

ALL INDIA PRELIMS TEST SERIES – 2018

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER- 11

Human & Economic Geography

ANSWER KEY

Ans1)(c)

Explanation: Shyness of contact with community at large is the criteria to declare ST, not to have extensive contact with community at large. Indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture and geographic isolation and backwardness are other criteria for declaring schedule tribe. These parameters are not mentioned in the constitution but these criteria have been fully established. More than 700 tribes have been notified under article 342 of the constitution. Hence option (c) is correct.

Ans:2)(c)

Ans:3)(b)

Explanation: These may be a number of geometrical forms and shapes such as:

Rectangular pattern: Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter-montane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.

T-shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads. Y-shaped settlements emerge as the places where two roads converge on the third one and houses are built along these roads. Cruciform settlements develop on the cross-roads and houses extend in all the four direction.

Double village : These settlements extend on both sides of a river where there is a bridge or a ferry.

Ans:4)(c)

Explanation: Green corridors developed by railways are actually human waste free corridors and The Rameswarm-Manamadurai track was identified as first Green Train Corridor. First green train corridor, free from human waste discharge was inaugurated on 24th July, 2016. This task has been launched by Ministry of Railway in order to contribute in Mission Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and this would be completed by September, 2019 like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. So both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Ans:5)(b)

Ans:6)(a)

Ans:7)(b)

Explanation: The quinary sector of the economy is the category in which one finds workers who are labeled as gold collar.

Ans:8)(c)

Explanation: At national level, the chairperson of the Monitoring Mechanism is the Minister of Social Justice and empowerment.

Ans:9)(b)

Explanation: The Union environment ministry has asked the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to stop imports of genetically modified (GM) soybean for food or feed without the approval of the regulator for transgenic products.

The issue of GM foods has been controversial in India, with cotton being the only transgenic crop which is allowed to be cultivated. The environment ministry is yet to take a final call on allowing the commercial cultivation of GM mustard.

Genetically modified (GM) soybean was first introduced in 1996, principally to make soy crops

resistant to herbicides. Although resisted in some regions, notably Europe, GM soybean is now grown in many parts of the world. Much of the soybean in Latin America is genetically modified to tolerate glyphosate herbicide; This means soybean can be sprayed several times with this herbicide during the growing season and all other plants but the soy will be killed. Recently more and more weeds have become resistant to this herbicide and as a consequence new GM soy variations have been developed with multiple herbicide resistance.

By 2009, 77% of global soybean production was GM an increase of 4.9 per cent on 2008. Countries such as Argentina and the United States are now almost entirely given over to GM soy.

It is developed by Monsanto.

USA is the largest producer of the Soybean.

Ans:10)(d)

Explanation: Gotthard Base Tunnel is a railway tunnel through the Alps in Switzerland. It opened on 1 June 2016, and full service began on 11 December 2016. With a route length of 57.09 km (35.5 mi), it is the world's longest and deepest traffic tunnel and the first flat, low-level route through the Alps. It lies at the heart of the Gotthard axis and constitutes the third tunnel connecting the cantons of Uri and Ticino, after the Gotthard Tunnel and the Gotthard Road Tunnel.

The Seikan Tunnel is the world's longest tunnel with an undersea segment (The Channel tunnel, while shorter, has a longer undersea segment). It is also the second deepest and the second longest main-line railway tunnel after the Gotthard Base Tunnel in Switzerland opened in 2016.

Marmaray is a partially operational rail transportation project in the Turkish city of Istanbul. It comprises a rail tunnel under the Bosphorus strait, and the modernization of existing suburban railway lines along the Sea of Marmara from Halkalı on the European side to Gebze on the Asian side.

The Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel or Banihal railway tunnel is an 11.215 km (7 mile) railway tunnel located in Pir Panjal Range of middle Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir, India, north of Banihal town.

Ans:11)(c)

Ans:12)(d)

Explanation: Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.

Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.

Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.

Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.

Ans:13)(d)

Ans:14)(b)

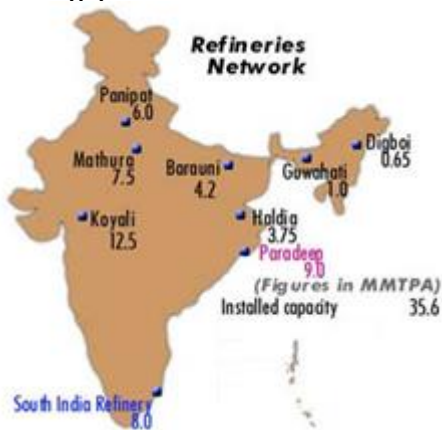
Ans:15)(c)

Explanation: 1901-1921: This period is marked by very slow, rather stagnant population growth. During this period high birth rate was counter balanced by high death rate. The progressive growth rate in 1921 over 1901 was only 5.42 per cent. In fact, the census 1921 registered a negative growth rate of 0.31 per cent which happened only once throughout the demographic history of India. The high mortality during this period was a result of large scale abnormal deaths due to epidemics and draughts.

