying public.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 204

56. *Appiko movement* is related to

- A. Climate change
- B. Domestic violence
- C. Forest conservation
- D. Temple-entry

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Appiko movement was a revolutionary movement based on environmental conservation started in the state of Karnataka in 1983. The Chipko movement in Uttarakhand in the Himalayas inspired the villagers of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka to launch a similar movement to save their forests.
- The movement with the active involvement of local community worked towards the protection of flora and fauna of Western Ghats, in Shimoga and Sirsi regions of Karnataka.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 168

57. The report- “**Our Common Future**” - is related to

- A. Artificial intelligence
- B. Space exploration
- C. Sustainable development
- D. Higher education

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Our Common Future, also called Brundtland Report, is a publication released in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) that introduced the concept of sustainable development and described how it could be achieved.
- It defined Sustainable Development as:
'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'
- The report highlighted three fundamental components to sustainable development: environmental protection, economic growth and social equity.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 171

58. Which among the following can be considered as strategies for Sustainable Development?

1. Promoting Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2. Biocomposting

3. Large hydro plants

4. Biopest control

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

A. 1,2 and 3 only

B. 2,3 and 4 only

C. 1,2 and 4 only

D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Bio Composting is the biological decomposition of organic waste such as food or plant material by bacteria, fungi, worms and other organisms under controlled aerobic (occurring in the presence of oxygen) conditions.
- Biopest control is a method of suppressing or controlling the population of undesirable insects, other animals, or plants by the introduction, encouragement, or artificial increase of their natural enemies to economically non-important levels.
- Promoting Liquid Petroleum Gas reduces the demand of firewood for cooking and stalls reducing forest cover.
- These are considered as strategies for Sustainable Development.
- Large hydro plants have adverse environmental impacts. They inundate forests and interfere with the natural flow of water.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 175

59. Consider the following statements.

1. India, Pakistan and China followed the five-year plan pattern of development during the 20th century.
2. The Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign was initiated by Pakistan in 1958.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Pakistan and China also followed the five-year plan pattern of development during the 20th century.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign was initiated by **China**. It was created to increase China's economy and industry.
- The campaign was started by the Communist leader Chairman Mao Zedong in 1958 and ended in 1961.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 183

60. 'Kyoto Protocol' is related to

- A. Protection of the Ozone layer
- B. Prevention of forest fires
- C. Reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases
- D. Biodiversity conservation

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that aimed to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and the presence of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. The essential tenet of the Kyoto Protocol was that industrialized nations needed to lessen the amount of their CO₂ emissions.
- The Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan in 1997, when greenhouse gases were rapidly threatening our climate, life on the earth, and the planet itself.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 165

61. Which of the following reasons is/are responsible for land degradation in India?

- 1. Deforestation
- 2. Shifting cultivation
- 3. Crop rotation
- 4. Overgrazing

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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1,2 and 3 only
- C. 1,2 and 4 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Appropriate crop rotation increases organic matter in the soil, improves soil structure, reduces soil degradation, and can result in higher yields and greater farm profitability in the long-term.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 169

62. Which of the following organizations publish the 'World Development Report'?

- A. International Monetary Fund
- B. World Bank
- C. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- D. Asian Development Bank

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The World Development Report is an annual report published since 1978 by the World Bank.
- The report provides in-depth analysis and policy recommendations on a specific and important aspect of development—from agriculture, the role of the state, transition economies, and labor to infrastructure, health, the environment, and poverty.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 143

63. Which of the following sources of energy are known as non-conventional sources?

- 1. Wind energy
- 2. Petroleum
- 3. Tidal energy
- 4. Biomass

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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1,2 and 3 only
- C. 1,3 and 4 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Natural resources like wind, tides, solar, biomass, etc generate energy which is known as “Non-conventional resources“. These are pollution free and hence we can use these to produce a clean form of energy without any wastage.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 145

64. Consider the following statements.

1. Self-employment serves as the biggest source of livelihood of people in India.
2. Women's share in regular salaried employment is more than men.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as self-employed. About 52 per cent workforce in India belongs to this category.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Among regular salaried employment, men are found to be so engaged in greater proportion. They form 20 per cent whereas women form only 13 per cent. One of the reasons could be skill requirement. Since regular salaried jobs require skills and a higher level of literacy, women might not have been engaged to a great extent.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 121

65. 'Disguised unemployment' is a situation where

- A. The marginal productivity of the workers is zero
- B. People are unemployed in large numbers
- C. People are employed in the informal sector
- D. Unemployment data not covered by NSSO surveys

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Disguised unemployment exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero i.e., marginal productivity of the workers is zero.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 131

66. Which of the following multi-agency institutions dispense institutional credit in rural areas?

1. Commercial Banks
2. Regional Rural Banks
3. Cooperatives
4. Land Development Banks

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 2,3 and 4 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The institutional structure of rural banking today consists of a set of multi-agency institutions, namely, commercial banks, regional rural banks (RRBs), cooperatives and land development banks. They dispense institutional credit in rural areas at cheaper rates.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 102

67. 'Sen Index' is related to

- A. Inflation
- B. Unemployment
- C. Poverty
- D. Press freedom

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The SEN INDEX is a sophisticated method of measuring the prevalence and severity of poverty in a society. The index was developed in 1976 by Amartya Sen.
- It is defined by the combination of three distinct measures of poverty: the poverty rate, the poverty gap ratio and the inequality of incomes among the poor as measured by the Gini index.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 65

68. What is/are the consequences of adopting the New Economic Policy adopted in 1991.

1. Foreign exchange reserves increased
2. Industrial licensing was abolished for the entire private sector

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statements 1 is correct:** The adoption of the New Economic Policy led to significant increase in Foreign exchange reserves. At present (November 2019), India's Foreign exchange reserves is at \$442.58 billion.

