**Indian Geography**

**General Aspects**

Indian mainland extends between 8° P4’ N and 37° 6’ N latitudes and 68° 7’ E and 97° 25’ E longitudes. Tropic of Cancer passes almost centre of the country and dissects eight states. Southern most point of Indian mainland is **Cape Comorin**

The island territories of Andaman-Nicobar extends up to 6° 45’ N and the southern most point was formerly **Pygmalion Point** or **Indira Point**, which is now submerged under sea after Tsunami in 2004. Which is the northern most point of the country? **Indira Col**

India ranks seventh in the world in terms of area with about 32.8 lakh sq km of land that amounts to only 2.4% of the total world land mass. India ranks second in population after China. What is the proportion of Indian population to world population? 17.4%

North-South extention of India is about 3214 km and East-West extension is 2933 km. The total length of the coastline of mainland is about 6100 km and become 7516 km when island territories are included. What is the land frontier of India? **15200 km**

India shares its land border with seven countries including Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan and Afghanistan in decreasing order of border length, and shares maritime border with Sri Lanka and Maldives. India has open border with Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. The borderline between India and China is called **McMohan Line**

**Indian Border with Neighbours**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Length (in km)</th>
<th>Percentage of Frontier Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>4090</td>
<td>26.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3917</td>
<td>25.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3310</td>
<td>21.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>1458</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

India is flanked by Bay of Bengal in the East, Arabian sea in the West, Himalayan range in the North and Indian ocean in the South. The Strait, which connects the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal, is known as **Polk Strait**

Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by 10° , channel, Minicoy and Lakshadweep are separated by 9° channel, Maldives and Minicoy are separated by 8° channel. Which water bodies separates India from Sri Lanka? **Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait**

China, Nepal and Bangladesh shares border with maximum five states in India and Afghanistan shares border with only Jammu-Kashmir. Uttar Pradesh shares border with maximum eight other states. Jammu-Kashmir, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal share maximum three international border. Which state in India shares boundary with only state border and one international border? **Meghalaya**

India has 28 States and 7 Union Territories. Rajasthan is the largest state according to area and Goa is the smallest state in area. There are 640 districts in India. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state. Which is the least populous state in India? **Sikkim**

Trans Karakoram tract, Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh are dispute regions with India and China. Rann of Kutch, Sir Creek, Siachen glacier and Kashmir are dispute regions with India and Pakistan. Which was the dispute region with India and Sri Lanka? **Kachchatheevu Island**

Andaman-Nicobar Islands has longest coastline of 1962 km followed by Gujarat with 1600 km, Andhra Pradesh (970 km) and Tamil Nadu (907 km). Andaman-Nicobar Islands is the largest Union Territory followed by Delhi. Which is the smallest Union Territory in India? **Lakshadweep**

India along with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka constitute Indian sub-continent which comprises 10% area of Asian continent and 3.3% of world lands. Kanchenjunga (Sikkim) is the highest peak in Indian Himalayas and third highest on Earth. Which is the lowest altitude land point in India? **Kuttbad (Kerala)**

22° N latitude becomes the upper boundary of maritime territories of India. Seven North-Eastern states comprises about 7% of the Indian land mass and lies East of 88° E longitude. Which capital city lies on the Tropic of Cancer in India? **Ranchi**

Geographical Sobriquets in India
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Apple State
Himachal Pradesh
Granary of India
Punjab
Land of Five Rivers
Damodar River
Bengal’s Sorrow
Kosi River
Bihar’s Sorrow
Brahmaputra River
Asom’ s Sorrow
Orient Goa
Pearl of the
Udaipur
Lake City
Asom

Tea Garden of India
Coimbatore
Manchester of South India
Kerala
Ganga of South
Arunachal Pradesh
Cauvery
Jewel of India
Manipur

Temple City of India
Koramangala
Spice Garden of India
Bhubaneswar
Land of Sunrise
Arunaachal Pradesh
Gateway of India
Mumbai

PHYSICAL FEATURES

India’s physical features comprises northern young fold mountain system of Himalayas, young middle Indo- Brahmaputra Alluvium plain, southern oldest landmass of peninsular India and western Thar desert and islands. India was a part of oldest landmass known as Gondwanaland

Indian plate splited from Gondwanaland and travelled North and collide with northern larger Eurasian plate, where the geosyncline Tethys sea deposited with sediment and folded to form Himalayan mountain. When such mountain building process started?

70 Million Years Ago

Rivers coming from Himalayan range and peninsular plateau forms the North India plain with sediment. Western Ghats are the left flank of Indian peninsula and Eastern Ghats are the right flank of peninsula. What is the region for Thar desert to be in the western part of India?

Sub-tropical High Pressure Belt

Northern Himalayan ranges lies in North-West to South-East direction from Indus gorge to Brahmaputra gorge. Approximate length is 2500 km and width varies from 160-400 km from North to South and constitute a series of mountains. How many longitudinal series are there in Himalayas?

Four

There were huge volcanic eruptions in the Deccan plateau around 70 million years ago that formed Deccan trap. The plateau region comprises mostly metallic mineral rich Dharwar rocks and Gondwana rocks. Most of the coals are found which type of rocks in India?

Gondwana Rocks

Four longitudinal ranges are Trans Himalayas in Indo- Tibet border, Greater Himalaya, Lesser Himalaya or Himachal and southern Outer Himalaya or Shivalik. The Greater Himalaya is otherwise called as Himadri

Trans-Himalaya range is about 40 km wide with height up to 5000 m. It includes the Karakoram, Zaskar and Ladakh ranges. The range has important Soda plains and Aksai Chin and world’s second highest and India’s highest peak. The highest peak in India is Mount Everest

Greater Himalaya has the highest peak, Mount Everest, of the world and has average height of 6000 m. The range stretches from Nanga Parvat in West to Namcha Barwa in the East. Other peaks are Kanchenjunga, Annapurna, Makalu. etc. Which Himalayan peak also known as ‘Gahirmatha’?