1921-51: This is known to be a period of steady population growth. The mortality rate started showing downward trend as a result of improvement in general health and sanitation conditions after 1921. The crude death rate which stood at a high of 47.2 per thousands in 1911-21 declined to 27.4 per thousands in 1941-51. On the other hand birth rate continued to stay abnormally high and declined only 39.9 per thousands in 1941-51 as against 48.1 per thousands in 1911-21. Decline in death rate was also a result of improvement in distribution system as a result of improved transpirations so that timely supplies of food could be made available to draught and famine stricken areas. The combined effect was that the population started increasing steadily.

1951-81: After 1951, there was a steep fall in mortality rate but the fertility rates continued to be high. Therefore this period experienced Rapid growth of population and is often referred to as period of population explosion. The total population of the country increased from 361.09 million in 1951 to 683.3 million in 1981, recording and increases of 89.2% in thirty years.

Ans:16)(b)



State

Location

Gujarat

Koyali

West Bengal

Haldia

Uttar Pradesh

Mathura

Assam

Bongaigaon

Ans:17)(b)

Explanation: The Census 2011 is the 15th National census survey conducted by the Census Organization of India. Mr. C. Chandramouli is the Commissioner and Registrar General of the Indian 2011 Census. The national census survey covered all the 28 states of the country and 7 Union territories including 640 districts, 497 cities, 5767 tehsils and over 6 lakh villages. According to the census reports of Indian Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210,193,422 with 623,724,248 males and 586,469,174 females. The total literacy rate in the country at present is 74.04.

A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not considered as 'literate'. It is not necessary that a person should receive any formal education or pass any minimum education standard. Literacy can also be achieved in adult literacy classes or through any non-formal education system. People who are blind but can read in braille have been treated as literates.

The lowest literacy rate in India is seen in the state of Bihar. We also need to think why is the literacy rate is low here in India compared to other developed countries.

Top Literate States (According Census 2011)

1. Kerala 94.00 %
2. Lakshadweep 91.85 %
3. Mizoram 91.33 %
4. Goa 88.70 %

Ans:18)(a)

Explanation: "Hidden hunger is a lack of vitamins and minerals. Hidden hunger occurs when the quality of food people eat does not meet their nutrient requirements, so the food is deficient in micronutrients such as the vitamins and minerals that they need for their growth and development.

The production of pulses and edible oil in India has remained insufficient making us dependent on imports. The demand for these food commodities is expected to increase in future substantially. IARI has developed mustard varieties suitable for unconventional areas that can boost oil seed production. The Institute has also initiated the development of synchronous-maturity pigeon-pea hybrids and varieties, apart from chickpea. I am confident these technologies will enhance the productivity of pulses and edible oils to meet our domestic requirements

Extra information: India has around 2.4 percent of the world's land resources and 5 percent of water resources. Yet, Indian agriculture system supports 18 percent of the world population.

Ans:19)(d)

- Statement 1 is correct, with the advent of refrigerated ships in the 19th century, it became easier for the export of meat, butter, cheese etc thus giving push to the pastoral farming.
- Statement 2 is correct, the original Tuft grass was replaced by alfa-alfa grass which is considered to be more nutritious hence suitable for animal rearing and pastoral farming.
- Statement 3 is correct, increasing emphasis being placed on the ranching of animals for meat production led to establishment of large number of meat packing factories in coastal port cities helped in export.

Ans:20)(c)

Ans:21)(d)

Explanation: Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam are the leading producers of the natural rubber in the world.

Kerala is the biggest producer of Rubber in India. Rubber latex is extracted from rubber trees. The economic life period of rubber trees in plantations is around 32 years — up to 7 years of immature phase and about 25 years of productive phase.

The soil requirement is well-drained, weathered soil consisting of laterite, lateritic types, sedimentary types, nonlateritic red or alluvial soils. The climatic conditions for optimum growth of rubber trees are:

Rainfall of around 250 centimetres evenly distributed without any marked dry season and with at least 100 rainy days per year.

Temperature range of about 20 to 34 °C, with a monthly mean of 25 to 28 °C.

Atmospheric humidity of around 80%.

About 2000 hours sunshine per year at the rate of six hours per day throughout the year.

Absence of strong winds.

Ans:22)(a)

Ans:23)(c)

Explanation: Sugarcane is a labour intensive crop. The crop is kept weed-free and irrigated frequently if there are no timely rain. Most of the crop is planted just before the hot season, a little earlier in the southern and eastern parts.