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- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Industrial licensing for certain categories like — alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, industrial explosives, electronics, aerospace and drugs and pharmaceuticals- continued even after the adoption of the New Economic Policy.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 41

69. Which of the following tools are used by the government for quantitative restrictions on imports?

1. Tariff
2. Quota
3. Import licensing procedures

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Quantitative restrictions refer to explicit limits, or quotas, on the physical amounts of particular commodities that can be imported or exported during a specified time period. **Quantitative restrictions impose absolute limits on imports, while tariffs do not.**
- Article XI of the GATT 1994 is the main provision regulating quantitative restrictions (QRs). The scope of this provision includes all prohibitions or restrictions other than tariffs or other taxes applied or maintained by a WTO Member on the importation or exportation of goods, which can be made effective through quotas, import or export licensing procedures, or other measures.
- Although Article XI of the GATT provides for the general elimination of quantitative restrictions, they are allowed in certain specific circumstances.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 30

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

70. Only those consumer goods will be produced that are in demand. It is a characteristic feature of which of the following economies?

- A. Mixed economy
- B. Capitalist economy
- C. Socialist economy
- D. Command economy

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The above statement describes the capitalist economy. In a market economy, also called capitalism, only those consumer goods will be produced that are in demand, i.e., goods that can be sold profitably either in the domestic or in the foreign markets. In a capitalist society the goods produced are distributed among people not on the basis of what people need but on the basis of what people can afford and are willing to purchase.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 18

71. Which of the following states achieved most amount of success in the land reform program implemented after independence in our country?

- A. Kerala, West Bengal
- B. Punjab, Haryana
- C. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat
- D. Andra Pradesh, Odisha

Answer: A

Explanation:

- At the time of independence, the land tenure system was characterized by intermediaries who merely collected rent from the actual tillers of the soil without contributing towards improvements on the farm.
- Equity in agriculture called for land reforms which primarily refer to change in the ownership of landholdings.
- Land reforms were successful in Kerala and West Bengal because these states had governments committed to the policy of land to the tiller.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 24

72. With reference to the colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. India's economy under the British colonial rule turned from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy.
2. Basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraphs was developed to provide basic amenities to the people.
3. The introduction of railways in India enabled people to undertake long distance travel and thereby break geographical and cultural barriers.
4. The introduction of railways in India fostered commercialisation of Indian agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 3 and 4 only
- B. 1,3 and 4 only
- C. 2,3 and 4 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** India's economy under the British colonial rule remained fundamentally agrarian. About 85 percent of the country's population lived mostly in villages and derived livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under the colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraphs did develop. However, the real motive behind this development was not to provide basic amenities to the people but to subserve various colonial interests.
- **Statements 3 and 4 are correct:** The introduction of railways in India enabled people to undertake long distance travel and thereby break geographical and cultural barriers. The introduction of railways in India fostered commercialisation of Indian agriculture.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 11

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

73. Consider the following statements:

1. The primary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through industrial activities.
2. Knowledge-based economic activities are included in the quaternary sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are **INCORRECT**?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
- The primary sector includes all those activities the end purpose of which consists in exploiting natural resources: agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, deposits.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The quaternary sector is the economic activity based on the intellectual or knowledge-based economy. This involves work that conceives, creates, interprets, organizes, directs and transmits with the help and support of scientific and technical knowledge.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 20

74. Consider the following statements:

1. Activities in the tertiary sector, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
2. Greater the development in primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for the service sector.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Both statements are correct:** Tertiary sector, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. Greater the development in primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for the service sector.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 20

75. Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) is an indicator used to gauge

- A. Number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease
- B. Number of years spent by the people in a state of 'disability' owing to some disease
- C. Number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease and number of years spent by them in a state of 'disability' owing to the disease
- D. Financial burden on people's income due to non-communicable diseases

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) is an indicator used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease as well as the number of years spent by them in a state of 'disability' owing to the disease.
- It assesses mortality and disability from major diseases, injuries, and risk factors.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 154

76. Consider the following statements.

1. The money which is deposited in the bank accounts of the people and can also be withdrawn on demand is called a demand deposit.
2. Along with currency, demand deposits constitute money in the modern economy.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Both statements are correct:** The money which is deposited in the bank accounts of the people and can also be withdrawn on demand, is called a demand deposit. Along with currency, demand deposits constitute money in the modern economy.