The Himadri has various passes including Burzil and Zojila in Jammu-Kashmir, Bara Lacha La and Shipki La in Himachal Pradesh, Thaga La, Mana, Niti and Lipu Lekh in Uttarakhand and Nathu La and Jelep La in Sikkim. Indo-Tibet link road passes through Shipki La

Himalach Himalayas has attitude about 4500 m, with average width of 50 km. It includes Pir Panjal range and Dhauladhar range, Mussoorie range, Nag Tibba and Mahabharat ranges. It also has famous valley of Kashmir and Kangra and Kullu in Himachal Pradesh. The slope of this range has a number of pasture land, called as Merg

The southern Himalayas is also called as Shivalik. Its average height is 900 m. It is not a continuous range and youngest among all Himalayan ranges. What are the valley plains found between Shivalik and Himalach Himalayas?

Doons

Himalaya is bent in the West at Nanga Parvat and in the East after crossing Dihang gorge, the Himalaya bends South and known as Purvanchal. It comprises Naga hills, Manipur hills, Mizo hills or Lusai hills. Saramati peak in Nagaland is the highest peak in this region. Such bending is popularly called as Syntaxial Bend

Transversely, Punjab Himalayas lies between Indus and Setluj, Kumaon Himalayas lies between Setluj and Kali, Nepal Himalayas lies between Kali and Tista and Asom Himalayas lies between Tista and Brahmaputra. Where is Blue mountain in India?

Purvanchal in Mizoram

Himalayan region is glaciated and has morains deposits. Famous Dal lake in Srinagar is a famous gla-
cilar lake. Baltro, Biafo, Siachin are famous glaciers. In Kashmir, there are tracts of thick deposits of glacial clay and morains, which are useful for cultivation of Zafran and Saffron, is known as Karewas

South of Tarai lies old alluvial plain of Bhanjar and new alluvial plain, Khadar. Among all the alluvial plains Bhanjar is more fertile. Brahmaputra plain is famous for riverine islands and sand bars. Name the largest river island in India. Majuli Island

Purvanchal is famous for Jhum cultivation. Barak river is an important river in Manipur and Mizoram. Mizoram has ‘Molasses basin’ made up of unconsolidated deposits. Picturesque lake ‘Loktak’ is in Manipur. The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating national park in the world, is in which region of Purvanchal? [SSC (10+2) 2013]

Loktak Lake (Manipur)
The local fertile tract of Rajasthan plain is called Rohi. The plain lies West of Aravali range that lies North-East to South-West and cannot obstruct rain bearing cloud cover it, that makes the desert. Name one famous river flowing in this plain, even though has inland drainage. River Luni

The northern plain has four longitudinal plain made up of different sediments. At the foothill of Shivalik, it is Bhabhar where except big rivers, small streams disappear. South of it lies Tarai where streams remerge and make the region swampy and malerial prone. Name the famous Tarai belt in India? North-West Bihar

Indus and its tributaries from Punjab-Haryana plain popularly known as Doabs. From South Bist Doab lies between Beas and Setluj, Bari Doab between Beas and Ravi, Chaj Doab between Chenab and Jhelum and Sind Sagar between Jhelum and Indus. Name the Doab lies between Ravi and Chenab? [ODISHA PSC 2014]

Rechna
Delhi ridge separates Indus plain from Ganga plain. Ganga plain stretches about 1400 km with width average 300 km. The plain is of smooth gradient from West to East. This is the densely populated region of the world and has the largest delta of the world, name it? Sundarban Delta

Brahmaputra plain also called Asom plain, that has gradient from East to West and earthquake prone. It stretches from Sadiya to Dhubri and then merge with Ganga plain in Bangladesh. How much length the plain covers? 720 km

Peninsular plateau is the southern physiographic region of India is triangular in shape flanked by Western Ghat in West and Eastern Ghat on the East, and 22°N latitude roughly demarcate the northern boundary. Where Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meet?

Nilgiri Hills
Deccan trap covers Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Kathiawar peninsula in Gujarat. In the East, Chhotanagpur plateau covers. Jharkhand and part of West Bengal and is flown by Damodar river and is a major mineral rich zone. Name one industrial areas lies in Chhotanagpur plateau. Jamshedpur

Peninsular plateau is separated from Meghalayan plateau by Malda gap. North-West part has deccan trap which has volcanic eruption during Cretaceous period (65 million years ago). North-West boundary is Aravali hills and eastern boundary of Rajmahal hills. Which is the southern most part of peninsular India? [SSC CGL 2012]

Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
North India plain is the largest alluvial tract of the world. Extending for a length of 3200 km and width varies between 150 to 300 km. The plain consists of Indus plain, the Ganga plain, Brahmaputra plain and Rajasthan plain. The proper desert of Rajasthan plain is otherwise known as Marusthali

Between Bombay and Nasik lies Thai Ghat and between Bombay and Pune lies Bhor Ghat gap. There is also a gap between Nilgiri and Anaimalai hills which joins Kerala with Tamil Nadu. Name this gap. Palghat Gap