Sugarcane is planted through following methods:

Sett Method: New canes are usually planted by taking cuttings from old plants. These cuttings, known as setts, quickly become established and after a few days buds sprout to form new stalks. Four to five stalks grow from cutting. The sugarcane takes anything from 8 months to a year to mature.

Ratooning: In this method, during the first harvest, the sugarcane is cut leaving a little bit of the stalk in the soil with the roots. The stalk soon puts out new shoots or ratoons. The second or any other successive crop obtained from the roots of the leftover crop is called Ratoon.

Ans:24)(d)

Explanation: The woolen industry is not developed in India due to the following reasons:

India being a tropical country, woolen clothes are required only in northern India during the winter months, hence there is not much demand.

Good quality of wool has to be imported due to the poor quality of indigenous wool.

Growing competition from synthetic fibres. They are gradually replacing the woolen industry.

Other reasons include - woolen mills are scattered all over the country. So the mill owners are unable to work jointly for its improvement.

Ans:25)(b)

Explanation: On-shore Oil-fields in North-Eastern India:

In Assam there are Digboi (oldest field, 1866), Naharkatiya, Moran, Rudrasagar, Galeki, Hugrijan, Angui and Lakwa fields.

On-shore Oil-fields in Western India:

Anklesh war (largest field in the Khambhat Basin), Kalol,

Navagam ,

Kosamba,

Barkol,

Dholaka,

Mehsana,

Kadi,

Ahmedabad and

Sanand fields.

On-shore Oil-fields in Southern India:

Godavari Basin, Kaveri Basin has become now a prospective oil-field of India. Oil-fields are at Narimanam, Kovilappal, etc.

Ans:26)(c)

Explanation: Iron Ore Distribution in India

- Hematite and magnetite are the two most important iron ores in India.
- Hematite: Odisha 33%, Jharkhand 26%, Chhattisgarh 18% and rest in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, MP, Rajasthan, UP.
- Magnetite: Karnataka 73%, Andhra Pradesh 14%, Rajasthan 5%, Tamil Nadu 4.9% and rest in Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, MH, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Ans:27)(a)

Explanation: Commercial Livestock Rearing (Ranching) is the capital intensive and organised rearing of animals on scientific lines. The main features of Commercial Livestock rearing are:

1. It is practised in permanent ranches.
2. The rearing of animals is being undertaken scientifically.
3. Fodder crops and grasses are cultivated to feed the animals.
4. Special breeds of animals are reared to give maximum yields of milk and meat.
5. Great emphasis is given on genetic improvement, disease control and health care of animals.
6. Every activity is carried out mechanically.
7. It is mostly practised in developed countries such as New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and United States of America.

Ranches are large areas of pastures. These ranches are divided into a number of parcels which are fenced. When the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel. The number of animals in a ranch is kept according to the carrying capacity of pasture.

Ans:28)(a)

Explanation: Quaternary activities : it includes more intellectual occupations, whose task is to think, research and developed ideas. Tertiary activities: it includes transport, communication and other services.

Ans:29)(d)

Explanation: Flat, plain and level plateau is an advantage for sugarcane cultivation because it facilitates irrigation and transportation of cane to the sugar mills. Sugarcane cultivation requires heavy manures and fertilizers because it exhausts the fertility of soils quickly and extensively. Sugarcane is Labour oriented crop and needs cheap labour.

There are three distinct geographical regions in which sugarcane is produced. These are:

1. Satluj-Ganga plain from Punjab to Bihar containing 51% of the total area and 60% of the country's total production.
2. The black soil belt from Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu along the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Krishna river valley.

Brazil is the leading producer of the sugarcane followed by India, China, Thailand, Pakistan.

In India, Uttar Pradesh is followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

Ans:30)(a)

Explanation: Under the mission an Indigenous Cattle Centres or Gokul Grams will be established in breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. The Gokul Grams will be set up in a PPP mode and will be established in

- The native breeding tracts
- Near metropolitan cities for housing the urban cattle

The Gokul Gram will also function as state of the art in situ training centre for Farmers, Breeders and MAITRI's. Metropolitan Gokul Gram will focus on genetic upgradation of urban cattle.

Aim and objective of the mission

- Development and conservation of indigenous breeds
- Undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds to improve the genetic makeup and increase the stock
- It aims at enhancing milk production and productivity
- Upgradation non-descript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi and others
- Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service

Gokul Gram will be an institute that will generate economic resources through sale of

- Milk
- Organic manure
- Vermi-composting
- Urine distillates
- Production of electricity from bio gas for in house consumption
- Sale of animal products

Ans:31)(a)

Explanation: The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as *transhumance*.

Ans:32)(d)

Explanation: All the given pairs are correctly matched. Kota in Rajasthan has nuclear energy plant. Wind power plant at Lamba in Gujarat in Kachchh is the largest in Asia. There is a geothermal energy plant at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

Ans33)(d)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct as dairy farming is both highly capital intensive as well as labour intensive. It involves capital investments in farm machinery, buildings, milk processing equipment etc. Labour is required to take proper care of animals.

