

January 24, 2019

Q.1) In recent years, there has been a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states of India. Which of the following statements correctly explains this shift?

- a) The government policy is more favourable for sugar industries.
- b) Sugar consumption is more in Central and Southern India than in Northern India.
- c) Sugarcane is a yearly crop in North India, while it is a half yearly crop in South India.
- d) The cane produced in Southern India has higher sugar content than northern India.

Q.1) Solution (d)

Sugarcane needs frost free days and high temperature to have more sugar content.

In northern States like Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the winter is very cold. Many plants die because of the frost formation. Also the sugar content developed in them is less.

In southern states, the temperature is moderate throughout the year. If proper irrigation is provided, than sugar content in these canes is much better, hence they give more sugar output per unit of weight of cane.

Q.2) ['World Economic Outlook'](#) is released by

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) World Bank
- d) None of the above

Q.2) Solution (b)

The World Economic Outlook is a survey conducted and published by the International Monetary Fund. It is published biannually and partly updated two times a year. It portrays the world economy in the near and medium context, with projections for up to four years into the future.

Q.3) During monsoon season the ['inter tropical convergence zone'](#) shifts almost upto 25 degree North latitude over the Indian subcontinent while it rarely crosses 15 degree North latitude in other regions. This is because

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1. Vast landmass of Eurasia located to the North of the Equator.
2. Intense low pressure over the North-western region of Indian subcontinent and over the vast, high altitude Tibetan plateau pulls ITCZ Northwards.
3. Shifting of Westerly jet streams to the North of Tibetan plateau at the end of the month of May.

Select the correct code

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

Inter tropical convergence zone is termed as a thermal equator and is the zone where the Northeast and Southeast trade winds meet. This ITCZ shifts Northwards up to 25 degree North latitude during the months of June-July. This is facilitated by all the above points mentioned.

Westerly jet streams: These shifts southward during winters because of the southern shift of entire pressure belts by some 10 degree latitudes which is in turn because of Southern shift of Sun towards Tropic of Capricorn during winters. These jet streams because of vast Tibetan plateau get bifurcated into 2 parts, with one part traversing south of Himalayan Mountains and the other to the north of Tibetan plateau. With the advent of summers and gradual shift of Sun towards Tropic of Cancer, the part of the jet streams to the South of Himalayas gets weakened. At the end of the month of May the Westerly jet streams completely shifts to the North of Himalayas and thus becomes stronger over the Central China and also Japan. This Northern shift facilitates the Northward shift of ITCZ.

Q.4) Which of the following statements about 'Structural unemployment' is NOT CORRECT?

- a) Structural unemployment is a permanent level of unemployment that's caused by forces other than the business cycle.
- b) It occurs when an underlying shift in the economy makes it difficult for some groups to find jobs.
- c) One cause of structural unemployment is technological advances in an industry.
- d) Frictional unemployment is a result of Structural unemployment.

Q.4) Solution (d)

Structural unemployment

- It is a permanent level of unemployment that's caused by forces other than the business cycle. It occurs when an underlying shift in the economy makes it difficult for some groups to find jobs. There is a mismatch between the jobs available and the skill levels of the unemployed. It is harder to correct than other types of unemployment.
- Structural unemployment can add to a high unemployment rate long after a recession is over.
- If ignored by policy-makers, it can then even lead to a higher natural unemployment rate.

Two Causes of Structural Unemployment

- One cause of structural unemployment is technological advances in an industry. That happened in manufacturing. Robots have been replacing unskilled workers. These workers must get training in computer operations. They learn how to manage the robots in the same factories they worked in before.
- A second cause is trade agreements, such as NAFTA. When the agreement first lifted trade restrictions, many factories relocated to Mexico. They left their former employees without a place to work. For more, see Causes of Unemployment.

Examples of Structural Unemployment

- Technological advances have created structural unemployment in the newspaper industry. Web-based advertising has taken over its source of revenue.
- That meant employees, such as journalists, printers, and newspaper delivery boys, were laid off. Their skills were focused on the paper's method of distributing news. They had to get new training before qualifying for a job in the same field.
- Farmers in emerging market economies are another example of structural unemployment.
- Free trade allowed global food corporations access to their markets. That put small-scale farmers out of business. They couldn't compete with the lower prices of the global firms. As a result, they headed to cities in search of work. This structural unemployment existed until they were retrained, perhaps in factory work.

Q.5) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Aleppo: Syria

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2. Kirkuk: Yemen
3. Mosul: Palestine

Select the correct code:

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

Aleppo - Syria

Kirkuk - Iraq

Mosul - Iraq