Important Passes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lipulekh</td>
<td>In Uttarakhand, where Mansarovar pilgrimage pass through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang La</td>
<td>Indus enters India (Jammu-Kashmir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipki La</td>
<td>Setluj enters India, Indo-Tibet highway, NH-22 (Himachal Pradesh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathu La</td>
<td>Trade with China in Chumbi valley, (Sikkim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelep La</td>
<td>Trade route connects Kalimpong (West Bengal) with Lhasa (Tibbet), famous Menmecho lake is below it (Sikkim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banihal</td>
<td>Jammu-Shrinagar highway pass through, Jawahar tunnel is constructed here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baramula La</td>
<td>Lahaul (Himachal Pradesh) to Ladakh (Jammu-Kashmir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohtang</td>
<td>Kullu to Manali (Himachal Pradesh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sela</td>
<td>Twang (Arunachal Pradesh) to Tzezpur (Asom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhor Ghat</td>
<td>Mumbai to Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai Ghat</td>
<td>Mumbai to Nasik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pal Ghat</td>
<td>Coimbatore to Kochi and river Gayatri flows through it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Narmada and Tapti are flowing through rift valleys in peninsular India. The plateau has normal gradient from North-West to South-East. Western Ghats are continuous whereas Eastern Ghats are cut through by various rivers. The highest mountain peak in peninsular India is **Anaimudi**. Meghalaya plateau consists of the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Mikir and Rengma hills and is a table land. Southern part of the plateau is called ‘war country’ and more humid whereas Shillong region is rain shadow. Which hill tract receives maximum rainfall? **Jaintia Hill**

**Western Ghats** is also known as Sahyadri run from mouth of Tapi river to Cape Comorin. It is a block mountain and western part of it is a fault zone into Arabian sea. It acts as watershed to East flowing and West flowing rivers. Which is the southern most hill of Western Ghats?

**Cardamom Hills**

The **Eastern Ghats** are mainly of charconite rock and Western Ghats are of granite and basalt rocks. Eastern Ghats meet Western Ghats at Nilgiri. The highest peak of Eastern Ghat is Aroya Konda in Andhra Pradesh. Which is the highest peak of Nilgiri hills?

**Doddabetta**

Aravali range is an old fold mountain now become relict with general elevation is only 400-600 m. It stretches from Delhi to Haridwar. Which is the highest peak of Aravali range?

**Guru Sikhar**

Between Vindhya and Satpura ranges, there is a fault line on which Narmada flows and between Satpura range and Ajanta and Mahadev, there is a fault on which Tapti flows. Western Ghats are higher in its southern part. To which mountain range the famous Nallamala hills belongs to?

**Eastern Ghats**

Western coastal plain is a submerged coastal plain so, provide natural condition for development of ports and natural harbour. Kutch and Kathawar coast in Gujarat, Konkan coast in Maharashtra, Kanara coast in Kamataka and Goa. Kerala coast is popularly known as **Malabar Coast**

In the Malabar coast in Kerala, there are distinguished features of back waters called Kayals. These are used for fishing, boating and tourism, etc. Famous Nehru Trophy Vallamkali boat rate is held every year in a famous Kayal. Name it.

**Ptnnamada Kayal**

**Western coast** is narrower with average width of 65 km. It is narrow in middle and broader in northern and southern part. Rivers flowing in this coast are smaller in length, swifter as source from Western Ghats and do not form delta. What is the significant feature that normally formed at the mouths?

**Estuaries**

Surat plain and marshy areas of the Gujarat are also part of west coast plain. North of Kutch there lie broad level salt-soaked flat plains called **Great Rann** and **Little Rann**. Name two famous rivers that flood these regions?

**Bunas and Luni**

East coast plain is broader and emergent coast with average width 120 km and stretches from Subarnarekha river to Kanyakumari. Excluding Subarnarekha and Baitarani, all other rivers in the coast never from estuaw. Which type of features they form at their mouth?

**Delta**

East coast plain is broadest at Krishria-Gbdavari delta and narrower at Chilka lake. Between Mahanadi and Krishna river, the coast is called Northern Circass, between Krishna river to Cauvery it is called Carnatic coast. Which is the popular name of the southern part of the East-West plain?

**Coromandal Coast**

Chilka lake is a part of Utkal plain, Kolleru lake lies within Krishna-Godavari delta and Pulicat lake lies 40 km north of Tamil Nadu in the coast. Which famous island is associated with Pulicat lake that is used for research purpose?

**Sriharikota**

The Andaman-Nicobar archipelago lies in Bay of Bengal. The Great Andaman group of islands is separated from the Nicobar islands by Ten Degree Channel. It consists of North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Little Andaman and Great Nicobar and other small islands. In which island Port Blair, the capital, is situated?

**South Andaman**

Andaman-Nicobar island is consider the extension of tertiary mountain chain Arakan Yoma and has both volcanic islands and coral fringe reefs. Name two volcanic islands in the archipelago?

**Barren and Nareondam Islands**

Western coast has less continental shelf and long continental slope whereas Eastern coast has broader continental.selves so unsuitable for construction of harbours and ports but suitable for fishing. Which region in Andhra coast has little continental shelf?

**Vishakhapatnam**

The whole coastal plain is fertile and rice is grown. Sedimentary rocks of this plain has large deposits of mineral oil. Gujarat coast is famous for production of salt. Portal facility and fishing and major activities.

For more visit, www.studyiq.com
Kerala coast is famous for which mineral resources?

**Monazite (Nuclear Material)**

Little Andaman is separated from Greater Andaman by Duncan passage. Southernmost island is the Great Nicobar. Middle Andaman is the largest of all islands and, Rossi island is the smallest. Mount Harriet is a famous national park in the island groups. ‘Saddle peak’ is highest peak of Andaman-Nicobar islands, located in North Andaman.

The Lakshadweep islands are of coral origin. The islands North of 11° N are known as Amendivi Islands while South of it is known as Cannanore islands. Extreme southern island is Minicoy island. Which is the separation line between Cannanore and Minocoy islands?

**9° Channel**

Lakshadweep islands consists of 25 small islands covering a 32 sq km and separated from Maldives by 8° Channel. Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarter. Minicoy is the largest and most advanced island. Which island ‘even though uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary?’

