CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

Q.1) Sonneratia alba, which was recently in news, is –

a) Maharashtra's state tree
b) An invasive alien species
c) An evergreen mangrove species
d) Vytilla variety of apple

Q.1) Solution (c)

About Sonneratia alba

- Sonneratia alba or mangrove apple is an evergreen mangrove species found along the Maharashtra's coastline
- Sonneratia alba grow up to five feet and bear white flowers with a pink base as well as green fruits, that resemble apple and are used to make pickles.
- The flowers, which bloom at night, are pollinated by nocturnal creatures like bats.
- The species was introduced in Maharashtra and is native to Andaman Islands.

Maharashtra State Board for Wildlife (SBWL) cleared a proposal to declare Sonneratia alba as the State mangrove tree. (Maharashtra state tree is mango)

Q.2) What is the objective of FAME India?

a) To increase India's soft power through penetration of Indian Cinema
b) To quickly adopt and manufacture hybrid and Electric vehicles
c) To promote Tourism in South East Asian Countries
d) To provide scholarships to top 500 school students for higher education in reputed foreign colleges.

Q.2) Solution (b)

FAME India

- Government notified the scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME), as a part of its National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.
- The scheme has four focus areas: technology development, pilot project, charging infrastructure and demand creation.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs with reference to Maharashtra state:

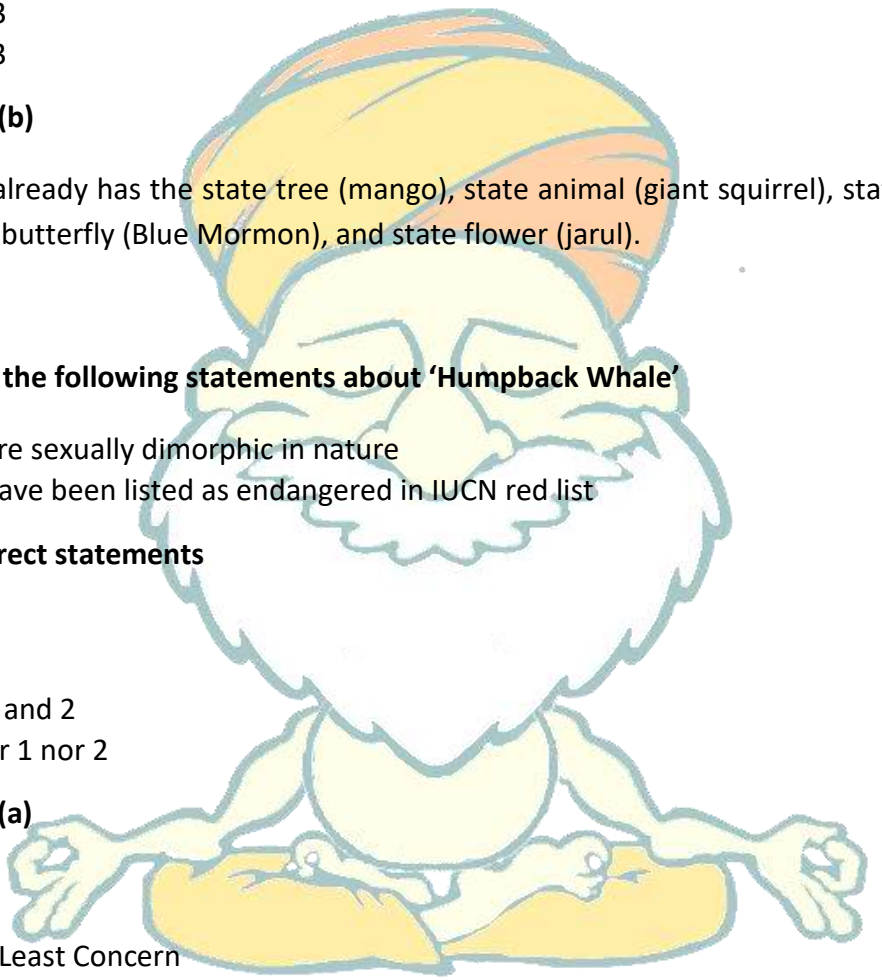
1. State animal : : Flying squirrel
2. State bird : : Domestic pigeon
3. State butterfly : : Blue Mormon

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

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Maharashtra already has the state tree (mango), state animal (giant squirrel), state bird (green pigeon), state butterfly (Blue Mormon), and state flower (jarul).



Q.4) Consider the following statements about 'Humpback Whale'

1. They are sexually dimorphic in nature
2. They have been listed as endangered in IUCN red list

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Basic info:

IUCN status – Least Concern

Found – Around the world

The humpback whale is one of the four species of baleen whales occurring in Indian waters and it is one of the least studied species in India.

Q.5) Kavkaz 2020, strategic command--post exercise, is held with which of the following members states:

a) Kazakhstan and India
b) Afghanistan and India
c) India and South East Asia
d) Russia and SCO members

Q.5) Solution (d)

About:

- India to take part in Russian Kavkaz 2020 strategic command--post exercise.
- The invitees include China and Pakistan, apart from other member -states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- Kavkaz 2020 to be held in Astrakhan (Russia)

Q.6) Eravikulam National Park, which was recently in news, is located in –

a) Kerala
b) Tamil Nadu
c) Karnataka
d) Puducherry

Q.6) Solution (a)

Recently 6 staff members of Kerala Forest Department were killed in Idukki landslide. The staff were engaged in the conservation of the endangered Nilgiri tahrs in Eravikulam National Park for three decades.

Q.7) With regard to National infrastructure Pipeline, consider the following statements:

1. It is an investment plan in identified sectors for a period of 10 years, 2020-2030.
2. The funding will be jointly made by the centre and state in the proportion of 50:50 ratio.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

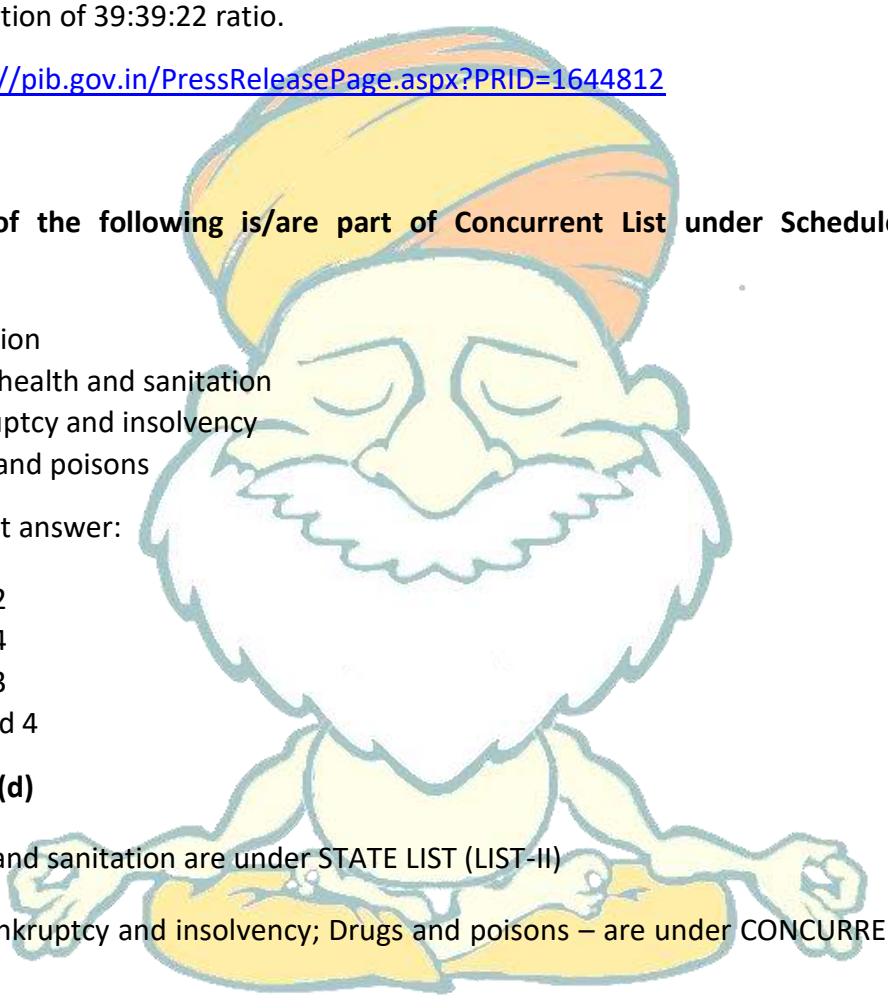
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) Solution (d)

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

- It is the investment plan unveiled by the Central Government for enhancing infrastructure in identified sectors for a period of five years from 2020-25.
- $1.4 trillion have been allotted to NIP.
- It will help India to become the $5 trillion economy by 2025.
- The funding will be jointly made by the Centre, states and the private sector in the proportion of 39:39:22 ratio.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1644812



Q.8) Which of the following is/are part of Concurrent List under Schedule VII of the Constitution?

1. Education
2. Public health and sanitation
3. Bankruptcy and insolvency
4. Drugs and poisons

Choose correct answer:

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 4
c) 1 and 3
d) 1, 3 and 4

Q.8) Solution (d)

Public health and sanitation are under STATE LIST (LIST-II)

Education; Bankruptcy and insolvency; Drugs and poisons – are under CONCURRENT LIST (LIST-III)

Q.9) Consider the following statements

1. 'Aditya-L1 Mission' is meant to observe only the solar corona
2. Corona is hotter than the photosphere

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Aditya-1 was meant to observe only the solar corona. The outer layers of the Sun, extending to thousands of km above the disc (photosphere) is termed as the corona. It has a temperature of more than a million degree Kelvin which is much higher than the solar disc temperature of around 6000K. How the corona gets heated to such high temperatures is still an unanswered question in solar physics.

Aditya-L1 with additional experiments can now provide observations of Sun's Photosphere (soft and hard X-ray), Chromosphere (UV) and corona (Visible and NIR).

Article reference : https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/global-magnetic-field-of-suns-atmosphere-measured-for-the-first-time/article32295461.ece

Q.10) Consider the following statements about Coronal Multi-channel Polarimeter (CoMP)

1. It is an instrument operated by High Altitude Observatory, of the U.S.
2. It is located at Mauna Loa Solar Observatory, Hawaii.

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

International team of solar physicists led by those from Peking University, China, and National Center for Atmospheric Research of the United States measured the global magnetic field of the Sun's corona, or outer atmosphere, for the very first time.

The team used the improved measurements of the Coronal Multi-channel Polarimeter (CoMP) and advanced data analysis to measure the coronal magnetic field. CoMP is an instrument operated by High Altitude Observatory, of the U.S. It is located at Mauna Loa Solar Observatory, near the summit of that volcano on the big island of Hawaii.

Article reference : https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/global-magnetic-field-of-suns-atmosphere-measured-for-the-first-time/article32295461.ece

Q.11) Consider the following statements about River Godavari and identify the incorrect statement:

a) This river is known as Dakshin Ganga.
b) Shimsha, Hemavati, Arkavati, Bhavani are tributaries of this river.
c) National Waterway 4 is developed on this river.
d) The drainage basin extends to Odisha.

Q.11) Solution (b)

The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.

River Godavari is also known as Dakshin Ganga.