Refer Class 10 Economics NCERT- Pg: 40

77. With reference to the foreign trade in the colonial era, consider the following statements.

1. India's foreign trade throughout the colonial period resulted in large export surplus.
2. The export surplus resulted in huge flow of gold and silver into India.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The restrictive policies of commodity production, trade and tariff pursued by the colonial government adversely affected the structure, composition and volume of India's foreign trade.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** India's foreign trade throughout the colonial period resulted in large export surplus.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** But this surplus came at a huge cost to the country's economy. The export surplus did not result in any flow of gold or silver into India. Rather, this was used to make payments for the expenses incurred by the British, expenses on war and the import of invisible items.

Refer Class 11 Economics NCERT- Pg: 8, 9

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

78. As per the latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) arrange the following states in the increasing order of forest cover with respect to the percentage of its geographical area.

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Goa
- (3) Sikkim
- (4) Lakshadweep

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: B

EXPLANATION

India State of Forest Report (ISFR) is a biennial publication of Forest Survey of India (FSI) an organization under the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change Government of India.

As per the latest report,

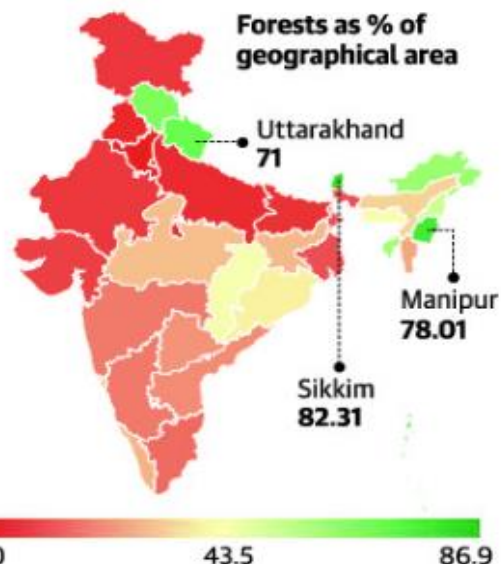
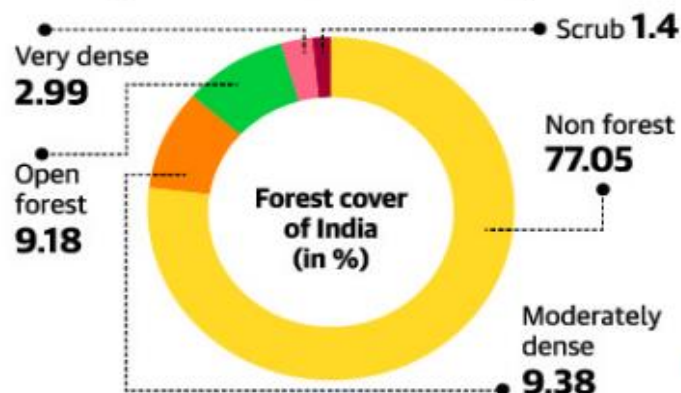
- The lowest forest and tree cover in the country is in Haryana, at 6.79 per cent of its geographical area. **Punjab follows with 6.87 per cent .**
- Rajasthan's forest and tree cover is over 7.26 per cent of its geographical area while Madhya Pradesh's is 27.73 per cent.
- **At 97 per cent, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is on top** – its geographical area is only 30 square km..
- Among the six states with the highest forest and tree cover, four are in the Northeast – Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya .
- **Goa and Kerala are the states with more than 50 per cent** of their geographical area under forest and tree cover.
- In terms of geographical area, the highest tree and forest cover is in Madhya Pradesh, with 85,487 sq km and **Sikkim with 82.3%.**

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Why in news? Northeast crowds list of states with most dense tree, forest cover says Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Green cover

India has about 7,08,273 square kilometres of forest, which is 21.53% of the geographic area of the country, according to the India State of Forest Report 2017



79. Consider the following statements about Geographical Indication Tag.

- 1) A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that is due to that place of origin.
- 2) Recently Kandangi saree from Karnataka received GI tag.
- 3) Geographical indication Tag can be given for industrial goods only.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A geographical indication (GI) is a **sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin** and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. Hence, **Statement 1 is correct.**

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What right does Geographical Indication Tag provide?

- A geographical indication right enables those who have the right to use the indication to prevent its use by a third party whose product does not conform to the applicable standards.
- For example, in the jurisdictions in which the Darjeeling tea geographical indication is protected, producers of Darjeeling tea can exclude use of the term “Darjeeling” for tea not grown in their tea gardens or not produced according to the standards set out in the code of practice for the geographical indication.

For what type of products can geographic indication be used?

- Geographical indications are typically used for agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine and spirit drinks, handicrafts, and industrial products. Hence **statement 3 is incorrect.**

Validity:

- The tag is valid for a decade, after which it can be renewed for another 10 years.

GI tag and India:

- In India, the GI tag is governed by the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act which came into being in 1999. This Act is administered by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, who is also the Registrar of Geographical Indications.
- Darjeeling tea became the country's first product to bag a GI tag.

Why in news?

- Dindigul lock and the Kandangi saree from Tamilnadu were given the GI tag by the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai recently.
- Kandangi saree **belongs to Tamilnadu and not Karnataka.** Hence **statement 2 is incorrect.**

https://www.wipo.int/geo_indications/en/

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/blink/know/india-plays-gi-tag/article29467112.ece>

80. It is a climate change mitigation solution developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It incentivises developing countries to keep their forests standing by offering result based payments for actions to remove or reduce forest carbon emissions.