**Pitti Island**

India’s total geographical area is about equal to Europe except Russia, one third of Canada, one fifth of Russia and eight times of Japan. India’s area is about……….. times larger than Pakistan. [SSC (10+2) 2013]

**Four**

Western Ghats are formed by faulting of crustal blocks, Vindhan scrapland is formed due to differential erosion, Deccan plateau is formed due to volcanic eruption, Ganga-Brahmaputra plain is due to extensive alluvium deposition. The Himalayan mountain ranges are the result of Large Scale Folding. [IES 2013]

**Highest Peaks**

Highest Peak in India
Highest Peak of Eastern Ghats
Highest Peak of Western Ghats
Highest Peak of Aravali
Highest Peak of Satpura
Highest Peak of Nilgiri
Highest Peak of Andaman-Nicobar Islands
Highest Peak of Naga Hills

Among major rock groups in India, Archean is very rich in mineral resources and unfossiliferous, Cuddapan rocks are highly metamorphosed and contain iron and manganese, Vindhyan series having precious stones. Which is the oldest rock formation in India? [SSC CPO 2013]

**Archean Rocks**

A well defined channels of flow of water is called Drainage and network of such channels is called Drainage System. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a Drainage Basin. The specific area that provides drains or water to the river or drainage system is called Catchment Area.

The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is called Watershed. The drainage system in India may be grouped into Arabian sea drainage and the Bay of Bengal drainage. The composite watershed between these are Delhi Ridge, Aravalis, Vindhya and Satpura range. Name one important watershed in peninsular India?

**Sahyadri or Western Ghats**

Bay of Bengal drainage system covers 77% of drainage area whereas 23% is covered by the Arabian drainage system. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna and Godavari, etc. are drained to Bay of Bengal. Narmada, Tapi, Mahi, etc. drains to Arabian sea. Name one drainage system of Arabian sea that has source in India but flows mostly outside India?

**Indus System**

Indus has tributaries Shyok, Gilgit, Hunza, Nubra in northern Himalayas and receives ‘Panjnad’ above Mithankot and finally fall into Arabian sea. Which is the largest tributary of Indus?

**Chenab**

Major river basins have more than 20000 sq km catchment area and include 14 drainage basins. Medium river basin have catchment area between 2000-20000 sq km and include 44 river basins. Minor river basins has catchment area less than 2000 sq km. Which type of river basin is Narmada drainage system?

**Major River Basin**

Dendritic drainage patterns resemble the branches of a tree, e.g., Ganga drainage system. Rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions are called radial pattern like drainage basin in Bastar region, Chhotanagpur plateau, etc. What is the drainage pattern of the area where rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression?

**Centripetal Drainage**

In India, centripetal drainage is found in Rann of Kutch. In trellis pattern of drainage, primary tributaries flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles. Trellis pattern are found in slopes having faults and joints. Name one drainage system having trellis pattern.

**Krishna Basin**

Indus originates in Kailash mountain range in Tibet and known as ‘Singi Khamban’ or ‘Lion’s mouth’
there. It flows through Ladakh and Zaskar ranges and enters Pakistan near Dardistan. Where Indus forms a spectacular gorge?

**Gilgit**

Antecedent rivers have their existence before the upheaval of the Himalayas and form gorges, i.e., Indus, SurJej, Kali and Brahmaputra, etc. consequent rivers have their courses in accordance superimposed or with the slope of the basin and follow the direction of basin and common in the synclinal troughs. Where consequent rivers are normally found?

**Southern India**

Subsequent rivers follow the consequent river along the axis of anticlines, i.e., Chambal, Son, etc. Obsequent rivers flow against the slope due to local depression or gradient and joins the subsequent stream in right angle. Name one obsequent river in India.

**Manjra River (Tributary of Godavari)**

Among major rivers Ganga has highest catchment area followed by Indus, Godavari, Krishna, Brahmaputra and Mahanadi. Among rivers flowing in India, Ganga has highest length (2510 km) followed by Godavari, Setluj, Krishna, Yamuna and Narmada. Name the largest peninsular river flowing in India?

**Godavari**

Indus, Setluj, Ganga, Ghagha, Kosi and Brahmaputra crosses all three Himalayan ranges and Jhelum, Yamuna, Ravi and Ramganga crosses only two southern Himalayan ranges and Tapti crosses only Shivalik range. Name the ancient river that geologists believe that from which Indus, Brahmaputra and Ganga emerge?

**Shivalik or Indo-Brahma**

Jhelum, a tributary of Indus, rises from Verinag at-the-foot of Pir Panjal and it flows through Srinagar and Wular lake. Which river makes the international boundary with Pakistan?

**Jhelum**

Chenab formed by ‘Chandra’ and ‘Bhaga’ also known as Chandrabhaga. Ravi rises West of Rohtang pass and passes through Chamba valley and flows through Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges. Beas rises from Beas Kund near Rohtang pass. Where does it meet Setluj?

**Harik**

Setluj originates in the Rakas lake near Mansarover, where Brahmaputra originates and known as Langchen Khambab and flows almost parallel to the Indus. It is an antecedent river and enters India at Rupar. Which famous pass lies on its course?

**ShipkiLa**

Ganga rises from Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh in Uttarakhand. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meets at Dev Prayag to form Ganga, that enters North Indian plain at Haridwar. Which has been declared as national river of India? [SSC (10+2) 2012]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ganga</strong></th>
<th><strong>Panch Prayags</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vishnu Prayag</td>
<td>Alaknanda meets Dhauli Ganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nand Prayag</td>
<td>Alaknanda meets Mandakini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kama Prayag</td>
<td>Alaknanda meets Pindari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudra Prayag</td>
<td>Alaknanda meets Mandakini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dev Prayag</td>
<td>Alaknanda meets Bhagirathi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alaknanda has its source in the Sato Panth glacier above Badrinath and Mandakini flows near Kedarnath. Recently flash flood results in massive devastation in Kedarnath valley and swept away the Marrikarnika temple. This temple was on the bank of which famous river?