Tributaries

- Left – Banganga, Kadva, Shivana, Purna, Kadam, Pranahita, Indravati, Taliperu, Sabari
- Right – Nasardi, Darna, Pravara, Sindphana, Manjira, Manair, Kinnerasani

National Waterway 4 (NW-4) connects the Indian states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the union territory of Puducherry. Second phase of NW-4 will be developed from Vijayawada to Kakinada and Rajahmundry to Polavaram on Godavari river.

The river flows east for 1,465 kilometres (910 mi) draining the states of Maharashtra (48.6%), Telangana (18.8%), Andhra Pradesh (4.5%), Chhattisgarh (10.9%), Madhya Pradesh (10.0%), Odisha (5.7%), Karnataka (1.4%) and Puducherry (Yanam) and emptying into Bay of Bengal through its extensive network of tributaries.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/centre-urged-to-allocate-1000-tmcft-more-from-godavari/article32321947.ece

Q.12) With reference to Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, consider the following statements:

1. The Act fulfills the obligations to the United National Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
2. The Act increased the quota for disability reservation in higher educational institutions from 3% to 5% and in government jobs from 3% to 4%.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (c)

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

The Act replaces the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

It fulfills the obligations to the United National Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a signatory.

The Act recognises 21 kinds of disabilities compared to the previous seven, including dwarfism, speech and language disability, and three blood disorders.

The Act also increased the quota for disability reservation in higher educational institutions from 3% to 5% and in government jobs from 3% to 4%, for a more inclusive society.

The Act provides for grant of guardianship by District Court under which there will be joint decision – making between the guardian and the persons with disabilities.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-miscellaneous/tp-others/hc-issues-notice-to-upsc-after-plea-says-quota-for-disabled-neglected/article32321809.ece

Q.13) Which among the following Commission was appointed, in terms of Article 340 of the Constitution, to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes and suggest measures for their advancement?

a) Lee Commission
b) Mandal Commission
c) S K Dar Commission
d) Fazl Ali Commission

Q.13) Solution (b)

Thirty years ago, on 7 August 1990, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the prime minister at the time, announced that Other Backward Classes (OBCs) would get 27 per cent reservation in jobs in central government services and public sector units. The announcement was made before both Houses of Parliament.

The decision was based on a report submitted on 31 December 1980 that recommended reservations for OBCs not just in government jobs but also central education institutions. The recommendation was made by the Mandal Commission, which was set up in 1979 under the Morarji Desai government and chaired by B.P. Mandal.

Article reference: https://theprint.in/theprint-essential/30-years-since-mandal-commission-recommendations-how-it-began-and-its-impact-today/477260/

Q.14) Oslo Peace Accord deals with –

a) International copyright treaties administered by WIPO.
b) series of agreements between Israel and the Palestinians signed in the 1990s.
c) principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and peaceful use of Outer Space.
d) recognising the sovereignty of Norway over the Arctic archipelago of Svalbard.

Q.14) Solution (b)

Oslo Peace Accord

- The Oslo peace accords of the 1990s gave the Palestinians self--rule in parts of the West Bank.
- Oslo Accords are a series of agreements between Israel and the Palestinians signed in the 1990s.
- Oslo I (1993) formally known as the Declaration of Principles (DOP) established a timetable for the Middle East peace process. It planned for an interim Palestinian government in Gaza and Jericho in the West Bank.
- Oslo II officially called the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza (1995), expanded on Oslo I.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/palestinian-family-in-cave-home-faces-eviction/article32321271.ece

Q.15) Swaraj Island, Long Island and Shaheed Dweep are islands located in –

a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
b) Runn of Kutch
c) Lakshadweep Islands
d) Laccadive Sea

Q.15) Solution (a)

PM Modi recently launched submarine Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) which connects Andaman & Nicobar Islands to the mainland.

Apart from providing for better internet & mobile connectivity, efforts are being made to improve physical connectivity through road, air and water and above listed islands (Swaraj Island, Long Island and Shaheed Dweep) are important sites for development.

Source: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/pm-narendra-modi-asks-party-workers-to-tell-andaman-development-story/story-cirqBxSD9LChQ7o1EumuQM.html

Q.16) Consider the following statements about State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

1. It is constituted under Disaster Management Act, 2005
2. The Central Government contributes 75% of SDRF allocation for general category States/UTs and 90% for special category States/UTs
3. SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), constituted under Section 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is the primary fund available with State Governments for responses to notified disasters.

The Central Government contributes 75% of SDRF allocation for general category States/UTs and 90% for special category States/UTs (NE States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir).

The annual Central contribution is released in two equal installments as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims.

Source: https://www.ndmindia.nic.in/response-fund#

Q.17) Which among the following is true about Mushaira?

a) It is an unqiue dance form with many hand gestures and rhythmic syllables.
b) It is a poetic symposium.
c) Ethnic group scattered in Balochistan.
d) It is a black-feathered chicken known for its flavourful meat and found mainly in the tribal district of Jhabua.

Q.17) Solution (b)

Mushaira is a poetic symposium. It is an event where poets gather to perform their works. A mushaira is a beloved part of the Culture of North India, Pakistan and the Deccan, particularly among the Hyderabadi Muslims, and it is greatly admired by participants as a forum for free self-expression.

Eminent Urdu poet Rahat Indori, well known as a "rockstar of the Indian literary world", a "people's poet" and prince of the "mushaira" tradition, succumbed to COVID-related complications recently.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/renowned-urdu-poet-rahat-indori-dies-aged-70/article32326839.ece

Q.18) Sputnik V, which was recently in news, is associated with –

a) Recent satellite launched by Russia.
b) World's first satellite launched by the Soviet Union.
c) It is a newly approved Covid-19 vaccine by Russia.
d) Recently unveiled rocket-boosted hypersonic glide vehicle which can reach Mach 10 by Russia.

Q.18) Solution (c)

Sputnik V

- Russia became the first country to grant regulatory approval to a COVID-19 vaccine after less than two months of human testing.
- The vaccine is named – 'Sputnik V' – in homage to the world's first satellite launched by the Soviet Union.
- Sputnik V yet to complete its final trials.
- Russia expects the vaccine into mass production by the end of the year.

Source: https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/russia-becomes-first-country-to-approve-a-covid-19-vaccine-says-putin/article32324971.ece

Q.19) Mitakshara and Dayabhaga is associated with

a) A work on astronomy
b) An Agamic text
c) A compendium on medicine
d) A treatise on ancient Hindu law of inheritance

Q.19) Solution (d)

The Mitākṣarā is a vivṛti (legal commentary) on the Yajnavalkya Smriti best known for its theory of "inheritance by birth." It was written by Vijñāneśvara, a scholar in the Western Chalukya court in the late eleventh and early twelfth century. Along with the Dāyabhāga, it was considered one of the main authorities on Hindu Law from the time the British began administering laws in India. The entire Mitākṣarā, along with the text of the Yājñavalkya-smṛti, is approximately 492 closely printed pages.

The Dāyabhāga is a Hindu law treatise written by Jīmūtavāhana which primarily focuses on inheritance procedure. The Dāyabhāga was the strongest authority in Modern British Indian courts in the Bengal region of India, although this has changed due to the passage of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 and subsequent revisions to the act. Based on Jīmūtavāhana's criticisms of the Mitākṣarā, it is thought that his work is precluded by the Mitākṣarā. This has led many scholars to conclude that the Mitākṣarā represents the orthodox doctrine of Hindu law, while the Dāyabhāga represents the reformed version.

The central difference between the texts is based upon when one becomes the owner of property. The Dāyabhāga does not give the sons a right to their father's ancestral property until after his death, unlike Mitākṣarā, which gives the sons the right to ancestral property upon their birth. The digest has been commented on more than a dozen times.

Q.20) The active volcano in Indonesia's Mount Sinabung, which often seen in news, is located in –

a) Sumatra island
b) Java island
c) Kalimantan island
d) Sulawesi island

Q.20) Solution (a)

Mount Sinabung

- It is an active volcano in North Sumatra, Indonesia.
- Indonesia is home to many active volcanoes, due to its position on the "Ring of Fire", or the Circum-Pacific Belt, which is an area along the Pacific Ocean characterised by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-volcanic-eruption-in-indonesias-mount-sinabung-6550530/

Q.21) Consider the following statements about Abscisic acid (ABA):

1. ABA helps prepare a plant for winter by slowing growth
2. ABA ensures seeds do not germinate during winter
3. ABA inhibits growth, and closes stomata during water stress.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

Abscisic acid (ABA) inhibits growth, and closes stomata during water stress. It also promotes seed dormancy. Seed dormancy only germinates seed under good conditions of light, temp, and moisture.

The high levels of ABA in maturing seeds inhibit germination, inducing production of special proteins that help seeds withstand dehydration.

ABA helps prepare a plant for winter by slowing growth, preventing new branches from forming and ensuring seeds do not germinate during winter.

Abscisic acid is the key to many plant processes, including to survival tactics in challenging environmental conditions.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/iiser-bhopal-scientists-study-on-seed-germination-may-lead-to-crop-improvement/article32340355.ece

Q.22) Which of the statements given below are true with reference to Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971?

1. Under the Act, an abortion cannot be performed based solely on women's request.
2. Under the Act, a pregnancy may be terminated within 20 weeks, only with the opinion of two registered medical practitioners.
3. Under the 1971 Act, even pregnant rape victims cannot abort after 20 weeks.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971

In India, under the MTP Act, abortion is a qualified right. An abortion can't be performed based solely on a woman's request. And it can only be performed by a registered medical practitioner before 12 weeks of pregnancy. In case the woman had been pregnant for more than 12 weeks – but for less than 20 weeks – the opinions of two medical practitioners are required.

However, the underlying condition remains: an abortion is permitted only if continuing the pregnancy poses a 'substantial risk' to the woman's life or to her 'physical or mental health'. Alternatively, if the child that is yet to be born faces similar substantial risk – in that it would suffer from 'physical or mental abnormalities' or may be 'seriously handicapped' – an abortion may be allowed.

In case of pregnancies caused by rape, or a failure of birth control (for married women), the risk to their mental health is admissible grounds for abortion. The premise of keeping the window

for abortion open only until 20 weeks is that, generally, abnormalities can be detected by that time.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/study-finds-poor-access-to-abortion-drugs/article32340119.ece

Q.23) Consider the following statements:

1. Papum Reserve Forest (RF) is an Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Assam.
2. Pakke Tiger Reserve lies in the foothills of the eastern Himalaya in Arunachal Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

Papum Reserve Forest (RF) is an Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Arunachal Pradesh. It is located between two IBAs, Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary to the east and Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary to the west.