Statement 2 is correct because the dairy products have a very short shelf life. So, nearby markets are an important requirement for the dairy farms to gain profits.

Statement 3 is correct as there is no off season during the year as in the case of crop raising.

Ans:34)(d)

Explanation: The largest foodgrain producing state of India is Uttar Pradesh > Punjab > Madhya Pradesh > West Bengal

Ans:35)(a)

Explanation-According to FAO, Food security exists when all people at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and

nutritious food for a healthy and active life. The above mentioned dimensions include a broad spectrum of socio-economic issues with great influence on farmers and on the impoverished in particular.

Ans:36)(b)

Extra information-It is indigenous to Abyssinia Plateau (Ethiopia) from where it was taken to Arabia. From Arabia, its seeds were brought to India by Baba Budan and were raised in the Baba Budan Hills of Karnataka. British Planters took keen interest in coffee plantations and large coffee estates were established near Chikmagalur (Karnataka), in Mandantody (Wynad), Shevroy and Nilgiri. Currently, there are a number of Coffee gardens in India.

Ans:37)(a)

Ans:38)(b)

Explanation: Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation is widely practised by many tribes in the tropics, especially in Africa, South and Central America and South East Asia.

The vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. Shifting cultivation is thus, also called slash and burn agriculture.

It is prevalent in tropical region in different names, e.g. Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia. Find out other areas and the names with which shifting cultivation is done.

Ans:39)(b)

Explanation: Oil Pipelines in India

- Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline is first pipeline constructed in India.
- Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) Gas Pipeline is the world's largest underground pipeline.
- Jamnagar-Loni LPG Pipeline is the longest LPG pipeline in the world.

Crude Oil Pipelines in India

- Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (SMPL)
- Paradip-Haldia-Barauni Pipeline (PHBPL)
- Mundra-Panipat Pipeline (MPPL)

Ans:40)(b)

Ans:41)(a)

Ans:42)(d)

Explanation: Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. The movement is typically over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible. Migration may be individuals, family units or in large groups. There are 2 factors ie push and pull factor which might be real or perceptual. Push factors are those that force the individual to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay. Pull factors are those factors in the destination region that attract the individual or group to leave their home. Those factors are known as place utility, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life like better health and education facilities often pull people into new locations.

Ans:43)(c)

Explanation: Road transport is the most economical for short distances as compared to

railways. Roads are important than other modes of transport because it offers door to door services. They provide long distance links through highways, motorways and autobahn. iv. Due to increase in the size of Lorries and its power, roadways can now carry large and heavy goods. The quality of roads varies greatly between countries because the construction and maintenance is very high which is a limitation.

Ans:44)(b)

Explanation: Some Demographic Figures-

Arunachal Pradesh is the state with lowest population density of just around 13 per square km. It is mainly because of very thick forests and difficult terrain.

Bihar has highest population density according to the census 2011.

India has adopted Population Policy in 2000. Its broad aim is to stabilize the population by 2045. However this was later revised to 2060.

Ans:45)(d)

Ans:46)(d)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct - a Laurentian type of climate is found only in two regions- One in North eastern

North America wherein warm Gulf Stream meets with cold Labrador currents and second in Eastern coast of Asia where warm Kuroshio meets with cold Oyashio currents. The fusion of currents is most favorable condition for fishes to grow.

Statement 2 is correct as continental shelves in these regions are gentle. Fish feeds like planktons grow in shallow waters adjacent to land mass. Planktons are photosynthesizing microscopic organisms that inhabit the upper sunlit layer. In shallow water, they can access sunlight easily.

Statement 3 is correct- as explained above planktons are an important feed of fish and shares a direct relation with abundances of planktons.

Ans:47)(b)

Ans:48)(a)

Explanation: Suez Canal was opened in 1869 after ten years of construction.

About Suez Canal expansion

- The project was started in August 2014 for the expansion of the Ballah Bypass from 61 metres to 312 metres. This expansion was named as the New Suez Canal.
- Expansion will ensure smooth handling of traffic that passes by the canal in order to boost Egypt's economy and global standing by turning the Suez Canal zone into a global logistics and trade center.
- It allows ships especially larger vessels to transit the canal in both directions simultaneously, thus increasing canal traffic and revenue.
- The expansion is expected to double the ship capacity of the Suez Canal from 49 to 97 ships a day by 2023.

Ans:49)(a)

Ans:50)(d)

Explanation: Despite inherent limitations, many rivers have been modified to enhance their navigability by:

- 1) Dredging, removing the silt by machines from the river bed.
- 2) Stabilizing river banks by concrete.
- 3) Building dams and barrages for regulating the flow of water.