**Bhagirathi**

River Ganga has a length of 2525 km of which maximum course is in Uttar Pradesh (1450 km) followed by West Bengal (520 km), Bihar (445 km) and Uttarakhnad (110 km). Which is the largest tributary of Ganga that sources from southern plateau?

**Son**

Yamuna is the longest and western most tributary of the Ganga that sources from Yamunotri glacier. It joins Ganga at Prayag in Allahabad. Chambal is the largest tributary of Yamuna. Which is the source region of Chambal?

**Mhow (Madhya, Pradesh)**

Ranaprattap Sagar dam and famous Gandhi Sagar dam built on the Chambal river. Chambal has made a gorge at Kota. Chambal is famous for its bad land topography that is otherwise called

**Ravines**

Gandak rises between Mount Everest and Dhaulagiri drains centre of Nepal and enters in Bihar at Champaran that meets Ganga near Patna where as river Sanda also called Kali meets Ganga at Chhapra in Bihar. Which is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’ as it changes its course frequently?

**Kosi**

Hughli is a distributary of Ganga and also has tidal bore that help in operation of Haldia Port. Damodar river emerges from Chhotanagpur plateau flowing through a rift valley joins Hughli. Damodar valley multipurpose project is now operational on this river. Which river is called the Sorrow of Bengal?

**Damodar** [NDA 2011]

Sharda rises from Milam glacier also known as Goriganga. Mahananda is the last left bank tributary of Ganga rises in the Darjeeling hills. Son is the largest South bank tributary of Ganga originating in the Amarkantak-plateau. Where Son meets Ganga?
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

**Patna (Bihar)**
Brahmaputra originates from Chemayungdung glacier near Mansarovar lake and flows West to East in Tibet in the name Tsangpo. At Namcha Barwa, it turns South and enters India as Dihang near Sadiya in Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assom valley. Where it enters the Bangladesh?

**Dhubri**
Dibang, Lohit, Sabansiri, Kameng, Manas, etc. are tributaries of Brahmaputra, which is known as Yamuna in Bangladesh and merges with river Padma and Padma merges with Meghna and falls in the Brahmaputra, Tista is a tributary of Brahmaputra in Bangladesh. Which river is known as Padma in Bangladesh?

**The Ganga**
Ganga system and Brahmaputra system make the largest alluvial plain and also the largest delta known as Sundarban delta. The Ganga at its mouth makes delta and sand bars. Name the deltaic island on the mouth of Ganga that is disputed between India and Bangladesh?

**Sagar Island**
Peninsular rivers are older than Himalayan river system. West flowing rivers from Western ghats falls into Arabian sea and East flowing rivers falls into Bay of Bengal and North flowing rivers like Son, Chambal, Ken, etc., flows to Ganga system. Which two rivers flow in rift valleys?

**Narmada and Tapti**
Narmada originate in Amarkantak plateau and flows opposite to the Son and flows on a rift valley between Vindhyan and Satpura. It makes a 27 km long estuary and Sardar Sarovar project is on this river. It has a famous marble rock gorge at Jabalpur. Which is the famous waterfall on this river?

**Dhuandhar**
Tapti originates from Betul plateau and drains Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Ukai project is on this river. Mahanadi originates near Sinawa in Raipur and forms delta in Odisha coast. Which is the largest river flowing in Odisha?

**Mahanadi**
Godavari river rises in the Nasik and called ‘Dakshin Ganga’. The Penganga, the Indravati, the Pranhita and the Manjra, which is an obsequent river, are major tributaries. The river along with Krishna forms largest delta in peninsular India. Which is the river in peninsular India?

**The Godavari**
Krishna river is the second largest peninsular river rises near Mahabaleswar. Koyana, Tungabhadra and Bhima flows on a rift valley and major tributaries of Krishna. Which lake lies within Krishna and Godavari delta?

**Lake Kolleru**
Ghaggar river has inland drainage Luni in West of Aravali is also an inland river disappear in Rann of Kutch. Name the two rivers in India which cross Tropic of Cancer more than once?

**Mahi and Subarnarekha**
Famous Cities on River Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>River</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>Ganga</td>
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<td>Agra</td>
<td>Yamuna</td>
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<td>Ayodhya</td>
<td>Sarayu</td>
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<td>Ahmadabad</td>
<td>Sabarmati</td>
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<td>Cuttack</td>
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<td>Curnool</td>
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<td>Jabalpur</td>
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<td>Jamshedpur</td>
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<td>Lucknow</td>
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<td>Ludhiana</td>
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<td>Nasik</td>
<td>Godavari</td>
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<td>Panaji</td>
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<td>Surat</td>
<td>Tapti</td>
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<td>Sambalpur</td>
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<td>Tiruchirapalli</td>
<td>Cauvery</td>
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<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>Shipra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vijaywada</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kaveri rises on Brahmagiri hills in Karnataka and is the only perennial river in South India. Now, it creates water disputes among Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Kabini, Bhavani and Amaravati are its important tributaries. Name the famous waterfall on river?

**Sivasamudram**
Wular is a fresh water lake in Jammu-Kashmir on which river Jh’elum passes through, lake Vembanad is a salt water lake in Kerala coast, famous Pulicat lake is in Andhra coast border to Tamil Nadu, Loktak lake in Manipur has a floating national park, Keibul Lamzao. Chilika is the largest salt lake in India. Which lake is used for producing salt? [CISF 2013]

**Sambhar**
CLIMATE, SOIL AND VEGETATION
The climate of India is mostly tropical and coastal states experiences oceanic influence that decreases to continental in the interior. Himalayan region experi-
Indian Geography

In India, Western Ghats, Andaman-Nicobar islands and East coast get copious rainfall and it decreases to the interior as Eastern Maharashtra, Eastern Karnataka, Western Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are lie in leeward side. Which region in India gets highest rainfall? [IES 2013]

Meghalaya (Khasi Hills)
South-West monsoon provides 80% of rainfall in India and this rainfall decreases from South to North and in Ganga plain it decreases from East to West. What is the major contributor of rainfall to North-Western region in winter?