Pakke Tiger Reserve lies in the foothills of the eastern Himalaya in the East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh. It falls within the Eastern Himalaya Biodiversity Hotspot.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/forest-cover-loss-threatens-hornbills-in-arunachal/article32339946.ece

Q.24) Consider the following pairs:

(Endangered species) : : (IUCN Status)

1. Wreathed hornbill : : Least Concern
2. Rufous-necked hornbill : : Vulnerable
3. Oriental pied hornbill : : Vulnerable

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

a) 1 only
b) 3 only

c) 2 only
d) 2 and 3

Q.24) Solution (c)

Wreathed hornbill

- It is a species of hornbill found in forests from far north-eastern India and Bhutan, east and south through mainland Southeast Asia and the Greater Sundas in Indonesia, except Sulawesi.
- IUCN – Vulnerable

Oriental pied hornbill

- It is considered to be among the smallest and most common of the Asian hornbills. It has the largest distribution in the genus and is found in the Indian Subcontinent and throughout Southeast Asia.
- Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.
- IUCN – Least Concern

Rufous-necked hornbill

- It is a species of hornbill in northeastern India, especially in Arunachal Pradesh, Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia.
- It is locally extinct in Nepal due to hunting and significant loss of habitat.
- IUCN – Vulnerable

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/forest-cover-loss-threatens-hornbills-in-arunachal/article32339946.ece

Q.25) Adi, Galos, Nyishi and Tagin are ethnic groups or communities belonging to gin community-

a) Arunachal Pradesh
b) Assam
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Meghalaya

Q.25) Solution (a)

Galos are one of the 26 major communities of Arunachal Pradesh, and dominate West Siang, Lepa Rada and Lower Siang districts. They have a big population in East Siang, Upper Subansiri and Namsai districts too.

The Nyishi community is the largest ethnic group in Arunachal Pradesh.

The Tagin are one of the major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, a member of the larger designation of Tani Tribes.Tagins are known for their warm hospitality and are considered very friendly in nature and also pure hearted.

The Adi people are one of the most populous groups of indigenous peoples in Arunachal Pradesh.

Q.26) Consider the following statement about 'Fishing Cat'

1. It is listed as 'critically endangered' under the IUCN Red List
2. It is the state animal of West Bengal and Odisha

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

Q.26) Solution (c)

Fishing Cat

- The fishing cat (Prionailurus viverrinus) is a medium-sized wild cat of South and Southeast Asia. Since 2016, it is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.
- Fishing cat populations are threatene by destruction of wetlands and declined severely over the last decade.
- Fishing cats live foremost in the vicinity of wetlands, along rivers, streams, oxbow lakes, in swamps and mangroves.
- The fishing cat is the state animal of West Bengal.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/fishing-cat-collaring-project-to-begin-in-aps-coringa/article32358722.ece

Q.27) Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary, which is known for its wildlife attractions such as Golden Jackal, Sea turtle, Fishing cat, Estuarine Crocodile, Small Blue Kingfisher, Cattle Egret, is situated in –

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Andhra Pradesh
c) Maharashtra
d) Odisha

Q.27) Solution (b)

Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary:

- It is a wildlife sanctuary and estuary situated in Andhra Pradesh.
- The sanctuary is a part of the Godavari estuary and has extensive mangrove and dry deciduous tropical forest.
- It is the second largest stretch of mangrove forests in India (after Sundarbans).
- It is home to the critically endangered white-backed vulture and the long-billed vulture.
- Its main wildlife attractions are Golden Jackal, Sea turtle, Fishing cat, Estuarine Crocodile, Small Blue Kingfisher, Cattle Egret.
- Hope Island and Sacramento Island located in the mangrove region are two important nesting sites for the endangered Olive Ridley turtles.

Article reference: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/fishing-cat-collaring-project-to-begin-in-aps-coringa/article32358722.ece

Q.28) In India, the use of Acephate, Triazophos, Thiamethoxam, Carbendazim, Tricyclazole, Buprofezin, Carbofuron, Propiconazole and Thiophinate Methyl is viewed with apprehension. These chemicals are used as

a) preservatives in processed foods
b) fruit-ripening agents
c) moisturising agents in cosmetics
d) pesticides in agriculture

Q.28) Solution (d)

Recently, Punjab government ordered a ban on the sale and use of nine agro-chemicals, after the agriculture department found that these were still being used by farmers though they adversely impacted the quality of rice.

Agro-chemicals which are banned include – Acephate, Triazophos, Thiamethoxam, Carbendazim, Tricyclazole, Buprofezin, Carbofuron, Propiconazole and Thiophinate Methyl.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/punjab-bans-sale-use-of-nine-agro-chemicals/article32360056.ece

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as 'scheduled areas' and 'tribal areas'.
2. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in all the states.

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

Q.29) Solution (a)

Article 244

- Article 244 of Constitution of India deals with Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.
- The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the States of Assam Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

Q.30) Consider the following statements about the District and Regional councils formed under the Sixth Schedule:

1. The district and regional councils have power to make laws on all the matters for their territorial jurisdiction subject to the approval of governor.
2. District Council in an autonomous district consists of 30 members and they are elected on the basis of adult franchise.

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

The various features of administration contained in the Sixth Schedule are as follows:

The tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have been constituted as autonomous districts. Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 30 members, of whom four are nominated by the governor and the remaining 26 are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Hence, statement (2) is wrong.

The district and regional councils administer the areas under their jurisdiction. They can make laws on certain specified matters (not on all matters) like land, forests, canal water, shifting cultivation, village administration, inheritance of property, marriage and divorce, social customs and so on. But all such laws require the assent of the governor. Hence, statement (1) is wrong.

The district and regional councils within their territorial jurisdictions can constitute village councils or courts for trial of suits and cases between the tribes. They hear appeals from them. The jurisdiction of high court over these suits and cases is specified by the governor.

The district council can establish, construct or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, ferries, fisheries, roads and so on in the district. It can also make regulations for the control of money lending and trading by non-tribals. But such regulations require the assent of the governor.

STATIC QUIZ

Q.1) Factors that affect the salinity of the ocean waters are

a) Wind and Ocean Currents only
b) Wind, Ocean Currents and Fresh Water flow only
c) Ocean Currents and Fresh Water flow only
d) Wind, Ocean Currents, Fresh Water flow and Evaporation and Precipitation

Q.1) Solution (d)

Factors affecting the salinity of sea/ocean waters are

Evaporation and Precipitation - The salinity of water in the surface layer of oceans depend mainly on evaporation and precipitation.

Fresh Water flow - Surface salinity is greatly influenced in coastal regions by the fresh water flow from Rivers, and in Polar Regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice.

Wind - Influences salinity of an area by transferring water to other areas.

The ocean currents - contribute to the salinity variations.

Salinity, Temperature and density of water are interrelated. Hence, any change in the Temperature or density influences the salinity of an area.

Hence option d is correct.

Q.2) Which of the following factors influence the ocean currents

1. Rotation of the Earth
2. Revolution of the Earth
3. Air Pressure and Wind
4. Density of the Ocean Water

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Rotation of the Earth results in Coriolis force. This force deflects the Ocean Currents.

Hence statement 1 is correct

Wind blowing on the surface of the ocean pushes the water to move. Friction between the wind and the surface water affects the movement of the water body in its course. Winds are responsible for both magnitude and direction of the ocean currents.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Differences in water density affect vertical mobility of ocean currents

Hence statement 4 is correct

Q.3) Consider the following statements

1. The shallowest part of the ocean is continental slope which shows an average slope gradient of 1° or even less
2. Deep sea plains are steeply sloping areas of the ocean basins.

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

The continental shelf is the extended margin of each continent occupied by relatively shallow seas and gulfs. It is the shallowest part of the ocean showing an average gradient of 1° or even less.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Deep sea plains are gently sloping areas of the ocean basins. These are the flattest and smoothest regions of the world because of terrigenous [denoting marine sediment eroded from the Land] and shallow water sediments that buries the irregular topography.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.4) Consider the following statements

1. The North Sea, in spite of its location in higher latitudes, records higher salinity due to more saline water brought by the North Atlantic Drift.
2. Baltic Sea, records low salinity due to influx of River waters in large quantity.
3. The Mediterranean Sea, records higher salinity due to high evaporation.
4. In Bay of Bengal, the low salinity trend is observed due to influx of River water by the River Ganga.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

The salinity for normal Open Ocean ranges between 33o/oo and 37 o/oo. In the Land locked Red Sea, it is as high as 41o/oo, while in the estuaries and the Arctic, the salinity fluctuates from 0 - 35 o/oo, seasonally. In hot and dry regions, where evaporation is high, the salinity sometimes reaches to 70 o/oo.

The North Sea - in spite of its location in higher latitudes, records higher salinity due to more saline water brought by the North Atlantic Drift.

Baltic Sea - records low salinity due to influx of River waters in large quantity.

The Mediterranean Sea -records higher salinity due to high evaporation.

Black Sea - Salinity is very low in Black Sea due to enormous fresh water influx by Rivers.

Indian Ocean - The average salinity of the Indian Ocean is 35 o/oo.

Bay of Bengal - The low salinity trend is observed in the Bay of Bengal due to influx of River water by the River Ganga.

Arabian Sea - On the contrary, the Arabian Sea shows higher salinity due to high evaporation and low influx of fresh water.

Hence all the statements are correct.

Q.5) The size and shape of the Waves reveal the origin the wave. Consider the following correlations in this regard:

1. Slow and steady waves originate from faraway places, possibly from another hemisphere.
2. Steep waves are fairly young ones and are probably formed by local wind.

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Slow and steady waves originate from faraway places, possibly from another hemisphere. The maximum wave height is determined by the strength of the wind, i.e. how long it blows and the area over which it blows in a single direction.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The largest waves are found in the open oceans. Waves continue to grow larger as they move and absorb energy from the wind. Most of the waves are caused by the wind driving against water. Waves may travel thousands of km before rolling ashore, breaking and dissolving as surf. A wave's size and shape reveal its origin. Steep waves are fairly young ones and are probably formed by local wind.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.6) Consider the following statements with regard to Neap Tide:

1. It occurs when the Earth, Sun and Moon are aligned.
2. Results in greatest variation between high and low tides.
3. Neap tides occur during the first and third quarter moon, when the moon appears "half full."

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

It occurs when the Moon is 90 degree out of alignment with the Sun and Earth

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect

Results in smallest variation between high and low tides

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect

Neap tides occur during the first and third quarter moon, when the moon appears "half full."

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.7) Which of the following landforms are formed by the erosional action of Glaciers?

1. Fjords
2. Areti
3. Cirque
4. V – shape Valley
5. Moraines

Select the code from following:

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 5 only
d) All of the above

Q.7) Solution (a)

Q.8) Consider the following statements.

1. Wular Lake (Jammu & Kashmir) is the largest freshwater lake in India, formed by tectonic activity.
2. Lonar in Maharashtra is a volcanic lake.
3. Lake Chilka is an erosional lake.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Wular Lake (Jammu & Kashmir) is the largest freshwater lake in India, formed by tectonic activity.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Lonar in Maharashtra is a volcanic lake.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Lake Chilka is formed due to Marine deposits.