The above description refers to which of the following?

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) REDD+ initiative

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c) Stockholm Convention

d) Montreal Protocol

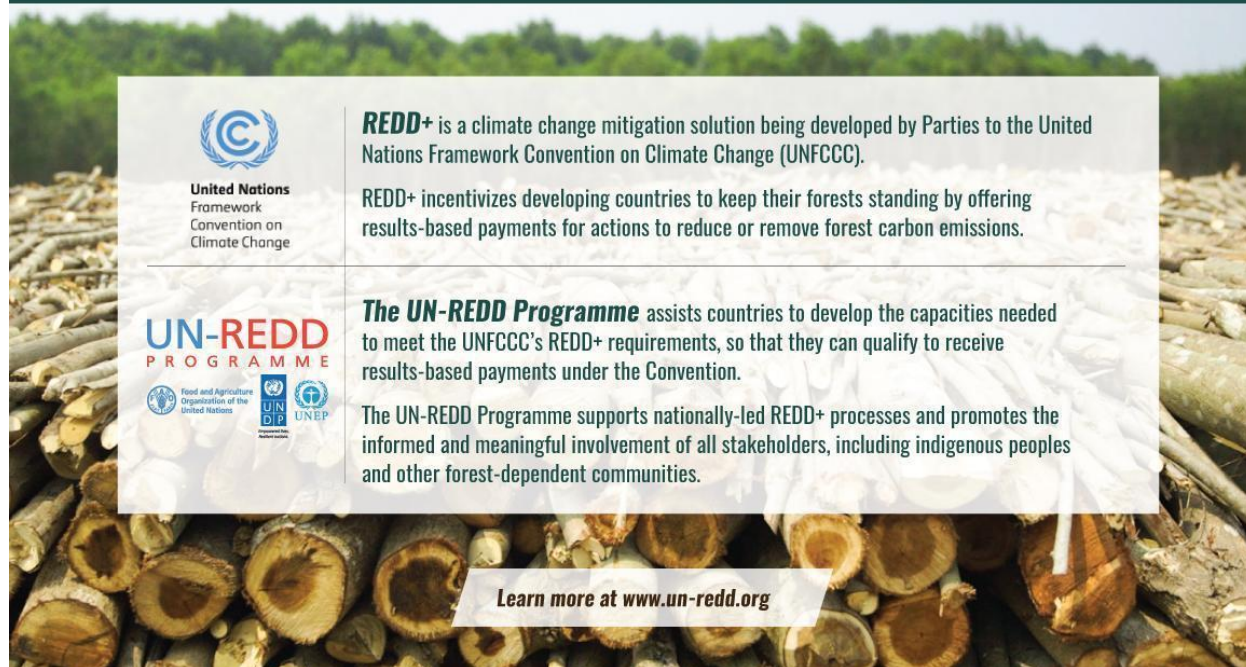
Answer: B



Explanation:

REDD+ Initiative:

- **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)** is a mechanism developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- It creates a **financial value for the carbon stored** in forests by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
- Developing countries would receive **results-based payments for results-based actions**.
- REDD+ goes beyond simply deforestation and forest degradation and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

FAQ: What's the difference between REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme?



 <p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>REDD+ is a climate change mitigation solution being developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>REDD+ incentivizes developing countries to keep their forests standing by offering results-based payments for actions to reduce or remove forest carbon emissions.</p>
 <p>UN-REDD PROGRAMME</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations UN DIP UNEP</p>	<p>The UN-REDD Programme assists countries to develop the capacities needed to meet the UNFCCC's REDD+ requirements, so that they can qualify to receive results-based payments under the Convention.</p> <p>The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities.</p>

Learn more at www.un-redd.org

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

About Kyoto protocol:

- The Kyoto Protocol is an **international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**, which commits its Parties by **setting internationally binding emission reduction targets**.

About Stockholm convention:

- The Stockholm Convention is a **global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs)**.

Montreal Protocol:

- The Montreal Protocol, is a global agreement to **protect the stratospheric ozone layer** by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
- It was finalized in 1987.

Why this question?

The Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programme being carried out in the Himalayan states jointly by Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has been extended till July 2020.

Source:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/protection/ozone/montreal-protocol>

<https://www.unido.org/our-focus-safeguarding-environment-implementation-multilateral-environmental-agreements/stockholm-convention>

<https://www.unredd.net/about/what-is-redd-plus.html>

81. Which of the following statements about Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is/are correct?

- 1) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an autonomous statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act).
- 2) RUCO (Repurpose Used Cooking Oil) is an initiative of FSSAI.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) , an **autonomous statutory body** has been established under **Food Safety and Standards , 2006 Act** which consolidates various acts & orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. Hence **statement 1 is correct.**
- FSSAI has been created for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

About RUCO:

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) recently launched RUCO (**Repurpose Used Cooking Oil**), an initiative that will enable collection and conversion of used cooking oil to bio-diesel. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- Under this initiative, 64 companies at 101 locations have been identified to enable collection of used cooking oil.
- FSSAI wants businesses using more than 100 litres of oil for frying, to maintain a stock register and ensure that UCO is handed over to only registered collecting agencies.