Ans:51)(a)

Ans:52)(d)

Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal projects in India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Harike, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab and terminates in irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the north west of Rajasthan state.

The canal enters Haryana from Punjab near Lohgarh village then runs through the western part of the Sirsa district before entering Rajasthan near Kharakhera village in the Tibbi tehsil of the Hanumangarh district.

The idea of bringing the waters from the Himalayan Rivers flowing through Punjab and into Pakistan was conceived by an hydraulic engineer, Kanwar Sain in the late 1940s

Ans:53)(c)

Explanation: Ports-

1. Paradip (Odisha) – It is especially developed to export iron ore to Japan.
2. Kandla– It is a sea port situated at the head of the Gulf of Kutchh in Gujarat State. It was the first port to be developed after independence. It has a free trade zone. It is a Tidal Port.
3. Haldia is a riverine port on the bank of river Hugli. Its main purpose is to reduce congestion on Kolkata port.
4. Kolkata Port - Being a riverine port it also suffers from many drawbacks like – silting, sandy bars and islands have formed at several places, river bends at several places and depth is also declining gradually.
5. Chennai – It is the oldest artificial harbor in India.
6. Ennore – It has been recently developed to reduce load on Chennai port.

Ans:54)(c)

Explanation: Tank refers to a small bund of earth or stones built across a stream to impound water which is then led through narrow channels to the cultivated fields. Statement 1 is correct. It is mainly practiced Deccan Plateau region.

Statement 2 is correct. It requires hard rock in the area which do not suck up water. This is the reason why tank irrigation is not found in alluvial plains.

Ans:55)(c)

Explanation: Bauxite

- It a clay-like substance. Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminum silicates.
- Orissa is the largest bauxite producing state in India with 45 per cent of the country's total production in 2000-01. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.
- Bauxite is mainly found in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of India.
- Major bauxite producing areas are Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Ans56)(a)

Explanation: Apart from wheat, which is primarily a crop of temperate zone, all the other - cotton, sugarcane and coffee are tropical crops.

Ans:57)(d)

Explanation: Gypsum is a water soluble mineral and hence absent in areas with high rainfall. The northern plains of India are covered with thick layer of alluvium which conceals the bedrock and hence devoid of minerals.

Ans:58)(a)

Explanation: Copper – It is mainly produced in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of copper. The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh produce 52 per cent of India's copper. The Singhbhum district of Jharkhand is also a leading producer of copper. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan are also famous.

Limestone – Major limestone producing states in India are Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Gold – Kolar in Karnataka has deposits of gold in India. These mines are among the deepest in the world which makes mining of this ore a very expensive process.

Natural gas – Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface. It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel. Russia, Norway, UK and the Netherlands are the major producers of natural gas. In India Jaisalmer, Krishna-Godavari delta, Tripura and some areas off shore in Mumbai have natural gas resources.

Ans:59)(d)

Explanation: Cropping Seasons

India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid.

1. Rabi Crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and northwestern parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.
2. Kharif Crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
3. Zaid – In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber etc.

Ans:60)(a)

Explanation: Climate is by far the greatest deciding factor. It is entirely a question of climate when apples fail to mature in Malaysia or cotton cannot be grown in Lancashire. The lowlands are the most suited to a wide range of crops such as wheat, coconut, sugarcane, paddy and an increase in altitude will exclude most of them. Soil which forms the physical support of plants is fundamental to any form of agriculture. Despite all the natural conditions of climate, relief and soil

that may favour crop cultivation, the presence of biotic agents such as parasitic, plants, disease and insect- pest will damage crops and hamper farming in many parts of the world. Social prejudices and widespread illiteracy makes technological changes difficult. Likewise economic factors too affect greatly to the agriculture.

Ans:61)(c)

Explanation: Kotas: Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu)

Ans:62)(b)

Explanation: Pygmies are from Congo basin and Masai are from Kenya. Amazon basin has Indian tribe.

Ans:63)(a)

Explanation: TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation) portal and Mobile Application - a step to speed up mining activity in India and facilitate all the stakeholders to track the status of the statutory clearances associated with mining blocks for getting mines to reach till operationalization for the same. TAMRA will be an interactive platform for all the stakeholders to compress the timelines for statutory and other clearances as it would help minimize the gestation period for commencing production.

Further, TAMRA covers block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned, monitors various statutory clearances, and also highlights the additional resources generated through e-Auction. In case of delay in obtaining any clearances, TAMRA will send triggers to the concerned authority so that the remedial steps can be taken immediately by those responsible. The Ministry of Mines will also receive triggers generated by TAMRA and will facilitate in expediting clearances. This portal also enables successful bidder to give suggestions/inputs.