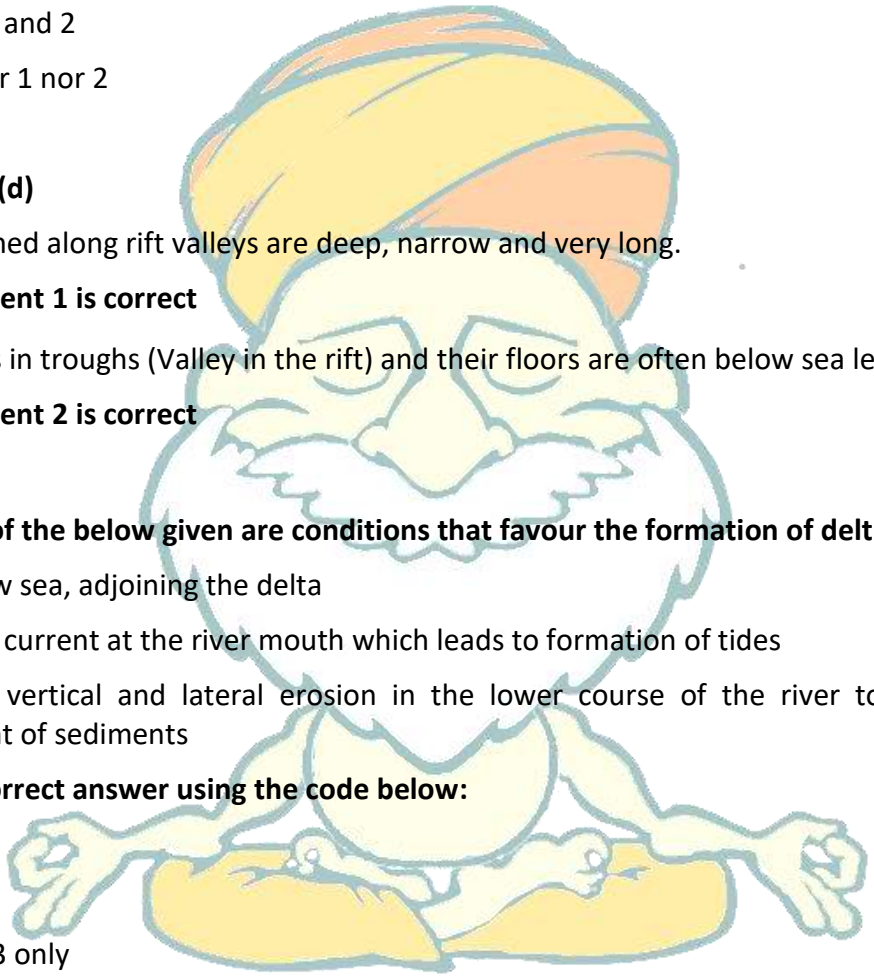
Hence Statement 3 is incorrect

Q.9) Consider the following statements.

1. The lakes formed along rift valleys are deep, narrow and very long.
2. Water collects in troughs (Valley in the rift) and their floors are often below sea level.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT?*

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



Q.9) Solution (d)

The lakes formed along rift valleys are deep, narrow and very long.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Water collects in troughs (Valley in the rift) and their floors are often below sea level

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Q.10) Which of the below given are conditions that favour the formation of deltas?

1. Shallow sea, adjoining the delta
2. Strong current at the river mouth which leads to formation of tides
3. Active vertical and lateral erosion in the lower course of the river to supply large amount of sediments

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

Shallow sea, adjoining the delta

Hence Statement 1 is correct

No strong current at the river mouth which may wash away the sediments.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect

Active vertical and lateral erosion in the upper course of the river to supply large amount of sediments

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect

Q.11) Block Soils are Black in color and also known as Regur Soils. Consider the following statements regarding black soils

1. As these soils are best for Cotton Cultivation, they are also known as Black Cotton Soil
2. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture
3. They are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime
4. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

Block Soils

These Soils are Black in color and also known as Regur Soils. As these soils are best for Cotton Cultivation, it is also known as Black Cotton Soil.

Hence statement 1 is correct

This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They are made up of extremely clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.

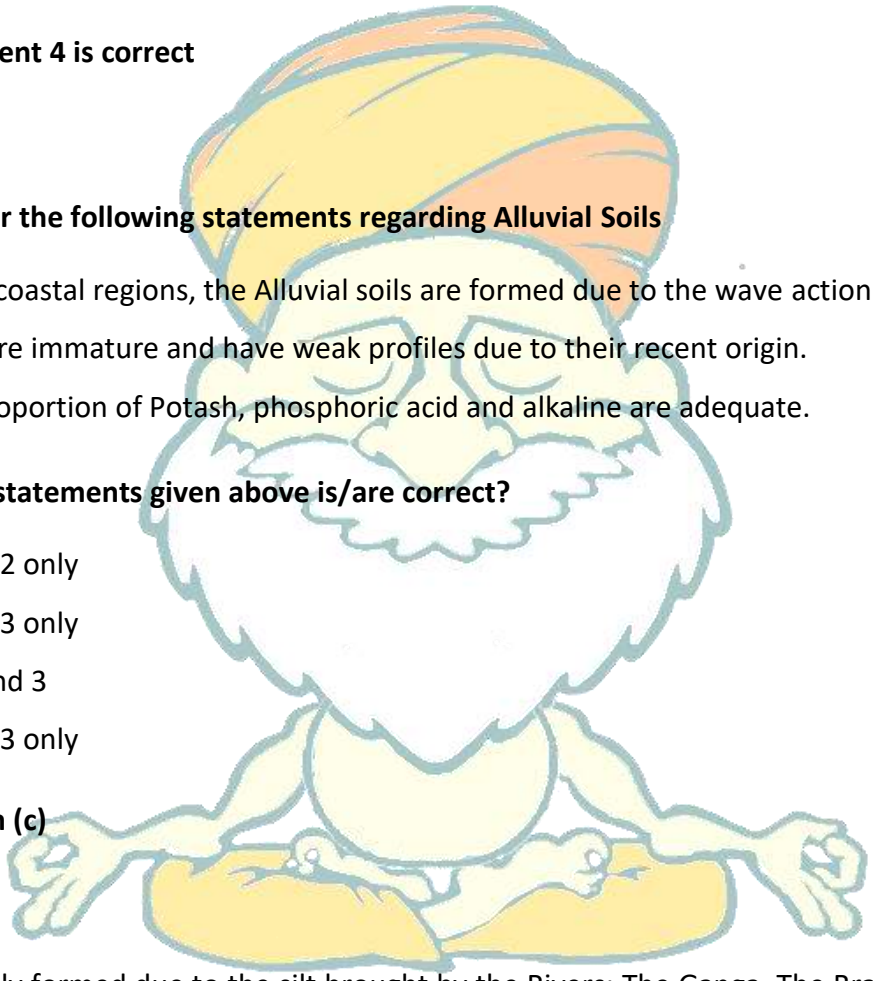
Hence statement 2 is correct

Also they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

Hence statement 3 is correct

They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

Hence statement 4 is correct



Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding Alluvial Soils

1. In the coastal regions, the Alluvial soils are formed due to the wave action
2. They are immature and have weak profiles due to their recent origin.
3. The proportion of Potash, phosphoric acid and alkaline are adequate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (c)

Alluvial Soils

They are mainly formed due to the silt brought by the Rivers; The Ganga, The Brahmaputra and the Indus. In coastal regions, the alluvial soils are formed due to the wave action.

Hence statement 1 is correct

They are immature and have weak profiles due to their recent origin. Most of the soil is Sandy and clayey soils are not uncommon. These soils are constantly replenished by the recurrent floods.

Hence statement 2 is correct

The proportion of nitrogen is generally low. And the proportion of Potash, phosphoric acid and alkaline are adequate.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.13) Consider the following statements

1. Mangroves occur worldwide in the tropics and subtropics, mainly between latitudes 25° N and 25° S
2. The area of mangroves has greater species diversity as it is the junction of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

Mangroves have a complex salt filtration system and complex root system to cope with salt water immersion and wave action. Mangroves occur worldwide in the tropics and subtropics, mainly between latitudes 25° N and 25° S. They require high solar radiation to filter saline water through their roots. Hence, mangroves are confined to only tropical and sub-tropical coastal waters.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Ecologically, they provide habitat for a diverse array of terrestrial and marine organisms. The area of mangroves has greater species diversity as it is the junction of terrestrial and marine

ecosystems. They have very high salt tolerance and so some species which require this ambience also thrive upon mangroves.

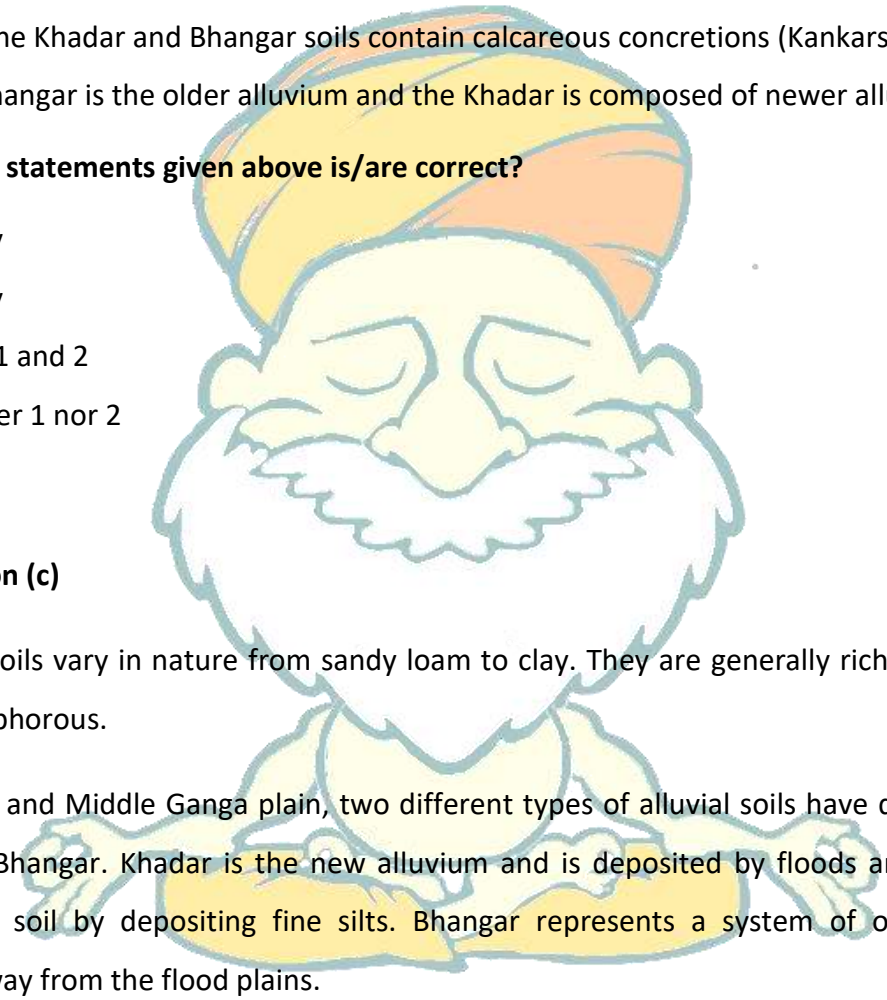
Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding Khadar and Bhangar soils

1. Both the Khadar and Bhangar soils contain calcareous concretions (Kankars)
2. The Bhangar is the older alluvium and the Khadar is composed of newer alluvium

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



Q.14) Solution (c)

The alluvial soils vary in nature from sandy loam to clay. They are generally rich in potash but poor in phosphorous.