Significance of the initiative:

- FSSAI believes India has the potential to recover 220 crore litres of used cooking oil for the production of biodiesel by 2022 through a co-ordinated action. While biodiesel produced from used cooking oil is currently very small, but a robust ecosystem for conversion and collection is rapidly growing in India and will soon reach a sizable scale.

<https://fssai.gov.in/cms/about-fssai.php>

82. Consider the following statements about Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INFT) signed between the United States and the Soviet Union

- 1) The agreement has obliged the two countries to eliminate all missiles of the range 500- 5500 kms.

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- 2) This treaty marked the first time when the superpowers agreed to abolish an entire category of nuclear weapons.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty was signed between the United States and the Soviet Union which wanted them to eliminate and permanently forswear all of their nuclear and conventional **ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles**(not all missiles) with **ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers**. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The treaty marked the first time the superpowers had agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals, **eliminate an entire category of nuclear weapons**, and employ extensive on-site inspections for verification. Hence **statement 2 is correct.**

<https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/INFtreaty>

83. Which of the following statements is/are correct about AWaRe?

- 1) It is an online tool aimed at guiding policy-makers and health workers to use antibiotics safely and more effectively.
- 2) It is an initiative of Niti Aayog.

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

Answer: A

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Explanation:

- The **World Health Organization** (WHO) has launched a global campaign that urges countries to adopt its **new online tool, AWaRe** aimed at guiding policy-makers and health workers to use antibiotics safely and more effectively. (It was not launched by Niti Aayog)

Hence **statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.**

- Its another objective is to limit drugs that are at risk of resistance.
- The tool, known as ‘AWaRe’, classifies antibiotics into three groups:
 - **Access** — antibiotics used to treat the most common and serious infections
 - **Watch** — antibiotics available at all times in the healthcare system
 - **Reserve** — antibiotics to be used sparingly or preserved and used only as a last resort.
- The campaign aims to achieve a
 - **60 per cent increase in use of antibiotics under the Access group** — cheap, ‘narrow-spectrum’ drugs (that target a specific microorganism rather than several) and
 - also **lower the risk of resistance**
 - also reduce use of the antibiotics most at risk of resistance from the Watch and Reserve groups.

<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/health/who-launches-tool-for-safer-use-of-antibiotics-curb-resistance-65161>

84. Consider the following statements with reference to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- (1) India is the first country in the world to make corporate social responsibility (CSR) mandatory.
- (2) The Provisions of CSR are not applicable to a Foreign Company having a Branch office or project in India.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: B

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

Explanation:

- India is the **first country in the world** to make corporate social responsibility (CSR) mandatory, following an amendment to the Companies Act, 2013.
- CSR is a true manifestation of the **trusteeship philosophy of Father of Nation**, Mahatma Gandhi.
- Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) is continuing commitment by businesses to **integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations**.
- Changes in the global environment increasingly challenge business around the world to look beyond financial performance, and to integrate social and environmental concerns into their strategic management.

APPLICABILITY:

- As per sub-section (1) of section 135, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is applicable on every company whether Public or Private if, in the immediate preceding Financial Year, company falls into any of three below given criteria :-
 - annual turnover of Rs.1,000 crore or more
 - or a net worth of Rs.500 crore or more
 - or a net profit of Rs.5 crore or more

Provisions of CSR apply to foreign branch/project office of foreign company:-

- The Provisions of CSR are applicable to Foreign Company having Branch office or project in India if it fulfil the above given criteria.
- The criteria of Net Profit etc. apply only to business operations in India in case of foreign Company/ Project Office.

Why this question?

- The High Level Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility headed by **Injeti Srinivas** has presented its report to Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman.

Key recommendations

- The committee has recommended to make **CSR expenditure tax deductible**.
- (Deductible expenses are those that can be subtracted from a company's income before it is subject to taxation. It reduces company's tax liability)

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- Schedule 7 of the Companies Act, 2013 (which outlines the kinds of activities that qualify as CSR) should be aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to include sports promotion, senior citizens' welfare, welfare of differently abled persons, disaster management, and heritage protection.
- Impact assessment studies should be introduced for CSR obligations of Rs 5 crore or more.
- Compliance violations should be treated as a civil offence that attracts penalties.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/company/corporate-trends/mca-panel-moots-csr-expenditure-as-tax-deductible/articleshow/70665208.cms?from=mdr>

<https://taxguru.in/company-law/corporate-social-responsibility-csr-summary-provisions.html>

<https://csrcfe.org/about-csr-in-india-public-policy/>

<https://taxguru.in/company-law/corporate-social-responsibility-csr-brief-analysis.html>

85. Consider the following statements about Kartarpur Corridor

- 1) Kartarpur Sahib is located across the Ravi River which is a tributary of Indus.
- 2) The corridor is the first visa-free corridor between India and Pakistan since Independence.
- 3) Gurunank was born and also died in Kartarpur.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