Western Disturbance
Monsoon was first to be named by Arabs. Monsoon is a seasonally reversal wind system flows in south-westerly direction in summer and north-easterly in winter. Which region in India gets rainfall in winter?

Coromandal Coast
North-East monsoon wind also called retreating monsoon flows from North to South following the southward shifting of low pressure led by southward movement of Sun. Which state gets rainfall by this wind?

Tamil Nadu
Shifting of Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) upper air jetstream circulation, differential heating of Ganga plain, Western desert and Indian ocean, etc., are major contributor to the emergence of monsoon. Which is another feature that influences Indian monsoon but lies outside India?

Tibetan Plateau
Some local winds of hot weather seasons are Mango showers in Karnataka, Cherry Blossom in Kerala, Kalbaishakhi in West Bengal and Assam. What is the name of hot and dry winds that blows over “northern plain in India”?

Loo
Sometimes Monsoon sails to continue after emergence in India. Active Somali current, pre-monsoonal cyclonic rainfall, etc., causes sulh disturbances that seriously affect the Kharif crop season in India. What is the meteorological name of such phenomena?

Break of Monsoon
South-West monsoon first enters India at Andaman-Nicobar islands and it first touch Kerala coast on June 1, earliest in the mainland and last one to get rainfall is western Rajasthan region about July 15. South-West monsoon entered as two branches; Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal branch. Where these two branches unite?

Allahabad
Western ghats obstructs the rain bearing wind so western coast gets much rainfall and in leeward side its gets scanty. Himalaya obstructs the Northern cold wind to penetrate into India and makes orographic rainfalls in foothills. Which other region in India get orographic rainfall in summer?

Meghalaya Plateau
In Khasi hills lies Cherapunji and Mawsynram, where maximum rainfall occur as the mountains situated in a funnel sharpe manner and monsoon wind trapped in it and creates heavy rainfall. Why Shillong gets less rainfall in comparison to Mawsynram though situated only 50 km farther?

Rainshadow Zone
Western disturbances are the cyclonic rains occur in north western part of India in Jammu-Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, etc. Westernlies carries the cyclonic rains from Mediterranean sea across the Asia minor and obstructed at western Himalaya and rains there that helps in Rabi crops. The westerlies have their origin in the [CDS 2013]

Sub-polar Lows
As El-Nino makes drought, La-Nino on the other and keeps monsoon strong. Western disturbances creates rainfall in North-Western part, cyclonic activities are more pronounced in Bay of Bengal but sometimes Arabian sea gets much cyclone than Arabian sea. Which phenomena is responsible for that?

El-Nina Modoki
Tropical dry deciduous forests comprises the highest proportion to total forest cover in India. It is found in rainfall between 100-150 cm per annum. Teak is species of which type of forest? [CMS 2013]

Tropical Deciduous Forest
Less than 10% canopy density are considered scrubs and open forest comprises 8.75% of total area with canopy density 10% to 40%. Which type of forests covers maximum forest area?

Moderately Dense Forest
The per capita forest area is 0.06 hectare quite lower than world average of 0.6 hectare. Actual forest cover in India is 21.05% as against the world’s 30.3%. Which state in India has highest forest cover?

Madhya Pradesh
Himalayan regions are having temperate vegetation in upper. altitudes Western Ghats, Andaman-Nicobar islands have tropical rainforests deserts and semi-deserts have xerophytic Cacti vegetation. Which type of vegetation is found in deltaic regions in India?

Mangroves
Tropical wet evergreen forests are found where annual rainfall exceeds 250 cm with very short dry
period annual temperature about 25°-27°C. It is found in west side of Western Ghats, Andaman-Nicobar islands. What is the percentage value of such forest to total forest of India?

2.92% (-3%)

In western coast, Eastern Himalayas, tropical semi-evergreen forest is found, in coasts of Tamil Nadu tropical dry evergreen forest is found. In littoral and delta areas, swamp or mangrove forests are found. What is the percentage of India mangrove forest to world’s total mangrove forests?

7%

In Himalayas, tropical forests are found up to 1800 m height and temperate forests from 1800 to 3000 m above sea level and Alpine forests are found above 3000 m. Eastern Himalaya has more diversified vegetation than Western Himalayas. Which is known as the museum of natural vegetation?

Himalayas

Reserve forests are under direct supervision of the government where no public entry is allowed for any activity but protected areas, though under government supervision, allow local public limited access. Unclassified forests has no restrictions. Which is the dominant category of forest in India?

Reserve Forest (55%)

Lands having canopy density more than 10% and more than one hectare area are considered forest cover. Very dense forest are having canopy density more than 70% and comprises 2.54% of the geographical area of India. What is the forest cover area of the country now?

23.28%

According to forest cover as percentage of geographical area Mizoram tops the list followed by Lakshadweep. Which type-of forest cover is increased in area according to forest report 2011?

Mangrove Forest

Alluvial soils cover the largest area in India about 40% are found in deltas and river basins especially North India plains. Rice, wheat, jute are predominant crops. Alluvial soils are deficient in Nitrogen and Humus

Black soils are specific to Decan lava plateau. It is rich in lime, iron, magnesia but lacks organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorus and have lower permeability but productivity used for cotton cultivation. Black soils are otherwise called Regur Soil

Red and Yellow soils are derived from granite, gneiss and other metamorphic rocks and formed under well drained condition. These are found in eastern part of the plateau, Odisha, Chhattishgarh, etc. The red colour is due to the presence of Ferric Oxide

Laterite soils are peculiar to tropical countries where there is high temperature and high rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods. Silica content is leached down and base elements like alluminium and iron oxides remain on top soil. These are found in highlands of peninsular plateau. Which type of minerals are associated with such soil region?