In the Upper and Middle Ganga plain, two different types of alluvial soils have developed, viz. Khadar and Bhangar. Khadar is the new alluvium and is deposited by floods annually, which enriches the soil by depositing fine silts. Bhangar represents a system of older alluvium, deposited away from the flood plains.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Both the Khadar and Bhangar soils contain calcareous concretions (Kankars). These soils are more loamy and clayey in the lower and middle Ganga plain and the Brahamaputra valley. The sand content decreases from the west to east.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Q.15) Which of the following methods helps in Soil Conservation

1. Contour farming
2. Crop rotation
3. Mulching

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (c)

Contour farming

The fields are prepared with alternate furrows and ridges to reduce water flow. Ridges at the same level are known as contour. On slopes, however, this type of farming is coupled with terracing.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Crop rotation

It decreases soil loss and preserves the productivity of land.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Mulching

It is effective against wind as well as waster erosion. Some such plants as maize stalks, cotton stalks etc.., are used as a 'mulch' (a protective layer formed by the stubble). Mulches reduce soil

moisture evaporation and increase amount of soil moisture by addition of organic matter to soil.

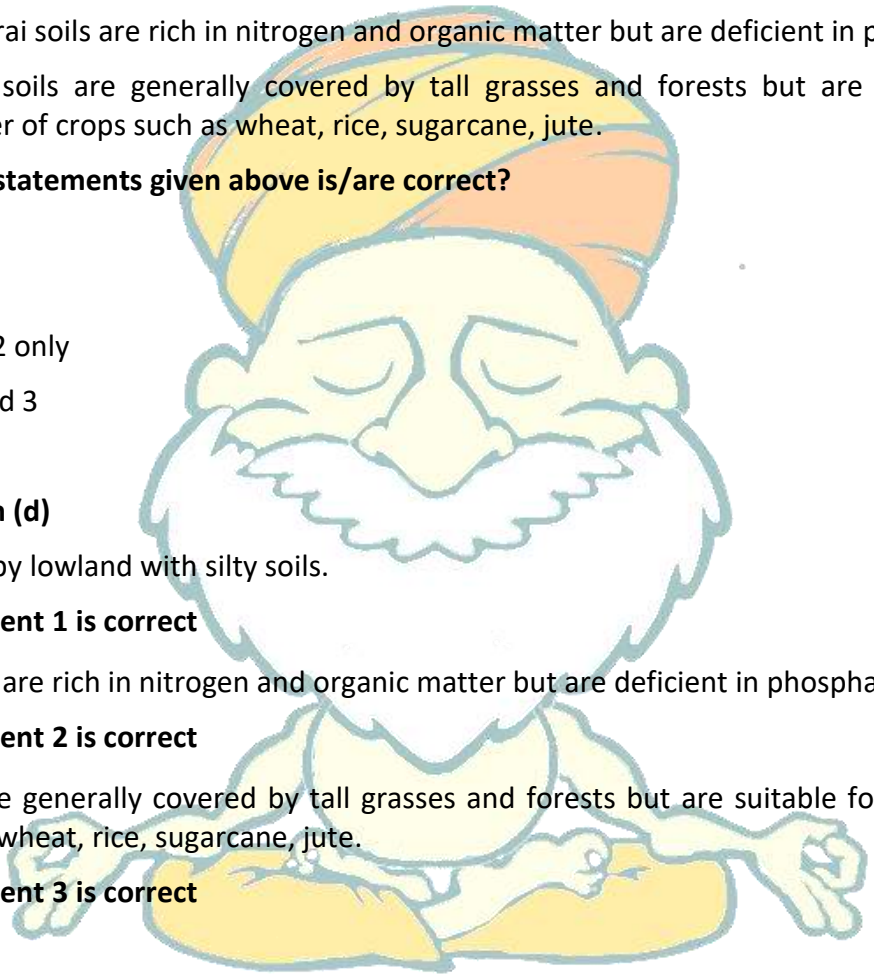
Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.16) Consider the following statements:

1. Terai is swampy lowland with silty soils.
2. The terai soils are rich in nitrogen and organic matter but are deficient in phosphate.
3. These soils are generally covered by tall grasses and forests but are suitable for a number of crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, jute.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.16) Solution (d)

Terai is swampy lowland with silty soils.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

The terai soils are rich in nitrogen and organic matter but are deficient in phosphate.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

These soils are generally covered by tall grasses and forests but are suitable for a number of crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, jute.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.17) Consider the following statements with respect to Aluminium:

1. Aluminium production starts with the raw material bauxite.
2. Three different raw materials are needed to make aluminium - aluminium oxide, electricity and carbon.
3. Aluminium is known for its ductile nature and can be recycled over and over again with 100 percent efficiency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Aluminium production starts with the raw material bauxite, a clay like soil type found in a belt around the equator.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Three different raw materials are needed to make aluminium, they are – aluminium oxide, electricity and carbon.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Aluminium is known for its ductile nature and can be recycled over and over again with 100 percent efficiency.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.18) Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas are best suitable for tea plantations due to –

1. Moderate slope
2. Thick soil cover with high organic content
3. Well distributed rainfall throughout the year
4. Harsh winters.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas physical conditions such as moderate slope, thick soil cover with high organic content, well distributed rainfall throughout the year and mild winters makes it very much suitable for tea plantations.

Q.19) Which of the following soils found in India are poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus?

1. Red and Yellow Soil
2. Black Soil
3. Laterite Soil
4. Peaty Soil

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1, 2 and 3 only

b) 2, 3 and 4 only

c) 1, 3 and 4 only

d) All the above

Q.19) Solution (a)

- The fine-grained red and yellow soils are normally fertile, whereas coarse-grained soils found in dry upland areas are poor in fertility. They are generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus.
- Chemically, the black soils are rich in lime, iron, magnesia and alumina. They also contain potash. But they lack in phosphorous, nitrogen and organic matter. The color of the soil ranges from deep black to grey.
- Humus content of the laterite soil is removed fast by bacteria that thrives well in high temperature. These soils are poor in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate and calcium, while iron oxide and potash are in excess.
- Peaty soils are found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity, where there is a good growth of vegetation. Thus, large quantity of dead organic matter accumulates in these areas, and this gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil.

Q.20) Consider the following about Laterite Soils and select the *INCORRECT* statement:

a) They are formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.

b) They are rich in bauxite or ferric oxides.

c) They are fertile and suitable for growing plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber.

d) They are found on the summits of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Q.20) Solution (c)

- Laterite Soils are formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.

- Heavy rainfall promotes leaching (nutrients gets washed away by water) of soil whereby lime and silica are leached away and a soil rich in oxides of iron and aluminium compounds is left behind.
- They lack fertility due to intensive leaching.
- They are found on the summits of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding laterite soils

1. These soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall
2. Humus content is low because most of the microorganisms, particularly the decomposers get destroyed due to the high Temperatures.

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

Laterite Soil

Develops in areas with high temperature and high rainfall. This is the result of intense leaching [Lime and silica will be leached away from the soil] due to heavy rain.

Hence statement 1 is correct

Humus content is low because most of the microorganisms, particularly the decomposers, like bacteria get destroyed due to the high Temperatures. If sufficient amounts of manures and fertilizers are provided, then they are suitable for cultivation. These soils are mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Orissa and Assam.

Hence statement 2 is correct

Q.22) Consider the following statements regarding Peaty Soils

1. They generally found in areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity
2. Growth of vegetation is very prevalent in the Peaty Soils
3. These soils are alkaline in nature

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (b)

Peaty / marshy soil

They are generally found in areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity.

Hence statement 1 is correct

Growth of vegetation is very less in these soils.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect

A large quantity of dead organic matter/humus which makes the soil alkaline. They are heavy soils with black color.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.23) Consider the following statements regarding Montreux Record

1. It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List.
2. Currently, two wetlands of India are in Montreux record - Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) and Loktak Lake (Manipur)
3. Chilika lake (Odisha) was placed in the record but was later removed from the record

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (c)

Montreux Record

Montreux Record under the Ramsar Convention is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are

occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference.

It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Currently, two wetlands of India are in Montreux record: Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) and Loktak Lake (Manipur).

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Chilika lake (Odisha) was placed in the record but was later removed from it.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.24) What is/are the reason for the tendency for the Sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the Southern and western states in India, especially in Maharashtra, in recent years?

1. Peninsular India has tropical climate which suits Sugarcane crop, hence there is higher yield in South.
2. Sucrose Content is also high in Southern sugarcane
3. Crushing Season is also much longer i.e. 7 or 8 months as compared to 3 or 4 months in North

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Peninsular India has tropical climate which suits Sugarcane crop, hence there is higher yield in South.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Sucrose Content is also high in Southern sugarcane

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Crushing Season is also much longer – 7/8 months as compared to 3/4 months in North. Cooperatives are also better managed in South than North. Most of the mills in South are new so they have modern machinery.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.25) Consider the following statements regarding coal

1. Anthracite Coal has approximately 90% carbon content and very little smoke and ash content.
2. Lignite is also known as brown coal.
3. Bituminous is most common in India and is also used in making coke.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

Anthracite is the best quality of coal which carries 80 to 95 per cent carbon content. It ignites slowly with a blue flame. It has the highest calorific value. It is found in small quantity in Jammu and Kashmir.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Lignite is often brown in colour. It carries 40 to 55 per cent carbon content. It is an intermediate stage which happens during the alteration of woody matter into coal. It has high moisture content so it gives smoke when burnt. It is found in Rajasthan, Lakhimpur (Assam), and Tamil Nadu.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Bituminous carries 60 to 80 per cent of carbon content and a low level of moisture content. It is used in making coke and has high calorific value. It is found in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.26) Consider the characteristics of the natural vegetation:

1. These kind of Forests found in areas with Moderate rainfall of 100 to 200 cm per annum
2. Mean annual temperature of about 27 degree C
3. Average relative humidity of 60 to 70 %
4. This type of forest is found in some parts of Odisha and West Bengal

Identify the type of Vegetation from the options given below:

a) Mediterranean Shrublands
b) Tropical wet evergreen Forests
c) Tropical dry evergreen forests
d) Tropical Moist deciduous Forests

Q.26) Solution (d)

Q.27) Consider the following statements about British type of climate.