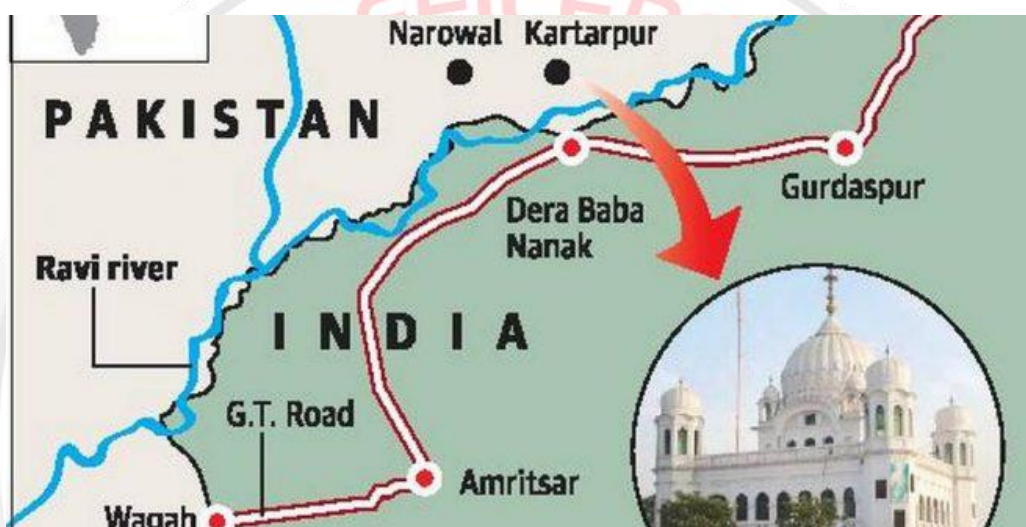
Answer: A

Explanation:

- India had signed an agreement with Pakistan on October 24 on the modalities for **operationalisation of the Kartarpur corridor** at "Zero Point" of the international boundary at Dera Baba Nanak.
- The Kartarpur Corridor, connecting the Dera Baba Nanak shrine in Gurdaspur, Punjab to the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Pakistan, was inaugurated recently, allowing Sikh pilgrims in India year round access to one of their holiest sites.
- The Kartarpur Corridor opening marks the 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev, founder of Sikhism.

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- The corridor facilitates visa-free movement of Indian pilgrims, who will have to just obtain a permit to visit Kartarpur Sahib, which was established in 1522 by Sikh faith founder Guru Nanak Dev.
- **The corridor is the first visa-free corridor between India and Pakistan since Independence. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Kartarpur Sahib is located in Pakistan's Narowal district **across the Ravi River**, about four kilometres from the Dera Baba Nanak shrine. Hence **Statement 1 is correct.**



- Gurunank was Born in Nankana Sahib, Pakistan(not Kartarpur) but died in Kartarpur. Hence **statement 3 is incorrect.**

86. Consider the following statements about Lake Baikal

- 1) Lake Baikal is completely enclosed in Russia.
- 2) Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake by volume in the world and the world's deepest lake.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation;

- Lake Baikal is the **largest freshwater** lake in the world (by volume) and the **world's deepest lake**. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
- It is crescent shaped, and it is in the **southern Siberia area which is completely enclosed in Russia**.
- In 1996 it was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.
- Lake Baikal is the **oldest lake** in the world.
- It is home to approximately 1,700 to 1,800 endemic plant and animal species.
- It holds **20 percent of the world's fresh water**, due to the lake's depth.
- It represents the unspoiled beauty of Russia and is sometimes referred to as the **Sacred Sea**.
- There are **27 mostly uninhabited islands** in Lake Baikal.
- The **Selenga River** is the largest source of water coming into Lake Baikal. Flowing north from Mongolia, it contributes nearly **50 percent of the lake's water**. Like Lake Baikal, the Selenga Delta is internationally recognized for its biodiversity and importance, according to the Ramsar Convention.
- Lake Baikal is the **only very deep lake to have oxygenated water** at its lowest depths, like the ocean, according to a 2009 article in BioScience.

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<https://www.livescience.com/57653-lake-baikal-facts.html>

87. Which of the following are sources of Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)?

- 1) Burning of fossil fuels in power plants
- 2) Vehicular emission
- 3) Extracting metal from ore
- 4) Volcanoes

Select the correct answer using 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

Answer:D

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Explanation:

All the above are sources of SO₂ emission.

- Emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) are a significant contributor to air pollution.
- The largest source of SO₂ in the atmosphere is the **burning of fossil fuels** in power plants and other industrial facilities.
- Other sources of SO₂ emissions include processes such as
- **extracting metal from ore;**
- **running of locomotives, ships and other vehicles that burn fuel with a high sulfur content,**
- **along with natural sources such as volcanoes.**

Why in news?

According to a new analysis by **Greenpeace**, India is the **largest emitter of SO₂** in the world with more than 15% of all the anthropogenic sulphur dioxide (SO₂) hotspots detected by NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite.

Almost all of these emissions in India are because of **coal burning**.

<https://www.greenpeace.org/india/en/press/4015/india-largest-so2-emitter-in-the-world-says-greenpeaces-new-analysis/>

88. Which among the following are Sustainable Development Goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2030?

- 1) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources.
- 2) Provide access to justice for all
- 3) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies.
- 4) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
- 5) Provide full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- 6) Reduce inequality within and among countries

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 3,4,5 and 6 only
- b) 2,4,5 and 6 only
- c) 2,3,4,5 and 6

d) 1,2,3,4,5,6

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.
- The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world.
- The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty.
- The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.
- They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.
- The 17 Goals are all interconnected, and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve them all by 2030.