Ans:64)(c)

Explanation: The Minister of State (I/C) for Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Dharmendra Pradhan informed the Lok Sabha in a written reply that the Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%. Also, the Government has allowed procurement of ethanol produced from other non-food feedstocks, like cellulosic and ligno cellulosic materials including petrochemical route.

Ans:65)(c)

Explanation: Extensive Farming

Extensive farming or Extensive agriculture is an agricultural production system that uses small inputs of labor, fertilizers, and capital, relative to the land area being farmed. Extensive farming most commonly refers to sheep and cattle farming in areas with low agricultural productivity, but can also refer to large-scale growing of wheat, barley and other grain crops.

Nomadic herding is an extreme example of extensive farming, where herders move their animals to use feed from occasional rainfalls. Extensive farming is found in the mid-latitude sections of most continents, as well as in desert regions where water for cropping is not available. The nature of extensive farming means it requires less rainfall than intensive farming. Yields tend to be much lower than with intensive farming in the short term.

Ans:66)(c)

Explanation: Viticulture

Grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region. Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes in various countries of this region. The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants. This region also produces olives and figs. The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American markets.

The grapevine prefers the temperate climate in which it evolved, with warm, dry summers and mild winters. Winters of sustained cold kill grapevines. High humidity promotes vine disease. Tropical temperatures disrupt the normal vine cycle of winter dormancy.

Grapevines are fairly adaptable plants, growing in a wide variety of soil types, from light sand to packed clay, and flourishing around the globe in the temperate bands between 20° and 50° Latitude, north or south of the Equator. They are successfully grown in Europe, the Balkans, Asia, Mediterranean and South Africa, South Australia and New Zealand, most of North America and a good portion of South America.

Ans:67)(d)

Explanation: Shale gas refers to natural gas, especially methane that is trapped within shale formations. Shales are fine-grained sedimentary rocks that can be rich sources of petroleum and natural gas.

Horizontal Drilling and Hydraulic Fracturing

Over the past decade, the combination of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing has allowed access to large volumes of shale gas that were previously uneconomical to produce. The production of natural gas from shale formations has rejuvenated the natural gas industry in the United States.

Ans:68)(a)

Explanation: Oil Seeds

- India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world. Different oil seeds are grown covering approximately 12 per cent of the total cropped area of the country.
- Main oil-seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.
- Most of these are edible and used as cooking mediums. However, some of these are also used as raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.
- Groundnut is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of groundnut followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Linseed and mustard (Sarson) are rabi crops. Sesamum is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India. Castor seed is grown both as rabi and kharif crop.
- Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of oils (area 22.65%, production 19.90% of India) in country followed by Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. These five states together tribute two-third of the area and the production seeds in the country.

- Among the seeds, groundnut occupies 28 per cent of total area and 29 percent of total production of oil seeds in the country followed by rapeseed and mustard (21.26%), soyabean (28% and 29%) and sunflower (4%).
- Due to growing demands of oil seeds and stagnation in their production, the import of edible oils has increased in recent times.

Ans:69)(a)

Explanation: Cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors i.e. handloom, powerloom and mill sectors.

Handloom sector is labour-intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled workers. It requires small capital investment. The powerloom sector introduces machines and becomes less labour intensive.

Therefore, statement 2 is not correct.

Cotton textile mill sector is highly capital intensive and produces fine clothes in bulk. Therefore, statement 1 is correct.

Ans:70)(a)

Explanation: Tar sands (also referred to as oil sands) are a combination of clay, sand, water, and bitumen, a heavy black viscous oil. Tar sands can be mined and processed to extract the oil-rich bitumen, which is then refined into oil. The bitumen in tar sands cannot be pumped from the ground in its natural state; instead tar sand deposits are mined, usually using strip mining or open pit techniques, or the oil is extracted by underground heating with additional upgrading.

Tar sands deposits near the surface can be recovered by open pit mining techniques. New methods introduced in the 1990s considerably improved the efficiency of tar sands mining, thus reducing the cost. These systems use large hydraulic and electrically powered shovels to dig up tar sands and load them into enormous trucks that can carry up to 320 tons of tar sands per load.

Ans:71)(b)

Explanation: In industrialized countries, urban sprawl is increasingly paving over land, forcing rainfall to flow to surface water, rather than seeping back into underground aquifers. Direct injection is where the treated water is put directly into the groundwater. It is used where the topography of the land is not suitable for large infiltration basins, such as in the Rockies Mountains. On the otherhand an infiltration basin is where "recharge waters such as treated municipal wastewater percolates from spreading basins through the unsaturated groundwater zone." The reason infiltration basins are so popular is because they are the most efficient and require the least maintenance. This form of recharge is best in huge open areas where plant and animal life is undisturbed.