1. The natural vegetation of this climatic type is deciduous forests that shed their leaves in the cold season, to protect themselves against winter snow & frost.
2. In northern America British type of climate is confined mainly to coastlands of British Columbia.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

The natural vegetation of this climatic type is deciduous forests that shed their leaves in the cold season, to protect themselves against winter snow & frost.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

In northern America British type of climate is confined mainly to coastlands of British Columbia.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Q.28) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I (Plant)	**List II (Natural vegetation type)**
A. Walnut	1. Alpine
B. Birch	2. Himalayan moist
C. Shisham	3. Moist deciduous
D. Ebony	4. Tropical evergreen

Code:

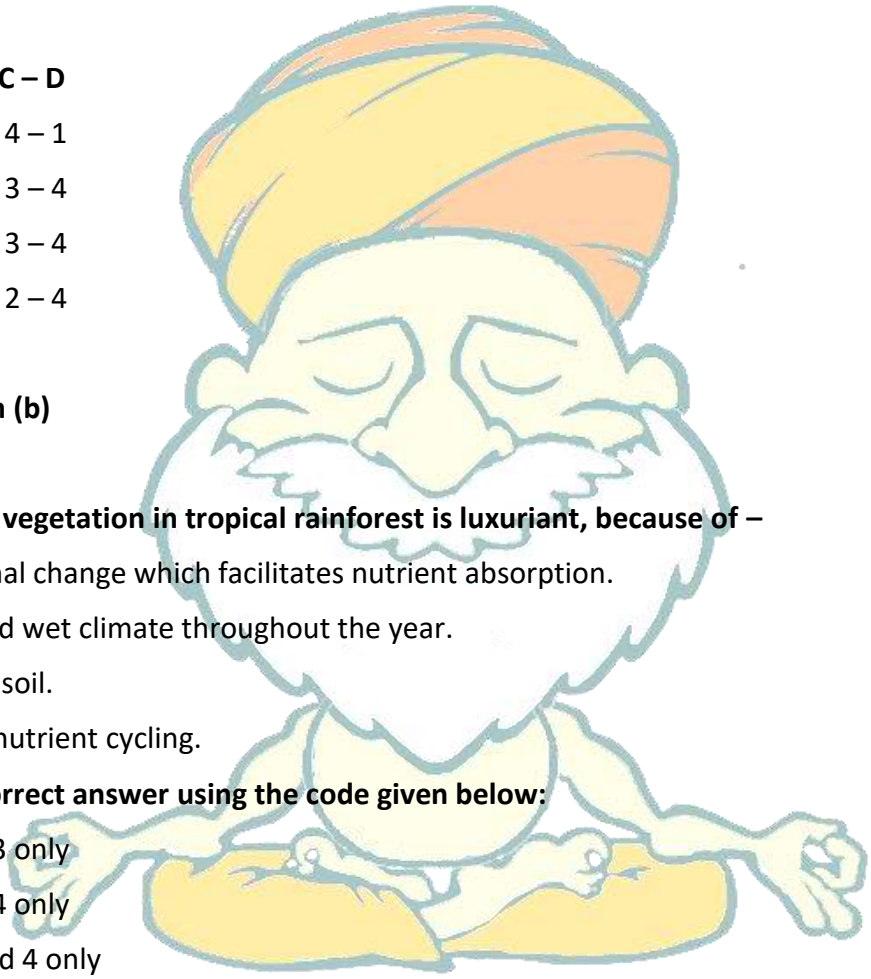
A – B – C – D

a) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1

b) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4

c) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4

d) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4



Q.28) Solution (b)

Q.29) Natural vegetation in tropical rainforest is luxuriant, because of –

1. Seasonal change which facilitates nutrient absorption.
2. Hot and wet climate throughout the year.
3. Fertile soil.
4. Rapid nutrient cycling.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 3 only

b) 2 and 4 only

c) 2, 3 and 4 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.29) Solution (b)

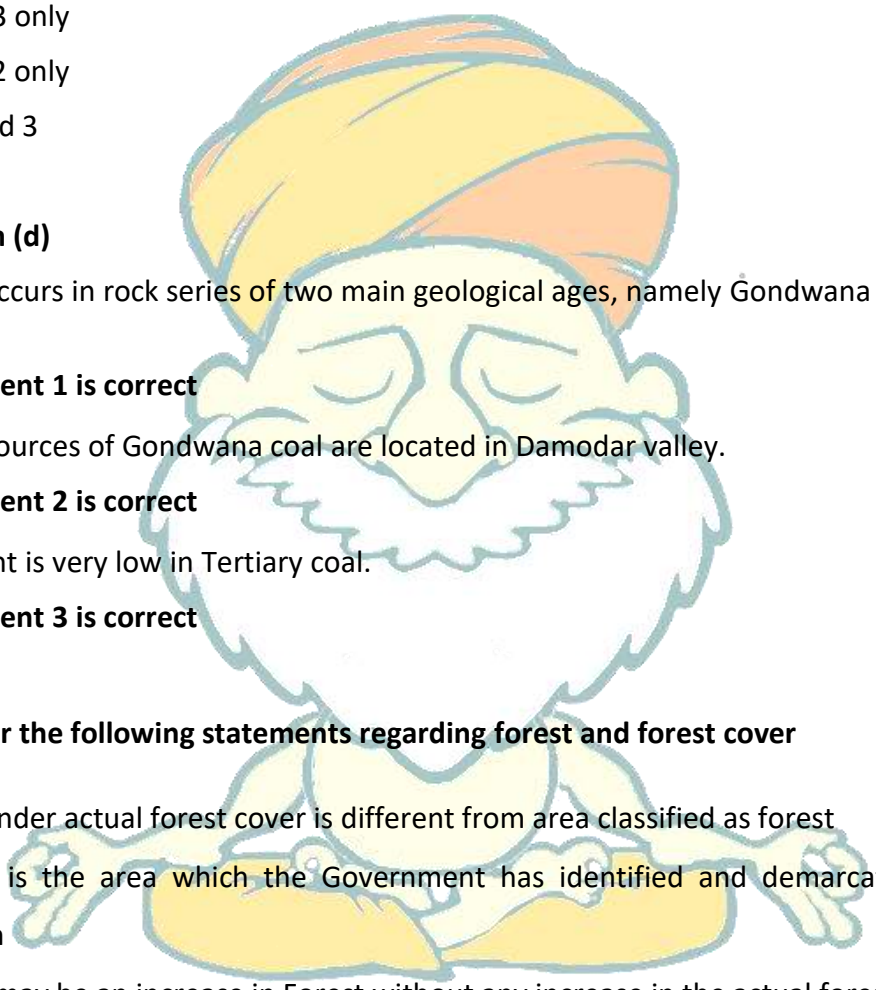
- Soil in tropical rainforests is very poor; they are highly acidic and low in minerals and nutrients.
- The key to the luxuriant vegetation of these forests lies in the rapid nutrient cycling of the rainforest.

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

1. In India coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages, namely Gondwana and in tertiary deposits.
2. The major resources of Gondwana coal are located in Damodar valley.
3. Carbon content is very low in Tertiary coal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.30) Solution (d)

In India coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages, namely Gondwana and in tertiary deposits.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

The major resources of Gondwana coal are located in Damodar valley.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Carbon content is very low in Tertiary coal.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.31) Consider the following statements regarding forest and forest cover

1. Area under actual forest cover is different from area classified as forest
2. Forest is the area which the Government has identified and demarcated for forest growth
3. There may be an increase in Forest without any increase in the actual forest cover

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) 2 and 3 only

Q.31) Solution (a)

Forest and Forest cover

It is important to note that area under actual forest cover is different from area classified as forest.

Hence statement 1 is correct

Forest is the area which the Government has identified and demarcated for forest growth. The land revenue records are consistent with the Forest definition.

Hence statement 2 is correct

There may be an increase in Forest without any increase in the actual forest cover.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding Gross Cropped Area (GCA) and Net Sown Area

1. Gross Cropped Area (GCA) is the total area sown once as well as more than once in a particular year
2. Net Sown Area is the total area sown once as well as more than once in a particular year
3. Gross Cropped Area (GCA) is the area sown with crops but is counted only once
4. Net Sown Area is the area sown with crops but is counted only once

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1 and 4 only

Q.32) Solution (d)

Gross Cropped Area (GCA) is the total area sown once as well as more than once in a particular year. When the crop is sown on a piece of land for twice, the area is counted twice in GCA.

Hence statement 1 is correct

Net Sown Area is the area sown with crops but is counted only once.

This implies that if we deduct net sown area from gross cropped area; what we find is those areas where crops are cultivated for more than once in a particular agriculture year.

Hence statement 4 is correct

Q.33) Consider the following statements

1. In mixed farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock
2. Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest
3. Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, three hundred and sixty five days frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth
4. Coffee needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.33) Solution (a)

In mixed farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. It is practiced in Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest. It thrives best in well drained loamy soil. Wheat is grown extensively in USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia and India. In India it is grown in winter.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall**, two hundred and ten frost-free days** and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and alluvial soils. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton. It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Tea is a beverage crop grown on plantations. This requires cool climate and well distributed high rainfall throughout the year for the growth of its tender leaves. It needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes. Labour in large number is required to pick the leaves. Kenya, India, China, Sri Lanka produce the best quality tea in the world.

Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

Q.34) Consider the following statements regarding oil palm cultivation in India.

1. Majority of the oil palm is grown on irrigated land In India
2. This oil palm is considered as golden palm due to its high yielding capacity
3. Oil palm consumes much less water than paddy and sugarcane
4. Andhra Pradesh accounts for the bulk of oil palm fruit production in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 1, 2 and 3 only

c) 1, 3 and 4 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.34) Solution (d)

While Malaysia and Indonesia, which dominate the world's oil palm production, grow the crop in rain-fed conditions, India grows it on irrigated land. Majority of the oil palm is grown on irrigated land In India. This disadvantage sees India having to settle for far lesser yields.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Oil palm tree produces edible palm-oil as well as palm kernel-oil. This oil palm is considered as golden palm due to its high yielding capacity.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Oil palm doesn't require much water. It consumes much less water than paddy and sugarcane.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Andhra Pradesh accounts for the bulk of oil palm fruit production in India. Of the two lakh hectares under oil palm cultivation in the country, Andhra Pradesh accounts for 1.5 lakh acres.

Hence statement 4 is correct

Q.35) Consider the following statements regarding Coffee Cultivation in India

1. Its cultivation is mainly confined to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala which form traditional coffee tracts
2. Coffee is a tropical plantation crop
3. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 1 and 3 only

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 2 and 3 only

Q.35) Solution (c)

Its cultivation is mainly confined to Karnataka (54%), Kerala (19%) and Tamil Nadu (8%) which form traditional coffee tracts.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Coffee is a tropical plantation crop. Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage. There are three varieties of coffee i.e. arabica, robusta and liberica. India mostly grows superior quality coffee, arabica, which is in great demand in International market.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Indian coffee, grown mostly in southern states under monsoon rainfall conditions, is also termed as "Indian monsooned coffee". New fields are also developed in NE states. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country. The two well-known species of coffee grown are the Arabica and Robusta.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.36) Consider the following statements about 'Plantation agriculture':

1. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
2. It is both capital intensive and labor intensive.
3. Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples are important plantation crops.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3 only

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.36) Solution (d)

The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

It is both capital intensive and labor intensive.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples are important plantation crops.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.37) Consider the following statements about Seed Replacement Rate?

1. Seed Replacement Rate (SSR) is a measure of how much of the total cropped area was sown with farm saved seeds in comparison to certified seeds.
2. Seed Replacement Rate is directly proportional to productivity.
3. Seed Replacement Ratio denotes actual quality seed distributed to farmers

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 1 and 3 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.37) Solution (c)

Seed Replacement Rate (SSR) or Seed Replacement Ratio is a measure of how much of the total cropped area was sown with certified seeds in comparison to farm saved seeds.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect

Seed Replacement Rate is directly proportional to productivity.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Seed Replacement Ratio denotes actual quality seed distributed to farmers

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.38) What are the benefits of mixed cropping?

1. Suppression of weeds and insect pests.
2. Resistance of climate extremes.
3. Suppression of plant diseases.
4. Increase in overall productivity.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.38) Solution (d)

- Benefits of mixed cropping include the balance of input and outgo of soil nutrients, the suppression of weeds and insect pests, the resistance of climate extremes (wet, dry, hot, cold), the suppression of plant diseases, the increase in overall productivity, and the management of scarce resources (land) to the fullest degree.