Bauxite

Peaty soils are found in swampy regions and foothills of Himalayas where as forest soils are found in upper slope of mountains. Which type of soil is normally less fertile but with irrigation its productivity can be raised?

Desert Soil

Soil degradation make the mountainous regions ecologically sensitive ecologically fragile. Fluvial erosion is found in humid regions and wind erosions are dominant in arid and semi-arid region. Name the measures taken to stop soil erosion in arid areas.

Contour Bunding

Overgrazing are causes for soil erosion in semi-arid regions, shifting cultivation is a problem for forested areas, gullies erosion is predominant in arid regions. Name the measure taken to stop soil erosion in hilly areas.

Terrace Farming

Forest policy in India is operated since 1894. In 1952, National Forest Policy recommended for forest coverage of one-third of total area. Forest Policy of 1988 emphasised on protection, conservation and development of forests. Forest Right Act, 2006 gives local people right over minor forest product. Which scheme include local community in conservation of forest?

Joint Forest Management

Forest Research Institutes

Institute Place

Dehradun

Jodhpur

Bengaluru

Jorhat

Coimbatore

Shimla

Jabalpur

Ranchi

Allahabad

Hyderabad

Chhindwara

For more visit, www.studyiq.com
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Resource Development
Indian Institute of Forest Management  Bhopal
Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute  Bengaluru

The Forest Survey of India was set up in 1981 with headquarters at Dehradun to map forest area and provide forestry education. It prepares national forest cover map every three years. Which is the apex body to supervise forestry research and training?

**Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)**

Rice is grown in alluvial soil, bajra in red soil, cashewnuts are grown better in laterite soils. Which soil is better for growing cotton?

**Black Soil**

Agriculture and Irrigation

More than 55% of area is used for agriculture purpose in India, whereas world average is 11%. India’s net cultivated area is greater than China. What is the share of agriculture and allied sectors to the total GDP of India in 2012-13?

13.7%

Net area sown in India is about 46% of total land utilisation and engaged about 55% of work force in India. World average of net sown area is about 32% and per capita availability of cropped area in India is about only 0.17 hectare. Which state in India has highest percentage of net sown area?

**Punjab**

Agriculture share about 13% to India’s exports and India’s share of global agri-food product export is 2.1% in 2012. Now India is largest producer of milk, pulses, livestock, jute and tea. What is the position of India in production of wheat?

**Second**

Kharif crops are cropped in rainy season, Rabi crops in winter seasons and Zayad crops are crops of summer season. Rice, jowar, maize, cotton, jute, etc, are Kharif crops, wheat, oilseed etc, are Rabi crops and water melons, etc, are Zayad type. In which state, maize is cropped as a Rabi crop?

**Bihar**

Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but a subsistence crop in Odisha. Plantation is a type of commercial farming where a style crop is grown on a large area. Which crop has an interface of agriculture and industry?

**Plantation Crop**

Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane and banana etc, are plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal, coffee in Karnataka, banana in southern India, sugarcane in North India are important plantation crops, in which region bamboo plantation is extensive?

**North-East India**

Rice is a Kharif crop and staple food crop of a majority in India. It requires above 25°C temperature and rainfall above 100 cm. It is grown in plains of North and North-Eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions. What is the position of India in rice production?

**Second**

Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in India and staple crop of North and North-West India. It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat. Which state has largest productivity?

**Punjab**

Millet’s jowar, bajra and ragi, etc, are having very high nutritional value in ragi is rich in cron. Millets are otherwise called

**Coarse Grain**

Jowar is third most important food crop with respect to area and production. It is mostly rainfed and grown in moist areas and hardly needs irrigation. Which is the largest producer of jowar in India?

**Maharashtra**

Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil and Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra. Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red and black soil. Which is the largest producer state for ragi?

**Karnataka**

Maize is used both as food and fodder. A Kharif crop requires temperature between 21 °C and 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil. Which is the major maize producing state?

**Karnataka**

India is largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. Pulses are leguminous crop and are major source of protein in vegetarian diet. Madhya Pradesh is the largest pulses producing state. Almost all leguminous crops helps in restoring soil fertility by nitrogen fixation. Name the pulse not used for nitrogen fixation.

**Arhar**

Sugarcane is a tropical as well as sub-tropical crop and grow well in hot and humid climate with temperature between 21 °C and 27°C and annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm. India is second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil. Uttar Pradesh has highest production, which state has highest productivity?

**Tamil Nadu**

India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world and it covers about 12% of total cropped area of the world.
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

country. Groundnut is the largest produced oilseed in India and a Kharif crop. Andhra-Radadesh is the largest producer of groundnut. Which is the largest producer of sunflower in India? [CSP2008]

Karnataka

Tea plantation is introduced by British and grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates of deep and fertile soil, rich in humus and organic matter. It is a labour intensive industry and need frost-free climate. Which is the largest producer of tea in India?

Asom

In terms of area, it is in second position after China and also stands second in production after China and also second in consumption after China. Recently Kenya tops in tea export and what is the position of India in global export of tea?

Fourth

Coffee plantation is native to Ethiopia and first planted in India in the Baba Budan hills in Karnataka by Britishers. Arabicas and Robusfa and two varieties of coffee. Which is the largest producer state of coffee in India?

Karnataka

Coffee is planted between 600 m to 1500 m height of hill slopes debared from frost, drought and snow fall. It needs hot and humid climate with 16°C to 28°C temperature with 150 cm to 250 cm of rainfall of well drained friable forest loams. Which is the largest produced type of coffee in India?