- Aquifer water can be improved by recharging with high quality injected water.
- Recharge can significantly increase the sustainable yield of an aquifer.
- Recharge methods are environmentally attractive, particularly in arid regions.
- Most aquifer recharge systems are easy to operate.
- In many river basins, control of surface water runoff to provide aquifer recharge reduces sedimentation problems.

- Recharge with less-saline surface waters or treated effluents improve the quality of saline aquifers, facilitating the use of the water for agriculture and livestock.

Ans:72)(d)

Ans:73)(c)

Explanation: Copper is found in the form of pure metal and also in form of compound. This is very useful metal having characteristics like malleability and ductility along with corrosion resistant. So statement 1 is not correct.

China stands on second place after Chile and Peru stands on third in copper production, in the world. Hence statements 2 is not correct.

Largest reserves of copper are in Chile, Australia, Peru and Mexico respectively in the world. Therefore statements 3 is correct.

Ans:74)(c)

Explanation: India produces four varieties of silk produced, viz. Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga. Sericulture provides gainful occupation to around 63 Lakh persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Around 80% of the silk production accounts for Mulberry variety of silk.

Ans:75)(c)

Explanation: Regarding to Brucellosis, both statements are correct. This disease can be transmitted to human beings though unpasteurized milk or uncooked meat of the infected animals. It causes inconsistent fever, miscarriage, sweating, weakness, depression and muscular pain.

Ans:76)(b)

Explanation: Truck Farming

Growing of vegetables around the urban centres to meet the daily demand of the people is known as truck farming. It is governed by the distance a truck can cover overnight between the farm and the market.

Shifting Agriculture

A method of farming in which a patch of ground is cultivated for a period of few years until the soil is partly exhausted or overrun by weeds, and after which the land is left to natural vegetation while cultivation is carried on elsewhere. In due course, the original patch of land is cultivated again when the natural growth has restored fertility.

Dry Farming

A method of farming adopted in certain regions of inadequate rainfall and devoid of irrigation facilities by conserving moisture in the soil and by raising drought-enduring crops.

Sedentary Agriculture

Farming practiced more or less permanently on the same piece of land, the same as settled agriculture.

Ans:77)(d)

Ans:78)(c)

Ans:79)(d)

Explanation: The following ten indicators are used to calculate the MPI:

- Years of schooling: deprived if no household member has completed six years of schooling
- Child school attendance: deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8
- Child mortality: deprived if any child has died in the family in past 5 years
- Nutrition: deprived if any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is stunted.

- Electricity: deprived if the household has no electricity
- Sanitation: deprived if the household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households
- Drinking water: deprived if the household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home roundtrip
- Floor: deprived if the household has a dirt, sand or dung floor
- Cooking fuel: deprived if the household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal
- Assets ownership: deprived if the household does not own more than one of: radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck

Ans:80)(b)

Explanation: Due to abundant supply of electricity from Rihand National Thermal Power Corporation, HINDALCO an aluminium factory is located at Renukut.

Ans:81)(d)

Ans:82)(d)

Explanation: All of the above characteristics are the required characteristics for a population to be considered as social capital. Without these, it will be a bane and not a boon.

Social capital has many advantages in terms of health, preventing crime and violence, education, environment, economic development, water use and sanitation etc.

Ans:83)(c)

Explanation: UNDP has been publishing the annual HDI for the countries around the world. It examines the health, education and wealth of each of nation's citizen by measuring:

1. Life expectancy
2. Educational achievement- adult literacy plus combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment.
3. Standard of living- real GDP per capita based on PPP exchange rates.

Ans:84)(c)

Ans:85)(d)

Explanation: The **National Waterway 1** or NW1 is located in India and runs from Haldia (Sagar) to Allahabad across the Ganges, Bhagirathi and Hooghly river systems. It is 1620 km long, making it the longest waterway in India, NW1 passess through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Waterways	Stretch	Specification
NW 1	Allahabad-Haldia stretch (1.620 km)	It is one of the most important waterways in India, which is navigable by mechanical boats up to Patna and by ordinary boats up to Haridwar. It is divided into three parts for developmental purposes- (1) Haldia-Farakka (560 km). (ii) Farakka-Patna (460 km). (iii) Patna-Allahabad (600 km).

NW 2	Sadiya-Dhubri stretch (891 km)	Brahmaputra is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarh (1.384 km) which is shared by India and Bangladesh
NW 3	Kottapuram-Kollam stretch (205 km)	It includes 168 km of west coast canal along with Champakara canal (23 km) and Udyogmandal canal (14 km).
NW 4	Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km)	
NW 5	Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast canals (588km).	

Ans:86)(c)

Explanation: **Polavaram Project** is a multi-purpose irrigation project which has been accorded national project status by the central government. This dam across the Godavari River is under construction located in West Godavari District and East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh state and its reservoir spreads in parts of Chhattisgarh and Odisha States also.