Q.39) Consider the following statements:

1. Cropping intensity refers to raising of a number of crops during one agriculture year by expanding the net area under cultivation.
2. Crop combination refers to the quantum or diversity of crops entering a region in a given period.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.39) Solution (a)

Cropping intensity refers to the raising of a number of crops from the same field during one agriculture year. This also implies higher productivity per unit of arable land during one agricultural year.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect

Crop combination refers to the quantum or diversity of crops entering a region in a given period.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Q.40) Consider the following statements

1. Gross Command Area (GCA) is defined as total area that can be irrigated by a canal system on the perception that unlimited quantity of water is available.
2. Intensity of irrigation is defined as the percentage of the irrigation proposed to be irrigated annually.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.40) Solution (d)

Gross command area (GCA) is defined as total area that can be irrigated by a canal system on the perception that unlimited quantity of water is available.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Intensity of irrigation is defined as the percentage of the irrigation proposed to be irrigated annually.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Q.41) Consider the following statements

1. The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 10000 live births.
2. The maternal mortality rate is the annual number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.
3. The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.
4. The maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die in childbirth per 10000 live births.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1 and 4 only

Q.41) Solution (b)

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect and statement 3 is correct

The maternal mortality rate is the annual number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births

Hence statement 2 is correct and statement 4 is incorrect

High rates of infant and maternal mortality are an unambiguous indicator of backwardness and poverty; development is accompanied by sharp falls in these rates as medical facilities and levels of education, awareness and prosperity increase.

Q.42) Consider the following statements regarding PVTGs

1. 75 tribal groups have been categorized by Ministry of Tribal Affairs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)s.
2. In 1973, the Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category and in 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
3. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" exclusively for them.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) 1 and 3 only

Q.42) Solution (c)

75 tribal groups have been categorized by **Ministry of Home Affairs** as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)s.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect

In 1973, the Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. In 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

PVTGs have some basic characteristics -they are mostly homogenous, with a small population, relatively physically isolated, social institutes cast in a simple mould, absence of written language, relatively simple technology and a slower rate of change etc.

Hence statement 2 is correct

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" exclusively for them . Under the scheme, Conservation-cum-Development (CCD)/Annual Plans are to be prepared by each State/UT for their PVTGs based on their need assessment, which are then appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry.

Hence statement 3 is correct

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. The responsibility of conducting the decennial Census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

2. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of 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

Q.43) Solution (a)

The responsibility of conducting the decennial Census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.44) Consider the following statements regarding Human Development Index (HDI)

1. It is published by World Bank
2. HDI emphasizes on inequalities, poverty, human security and empowerment
3. The four dimensions of HDI includes a long and healthy life, Knowledge, Decent standard of Living and Political Empowerment

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.44) Solution (b)

The Human Development Report (HDR) is published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

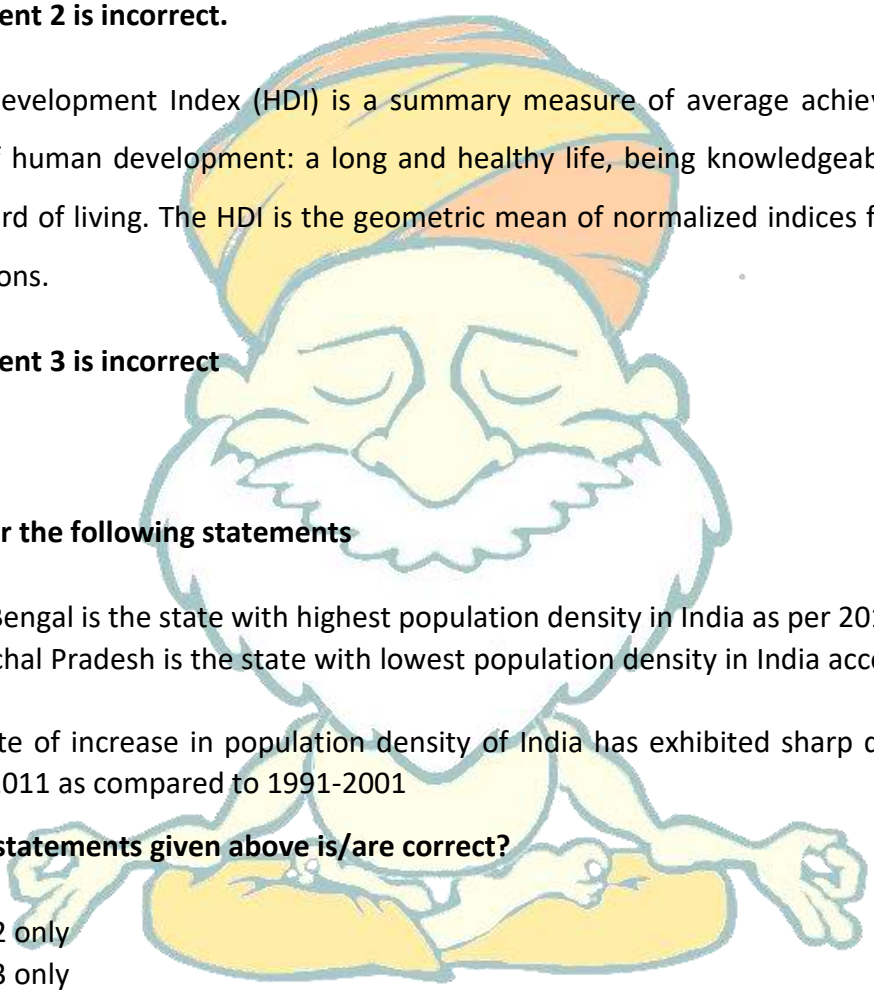
Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect



Q.45) Consider the following statements

1. West Bengal is the state with highest population density in India as per 2011 census
2. Arunachal Pradesh is the state with lowest population density in India according to 2011 census
3. The rate of increase in population density of India has exhibited sharp decline during 2001-2011 as compared to 1991-2001

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.45) Solution (d)

Bihar is the state with highest population density in India as per 2011 census. West Bengal is the 2nd highest densely populated state in India for the same census.

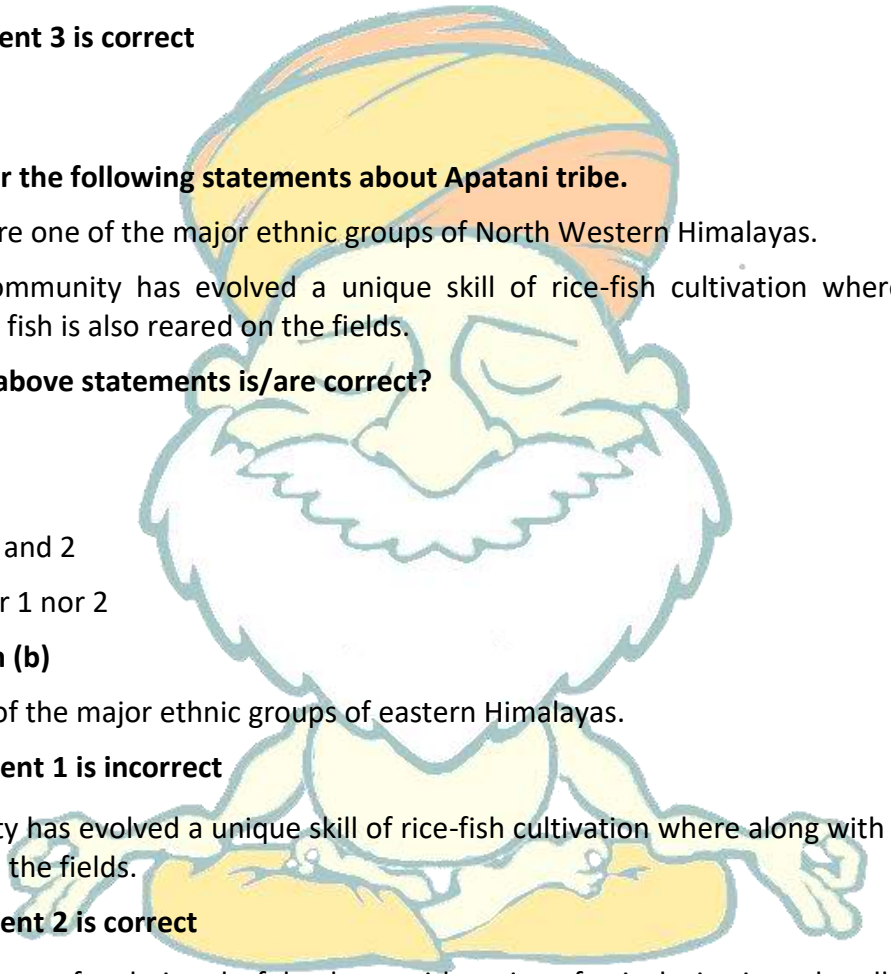
Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Arunachal Pradesh is the state with lowest population density in India according to 2011 census

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The rate of increase in population density of India has exhibited sharp decline during 2001-2011 as compared to 1991-2001

Hence statement 3 is correct



Q.46) Consider the following statements about Apatani tribe.

1. They are one of the major ethnic groups of North Western Himalayas.
2. The community has evolved a unique skill of rice-fish cultivation where along with paddy; fish is also reared on the fields.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.46) Solution (b)

They are one of the major ethnic groups of eastern Himalayas.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect

The community has evolved a unique skill of rice-fish cultivation where along with paddy; fish is also reared on the fields.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

The tribe is known for their colorful culture with various festivals, intricate handloom designs, skills in cane and bamboo crafts, and vibrant traditional village councils called bulyañ.

Q.47) Which of the following statements is/are *NOT CORRECT* regarding Compact settlements in India?

1. If the number of villages equals the number of hamlets in an area unit, the settlement is designated as compact.

2. Compact settlements developed by communities to protect themselves from attack of wild animals and other communities.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

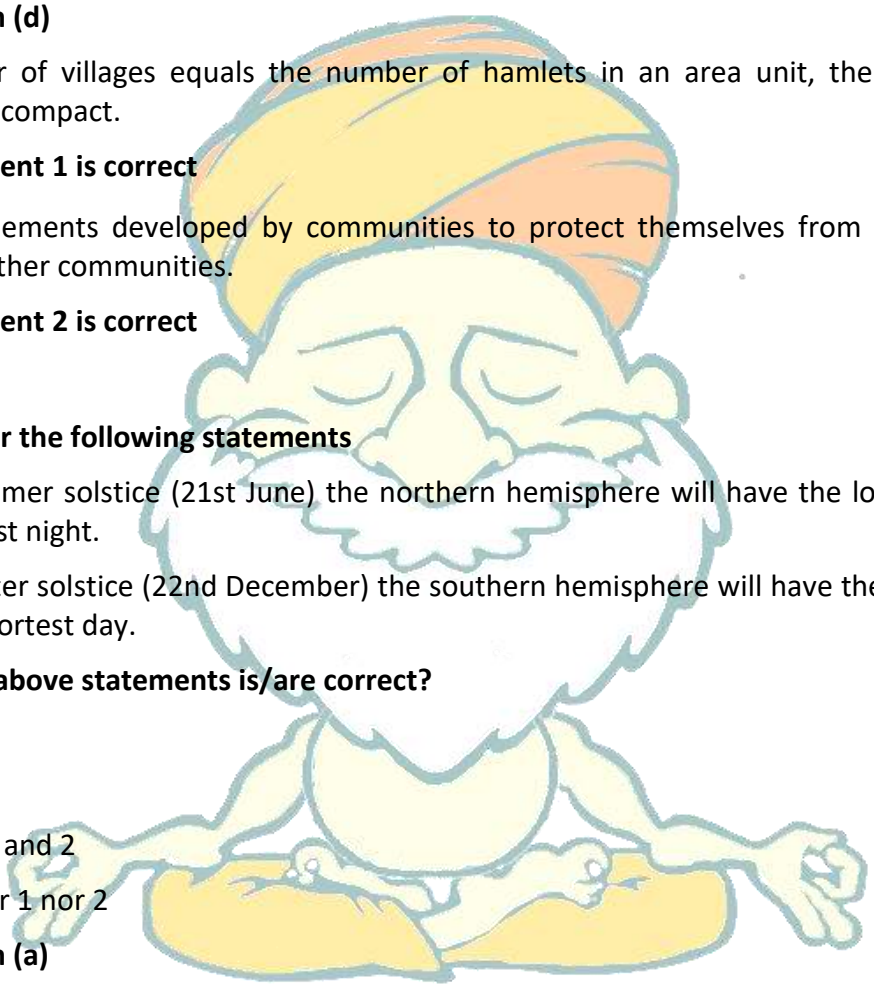
Q.47) Solution (d)

If the number of villages equals the number of hamlets in an area unit, the settlement is designated as compact.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Compact settlements developed by communities to protect themselves from attack of wild animals and other communities.