(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

89. 'Meghadoot app' recently seen in news is related to

- (a) Online training program for teachers
- (b) An app that protects social media users from online toxicity
- (c) Online portal for reporting child Labour
- (d) An Agro-advisory app to assist farmers

Answer-D

Explanation:

Why in News?

- The **Ministries of Earth Sciences and Agriculture** have launched a **mobile application named Meghadoot** that will **provide location, and crop and livestock-specific weather-based agro advisories to farmers in local languages**.
- The service would be available for 150 districts in different parts of the country. It will be extended to rest of the country in a phased manner over the next one year.
- It will provide forecast relating to temperature, rainfall, humidity, and wind speed and direction, which play critical roles in agricultural operations and advisories to the farmers on how to take care of their crops and livestock. T
- he information would be updated twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays.
- It has been developed by experts from the **Indian Meteorological Department and Indian Institute of Tropical meteorology and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research**.
- The app can be downloaded from Google Play Store and App Store.
- The users will have to register their name and location so that they can get area specific information.
- The app would provide information in the form of images, maps and pictures to help the farmer to have a clearer picture of what is in store.
- It has been integrated with WhatsApp and Facebook as well to help farmers share advisories among themselves.
- **OPTION A refers to ARPIT scheme:**Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), a major and unique initiative of online professional development of 15 lakh higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM.
- **OPTION C refers to PENCIL PORTAL:**

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

The Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour is a **portal** where anyone can file a complaint about children being employed as labourers.

- OPTION B refers to **Angel App**.



<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/new-mobile-app-launched-to-assist-farmers-65994>

<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1579730>

<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1552606>

90. Consider the following statements with respect to the United Nations Security Council(UNSC):

- (1)The United Nations Security Council is composed of 15 members of which 5 are permanent members and 10 are non-permanent members.
- (2) Recently, India became the non-permanent member of UNSC for the first time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: A

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

Explanation:

The Council is composed of **15 Members**:

Five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and **ten non-permanent members** elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with end of term year). **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

India has played a leadership role in the United Nations General Assembly and in the Security Council. India has been a **non-permanent Member of the UN Security Council seven times** – 1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92 and 2011-12. In 2011-12. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/current-members>

<https://mea.gov.in/distinguished-lectures-detail.htm?663>

91. Consider the following statements about a National park in India:

1. It is home to India's only ape species Hoolock gibbon.
2. It has an equatorial type of vegetation.

Which one of the following national park is best described in the above statements?

- (a) Mathikettan Shola
- (b) Intanki
- (c) Bandhavgarh
- (d) Anamudi

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

- Intanki National Park is located in the Peren district of the state of **Nagaland**.
- Intanki National Park also known as **Ntangki National park**.
- The name "Ntangki" is derived from the Zeme dialect of the **Zeliangrong tribe**.
- It was declared as a **national park in the year of 1993**.
- In 2005, the park was also declared an **elephant reserve** by the government.
- Intanki National Park, one of the finest **wildlife protected areas** of Nagaland.
- The Intanki National Park in Nagaland consists of vast stretches of **equatorial forest and grasslands**. Some parts of the national park also have semi tropical and deciduous vegetation.

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- The park is home to wildlife like Hoolock gibbon, Golden langur, Palm civets, Tiger, Black stork, Sloth bear, Wild dogs, Flying squirrel, Monitor lizard, Python etc.
- There is a range of species of birds in the national park like pheasants, hornbills, black storks, and so on. The park is very rich in natural vegetation and comprises of various species of plants & trees that are hard to find somewhere else.
- The only type of apes inhabiting the country is the Hoolock Gibbons, which is also found in the Intanki National Park.

Source: <https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/destinations/dimapur/intanki-national-park.html>

92. If someone enters this national park they can spot large groups of waterfowl in the Kabini river. It is also an ideal place to spot elephants, because of its highest density of Asiatic elephant in the entire world. One can also notice trees like rosewood, sandalwood, teakwood, silver oak in the forest. Which of the following National Park is described in the above given statements?

- (a) Jim Corbett
- (b) Pobitora
- (c) Nagarhole
- (d) Bannerghatta

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Nagarahole National Park forms a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and together with Bandipur National Park (875 sq. kms) and Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (325 sq. kms) to its South East and Wayanad (350 sq. kms) to the South-West, is one of the last remaining and best protected habitats for endangered species like the Elephant and the Tiger.

The River Kabini revolves around the park creating an aqueous edge with Bandipur National Park. This entire forest cover is abode to the largest herbivorous density in Asia and largest Asiatic Elephant density in the entire world.

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The vegetation in this park predominantly comprises of moist, tropical and mixed deciduous forest, with some portions being the dry deciduous type. Rosewood, Sandalwood, Teakwood and Silver Oak are some of the more commercially important and easily available trees in this area.