Extra info:

Name of the Project	River	Beneficiary
1. Damodar Valley	Damodar	Jharkhand, West Bengal
2. Bhakra Nangal	Satluj	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
3. Hirakud	Mahanadi	Orissa
4. Kosi	Kosi	Bihar in India (Nepal)
5. Chambal Valley	Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
6. Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
7. Nagarjunasagar	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
8. Narmada Valley	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan
9. Indira Gandhi canal (Rajasthan canal)	Beas, Satluj	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

Ans:87)(a)

Explanation: The people of Onge tribe live in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands. They belong to Negrito race and their recent census showed that they are just 45 in number.

Ans:88)(c)

Ans:89)(d)

Ans:90)(c)

Explanation: The programme aims at end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the programme. The scheme envisages decentralized state level planning and projectised execution, allowing the states to draw their irrigation development plans based on district/blocks plans with a horizon of 5 to 7 years.

Ans:91)(d)

Explanation: Latvia is a former Soviet Union country and experienced a great decline in male population during World War two. By 2015, there were 84.8 males for every 100 females. The

proportion of the female was 54.10% of the total population. Men in Latvia have a high mortality rate due to issues such as alcoholism, smoking, and careless car driving. Around 80% of suicides in Latvia are committed by men, often because of unemployment and unrealized financial goals. Women enjoy a longer life expectancy living 11 years more than men.

Ans:92)(c)

Explanation: Truck farming refers to commercial farming of fruits and vegetables intended for sale in places where such harvests are not possible. The market is now dominated by large agribusiness farms that grow tomatoes, strawberries, and lettuce (A), among other fruits and vegetable crops. These often corporate-owned and operated farms employ the use of machinery to irrigate and process the crops (B). (C) is false because migrant workers often supply less-expensive labor on large-scale truck farms.

Ans:93)(b)

Explanation: New seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Philippines) known as high yielding varieties (HYVs) were available for cultivation by mid-1960s. India took advantage of this and introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilizers in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Assured supply of soil moisture through irrigation was a basic prerequisite for the success of this new agricultural technology. This strategy of agricultural development paid dividends instantly and increased the foodgrains production at very fast rate. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as '**Green Revolution**'.

Ans:94)(d)

Ans:95)(c)

Explanation: Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth kumar announced the launch of 'Suvidha', the 100% Oxo-biodegradable Sanitary Napkin, under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), here today. The affordable sanitary napkin will be available for Rs. 2.50 per padat over 3200 Janaushadhi Kendras across India and would ensure 'Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha' for the underprivileged Women of India. This step taken by the Department of Pharmaceuticals will ensure the achievement of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of Affordable and Quality Healthcare for All, the Minister said while addressing the media.

Shri Ananth kumar said that this is a special gift for all Women on the occasion of International Woman's day, as this unique product would ensure Affordability, Hygiene as well as Ease of use and disposal for them. SUVIDHA napkins would be physically available at all Janaushadhi Kendras in the country by May 28, 2018 – World Menstrual Hygiene Day, the Minister informed.

Ans:96)(b)

Explanation: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has given its approval for promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

As per budget 2018-19 announcement, a special scheme to support the efforts of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for in-situ management of crop residue, a new Central Sector Scheme (100% Central share) in this regard in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been proposed.

Ans:97)(a)

Explanation: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval for expansion of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for a Pan India reach covering all the 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the Country to have a deeper positive impact on Child Sex Ratio. Expansion under BBBP has been approved based on the successful implementation in 161 districts.

The Scheme was launched by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana as a comprehensive programme to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. The CSR, defined as number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years, declined sharply from 976 in 1961 to 918 in Census 2011. However there was no systematic response or comprehensive advocacy strategy to arrest and curb this disturbing trend. The Government recognized the challenge of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), as a telling indicator of gender discrimination towards girl child, requiring immediate attention and action and launched BBBP scheme in 2015.

Currently the scheme is being implemented as a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with focus on awareness and advocacy campaign, multi-sectoral action in select 161 districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC and PNDT) Act.

Ans:98)(c)

Explanation: Government has launched the 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)' to provide social security during old age and to protect elderly persons aged 60 and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. The scheme enables old age income security for senior citizens through provision of assured pension/return linked to the subscription amount based on government guarantee to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum for 10 years.

Ans:99)(a)

Explanation: India will soon boast the world's tallest railway bridge, construction of which is on in full swing, over the river Chenab in the hostile terrain of Jammu and Kashmir.

Designed by consultants from Finland and Germany, the 1.315 km-long bridge will soar to a height of 359 metres over the Chenab, which is 35 metres taller than the Eiffel Tower.

Ans:100)(b)

Explanation: One of the uninhabited islands that is a part of Lakshadweep has vanished due to coastal erosion and another four such territories in the sea are shrinking fast, claims a new study.