Hence Statement 2 is correct



Q.48) Consider the following statements

1. In summer solstice (21st June) the northern hemisphere will have the longest day and shortest night.
2. In winter solstice (22nd December) the southern hemisphere will have the longest night and shortest day.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.48) Solution (a)

The sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Cancer on about 21st June. This is known as June or Summer solstice, when northern hemisphere will have longest day and shortest nights.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

The sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn on about 22nd December. This is known as winter solstice, when southern hemisphere will have longest day and shortest nights.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect

Q.49) The Tank irrigation is practised mainly in the peninsular region due to which of the following reasons?

1. The undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig canals and wells in peninsular region.
2. There is little percolation of rainwater due to hard rock structure and ground water is not available in large quantity.
3. The scattered nature of population and agricultural fields also favours tank irrigation there.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.49) Solution (d)

The undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig canals and wells in peninsular region.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

There is little percolation of rainwater due to hard rock structure and ground water is not available in large quantity.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

The scattered nature of population and agricultural fields also favours tank irrigation.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.50) With reference to Jet Streams, consider the following statements:

1. Jet streams are long meandering waves moving at the upper atmosphere.
2. The jet streams on Earth typically run from west to east.
3. Temperature influences the velocity of the jet stream.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.50) Solution (d)

Jet streams are long meandering waves moving at the upper atmosphere, strong at 30 degree to 60 degree latitude.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

The jet streams on Earth typically run from west to east.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

Temperature influences the velocity of the jet stream.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.51) What does the term Olericulture refers to

a) It can be defined as a branch of horticulture, which deals with the scientific study of vegetable crops
b) It can be defined as a branch of horticulture, which deals with the scientific study of flowering and ornamental crops
c) It can be defined as a branch of horticulture, which deals with the scientific study of fruit
d) None of the above

Q.51) Solution (a)

The term Olericulture is derived from Latin words olerus meaning 'vegetables' and cultura meaning 'cultivation'. It can be defined as a branch of horticulture, which deals with the scientific study of vegetable crops

Hence option a is correct

Pomology

The term is derived from Latin words poma and logus. Poma means 'fruit' and logus means 'study, knowledge or discourse'. It can be defined as a branch of horticulture, which deals with the scientific study of fruit crops.

Floriculture

The term floriculture is derived from Latin words florus and cultura. Florus means 'flower' and cultura means 'cultivation'. It can be defined as a branch of horticulture, which deals with the scientific study of flowering and ornamental crops.

Q.52) Consider the following statements regarding Golden Rice

1. Golden rice is the collective name of rice varieties that are genetically modified to counter vitamin A deficiency in developing countries.
2. To create golden rice, scientists had modified rice plants with beta-carotene genes from maize. Hence rice plants started to produce the rich orange-colored pigment.

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

Q.52) Solution (c)

Golden rice is the collective name of rice varieties that are genetically modified to counter vitamin A deficiency in developing countries.

Hence statement 1 is correct

To create golden rice, scientists modified rice plants with beta-carotene genes from maize. By doing this, rice plants started to produce the rich orange-colored pigment.

Hence statement 2 is correct

Q.53) Consider the following statements regarding International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

1. It is the world's premier research organization dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger through rice science, improving the health and welfare of rice farmers
2. IRRI is an independent, for-profit, research and educational institute.

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

Q.53) Solution (a)

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is the world's premier research organization dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger through rice science; improving the health and welfare of rice farmers and consumers; and protecting the rice-growing environment for future generations.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

IRRI is an independent, nonprofit, research and educational institute, founded in 1960 by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations with support from the Philippine government.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.54) Which of the following is true about Culturable Waste-Land

1. Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is considered as Culturable Waste-Land
2. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices
3. Any land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is considered as Culturable Waste-Land

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.54) Solution (a)

Culturable Waste-Land

Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category.

It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.

Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Current Fallow

This is the land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. Fallowing is a cultural practice adopted for giving the land rest. The land recoups the lost fertility through natural processes.

Q.55) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched:

Shifting cultivation called	**Practised in**
1. Milpa	Mexico

2. Roca	Brazil
3. Ladang	Malaysia
4. Jhumming	The North-East India

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.55) Solution (d)

Shifting cultivation is known by different names in different parts of the world.

Shifting cultivation called	**Practised in**
1. Milpa	Mexico
2. Roca	Brazil
3. Ladang	Malaysia
4. Jhumming	The North-East India

Q.56) Crop rotation is done by growing different crops in the same field one after the other. Which of the following are benefits of crop rotation?

1. Maintains the soil fertility
2. Helps in pest control
3. Prevents soil depletion

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

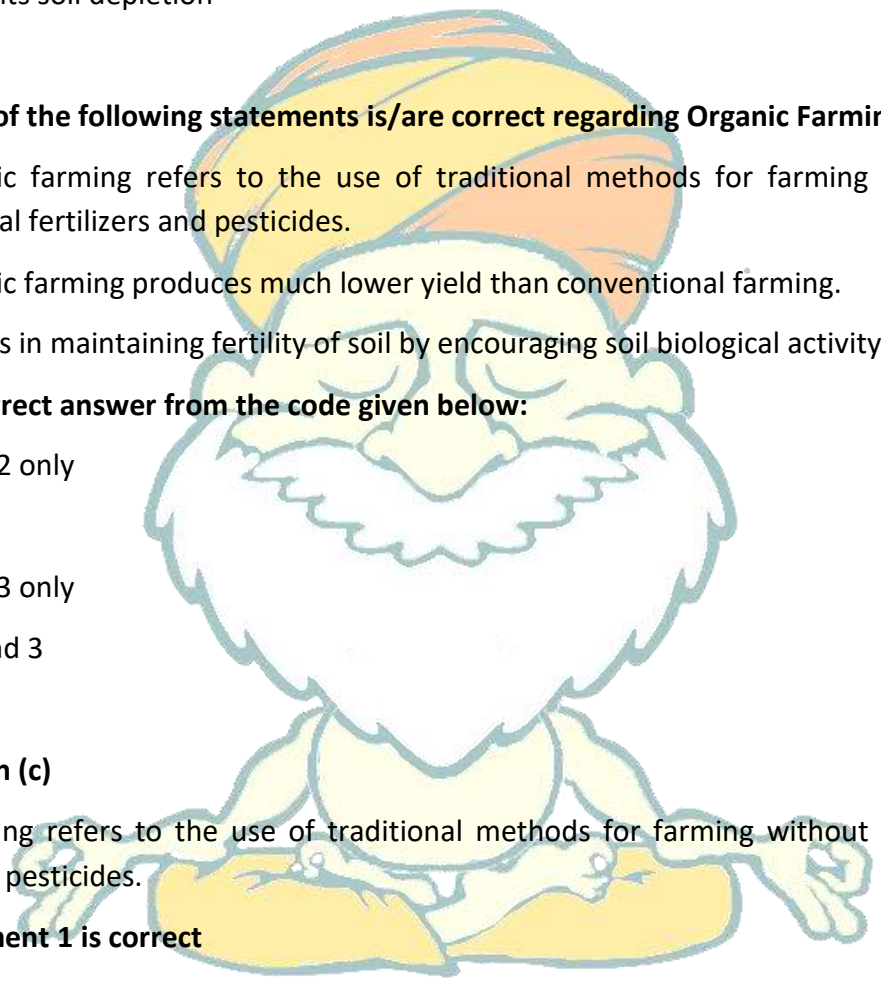
Q.56) Solution (d)

- Crop rotation is one of the oldest and most effective cultural control strategies.
- It means the planned order of specific crops planted on the same field.

- It also means that the succeeding crop belongs to a different family than the previous one.
- The planned rotation may vary from 2 or 3 year or longer period.

Crop rotation:

1. Maintains the soil fertility
2. Helps in pest control
3. Prevents soil depletion



Q.57) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Organic Farming?

1. Organic farming refers to the use of traditional methods for farming without using artificial fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Organic farming produces much lower yield than conventional farming.
3. It helps in maintaining fertility of soil by encouraging soil biological activity.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 1 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.57) Solution (c)

Organic farming refers to the use of traditional methods for farming without using artificial fertilizers and pesticides.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

There is no scientific basis to prove that yield in organic farming is less than conventional farming.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect

It helps in maintaining fertility of soil by encouraging soil biological activity.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.58) Consider the following statements with respect to the Millets:

1. Millets are short duration (3-4 months) warm weather grasses grown in those areas where the main crops like rice and wheat cannot be grown successfully.
2. Karnataka is the highest millet producing state in India.
3. Millets are cultivated in low-fertile land, mountainous, tribal and rain-fed areas.

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

Q.58) Solution (c)

Millets are short duration (3-4 months) warm weather grasses grown in those areas where the main crops like rice and wheat cannot be grown successfully.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Rajasthan is the highest millet producing state in India.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect

Millets are cultivated in low-fertile land, mountainous, tribal and rain-fed areas.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.59) Consider the following statements with respect to the Wheat:

1. It can be grown in the temperate zone and the cold tracts of the far north, beyond even the 60 degree north altitude.
2. Soils with a clay loam or loam texture, good structure and moderate water holding capacity are ideal for wheat cultivation.
3. It can be cultivated from sea level as high as 3300 meters.

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

Q.59) Solution (d)

It can be grown in the temperate zone and the cold tracts of the far north, beyond even the 60 degree north altitude.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

Soils with a clay loam or loam texture, good structure and moderate water holding capacity are ideal for wheat cultivation.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

It can be cultivated from sea level as high as 3300 meters.

Hence Statement 3 is correct

Q.60) Consider the following statements with respect to the Wheat:

1. The parent material for most of the black soil is the volcanic rocks that were formed in the Deccan Plateau.
2. The black soil is highly retentive of moisture.
3. These soils are best suited for cotton crop, tobacco, castor, sunflower and millets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.60) Solution (d)

The parent material for most of the black soil is the volcanic rocks that were formed in the Deccan Plateau.

Hence Statement 1 is correct

The black soil is highly retentive of moisture.

Hence Statement 2 is correct

These soils are best suited for cotton crop, tobacco, castor, sunflower and millets.

Hence Statement 3 is correct