Source:

<https://www.karnataka.com/coorg/nagarhole-national-park/>

<https://www.nagarahole.com/about-nagarahole-national-park.html>

93. Consider the following statements regarding Sundarbans:

1. It is designated as a biosphere reserve by the Indian government but it is yet to be included in 'World Network of Biosphere Reserves' by UNESCO.
2. It is designated as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention.
3. It is the only mangrove forest in the world which is the habitat of tigers.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The park basically forms the core area of Tiger Reserve, which has been recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in the year 1987.

Statement 2 is correct: The Indian side of the Sundarbans has received the prestigious 'Wetlands of International Importance' tag under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands, making it the largest protected wetland in the country. The Indian Sundarban met four of the nine criteria required for the status of 'Wetland of International Importance' — presence of rare species and threatened ecological communities, biological diversity, significant and representative fish and fish spawning ground and migration path.

Statement 3 is correct: It is the only mangrove forest in the world which is the habitat of tigers. And today the park has the highest population of tigers in the world.

Source: <http://www.sundarbansnationalpark.com>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/ramsar-tag-makes-indian-sunderbans-largest-protected-wetland-in-country/articleshow/67813084.cms>

94. Consider the following statements regarding the Great Himalayan National Park.

1. It is a UNESCO world heritage site.
2. It is located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.
3. This National Park is also famous for the Brow antlered deer (Sangai deer).

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: It was awarded UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2014, in recognition of its outstanding significance for biodiversity conservation.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The sangai is an endemic and endangered subspecies of brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur, India. It is also the state animal of Manipur. Its original natural habitat is the floating marshy grasslands of the Keibul Lamjao National Park, located in the southern parts of the Loktak Lake, which is the largest freshwater lake in eastern India.

Source: <https://www.greathimalayannationalpark.org/about-us/about-unesco-world-heritage-site/>

95. Identify the correct order of national parks when arranged from North to South?

- (a) Rajaji, Mukurthi, Pachmari, Manas
- (b) Rajaji, Manas, Pachmari, Mukurthi
- (c) Manas, Rajaji, Mukurthi, Pachmari

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(d) Manas, Rajaji, Pachmari, Mukurthi

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Rajaji - Uttarakhand

Manas - Assam

Pachmari - Madhya Pradesh

Mukurthi - Tamil Nadu

96. Which of the following countries in Central America do not border both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?

(a) Belize and El Salvador

(b) Guatemala and Honduras

(c) Nicaragua and Costa Rica

(d) Panama and Honduras

Ans: (a)

Explanation: Belize have coastline only with Atlantic Ocean and El Salvador have coastline only with Pacific Ocean.



97. Consider the following statements about Great Lakes of North America:

1. Lake Erie is the only great lake situated entirely within the USA.
2. Niagara River and Niagara Falls connect Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.
3. Various systems of canals and rivers make the great lakes accessible to the ocean going vessels.

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Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Lake Michigan is the only great lake situated entirely within USA. Rest of the great lakes border both USA and Canada.

Statement 2 is correct: Self explanatory.

Statement 3 is correct: There are a number of rivers and tributaries connecting the Great Lakes. The Straits of Mackinac connect Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and there is such a steady flow of water between these two bodies that they could be considered one lake. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are connected by the Niagara River, including Niagara Falls. The St. Lawrence River connects Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which leads out to the Atlantic Ocean.

Source:

<https://www.livescience.com/29312-great-lakes.html>

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Lakes

98. Consider the following pairs

- | Desert | Region |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Mojave | Rain shadow desert in North America |
| (2) Atacama | Cold desert in Canada |
| (3) Patagonia | Cold desert in Argentina |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

All of the above wetlands are Ramsar wetlands known as a wetland of International importance

Wetland	Location
Mojave	Rain shadow desert in North America
Atacama	Desert plateau in South America
Patagonia	Cold desert in Argentina

99. Choose the correct sequence of Mountain ranges arranged from West to East in North America?

- (a) Coastal range, Cascade Range, Rocky Mountain, Appalachian range
- (b) Appalachian range, Cascade Range, Rocky Mountain, Coastal range
- (c) Appalachian range, Rocky Mountain, Cascade Range, Coastal range
- (d) Rocky Mountain, Coastal range, Cascade Range, , Appalachian range

Ans: (a)

Explanation:



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100. Consider the following pairs

Lake	Country
(A) Titicaca	(I) Canada
(B) Maracaibo	(II) Peru and Bolivia
(C) Great Bear	(III) USA
(D) Michigan	(IV) Venezuela

Match the above correctly using the following codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) II	IV	I	III
(b) III	I	II	IV
(c) I	II	IV	III
(d) III	IV	I	II

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Lake Titicaca is a large, deep lake in the Andes on the border of Bolivia and Peru, often called the "highest navigable lake" in the world.

Lake Maracaibo is a large brackish tidal bay in Venezuela and an inlet of the Caribbean Sea. It is sometimes considered a lake rather than a bay or lagoon.

Great Bear Lake is a lake in the Canadian boreal forest. It is the largest lake entirely in Canada (Lake Superior and Lake Huron straddling the Canada–US border are larger), the fourth-largest in North America, and the eighth-largest in the world.

Lake Michigan is one of the five Great Lakes of North America and the only one located entirely within the United States. It is the second-largest of the Great Lakes by volume.