Arabica

Rubber is planted in hill slopes of southern Kerala, spice is mainly in southern India, tea is mainly grown in North-Eastern India. Which region in India is the largest producer of oilseeds? [SSC CGL 2011]

Central India (Madhya Pradesh)

Among the fruits largest production is banana in the country and India tops in the world and banana is native to South-East Asia. Which is the leading state in banana production?

Tamil Nadu

Mango, the national fruit of India occupies 38% of total cropped area. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of mango in the country. Which is the native region of mango?

Indo-Burma Region

Nagpur district of Maharashtra is the major hub of orange production, grapes are mostly grown in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Apple is native to area between Black sea and Caspian sea and in India it is grown in Himalayan hill slopes. Potato is indigenous to South America. Which are the largest producer of potato and onion in India respectively?

Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

Cotton is mostly a Kharif cash crop in tropical and sub-tropical areas. In India it grows mainly in black deccan regur soil and supplies raw material to the largest industry in the country and it is indigenous to India. After partition, the best part of cotton growing area lost to Pakistan. Which state is the largest producing state in cotton?

Gujarat

Jute is indigenous to India and grown as a Kharif commercial crop mainly in North-Eastern parts of the country. It need high temperature, high humidity and high rainfall. It mainly confined to deltaic tracts of the Ganga-Brahmaputra. India is the largest producer of jute. Which state is the largest producer of jute in India?

West Bengal

Tobacco was brought to India by Portuguese and now India is third largest producer after China and Brazil. Tobacco is a temperate crop of regions with well distributed rainfall about 50 cm. Which state is the largest producer of tobacco in the country?

Andhra Pradesh

Agriculture got emphasise since First Five Year Plan. Crop insurance was introduced in 1985 and new policy on seed development was introduced in 1988 in India to protect interest of farmer. Which institution provides credit for promotion of agriculture in India?

NABARD

In India, the High Yield Variety (HYV) programme began in 1966-67 with introduction of new fertilizer responsive dwarf wheats developed in Mexico and implemented in North-Western part of India and it brought remarkable change in production and opportunity in the area and the country as a whole. What is this innovation in agriculture is popularly known?

Green Revolution

Agricultural efficiency is the coefficient of agricultural production per hectare of land. Cropping intensity is the ratio between Net Sown Area (NSA) and Gross Groped Area (GCA). Cropping intensity is highest in state of Punjab and Haryana. Which aspect denotes the multiplication of agricultural activities in the cropping land?

Crop Diversification

Dr. Norman Borlaug is the ‘Father of Green Revolution’ and MS Swaminathan is the ‘Father of Green Revolution in India’. Which region is now targeted for Evergreen Revolution?

Eastern India

Rajasthan and Gujarat are major dryland areas in the country. Drylands contain 72% of population dependent on agriculture. The drylands has low productivity and mainly grown coarse grains. The gov-
government has initiated 20 point programme for development of dryland farming. Which organisation is dedicated for dryland farming development?

**ICRISAT (Hyderabad)**

Chief Crops and Producing State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Major Producers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana</td>
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<td>Rice</td>
<td>Paschim Banga and Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gram</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan</td>
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<td>Cash Crops</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh and Maharasthra</td>
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<td>Poppy</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>Coconuts</td>
<td>Kerala and Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>Linseed</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>Rape and mustard</td>
<td>Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>Sesame</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthahe</td>
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<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Maharashtra and Karnataka</td>
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<td>Oil Seeds</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Maharashtra and Gujrat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jute</td>
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<td>Silk</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tobacco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spices</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
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<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh and Odisha</td>
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India has about 20% of the world’s livestock population with 57% world’s buffaloes and 14% of cattle. India is second largest in cattle population after Brazil. Madhya Pradesh has highest cattle population.

What is the proportionate value of cattle population in North-Eastern states?

**Less Than 1%**

India is the largest producer of milk in the world but has very low productivity. The world’s largest liquid milk plant is located in Delhi. India’s first automated dairy plant was commissioned at Gandhi Nagar vertical dairy plant at Noida. White revolution, introduced by Verghese Kurien, increased the production of milk manifold and Uttar Pradesh is now the largest milk producer followed by Andhra Pradesh. Name the mission mode project for increasing milk production.

**Operation Flood**

Pisciculture is associated with fishing activities. A comprehensive Marine Policy was launched in 2004. India is the third largest producer of fish and second largest producer of inland fishing in the world.

Which state in India has largest producer of fish?

**West Bengal**

West Bengal leads production of inland fishery and in total fishery. Kerala has 85% of total fish processing facilities of India. Zone of marine fisheries runs as a narrow coastal belt up to 200 m isobath and called Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Which is known as Shrimp Capital of India?

**Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)**

Sericulture refers to the rearing of silk worms for the raw silk production. India ranks second in the silk production in the world after China and produces all four varieties of silk i.e., Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Munga. India has monopoly in Munga silk production. Which region in India is famous for Munga silk production?

**Brahmaputra Valley**

Horticulture deals with garden farming including vegetables. Floriculture deals with flowers. Apiculture deals with culture of honey bee. What is the term used to describe agricultural activity with animal husbandry?

**Mixed Farming**

In India, tubewells and other wells irrigate about 62% of total irrigated lands followed by canals about 26%, tanks 3% and other sources about 9%. Tank irrigation is popular in which part of India?

**Peninsular Plateau**

Canal irrigation is mostly concentrated in northern plain of India and practically absent in peninsular plateau because of rocky topography. Tank irrigation is popular in peninsular plateau. Where well irrigation is greatly concentrated?

**North India Plain**

Multipurpose projects serve several purposes like flood control, irrigation, hydroelectricity generation, navigation, water supply etc. Which is the first ever multipurpose project in free India?

**Damodar Valley Corporation**

Indira Gandhi Canal Project is the largest irrigation project of the world to provide irrigation to semi-arid and arid areas of Rajasthan. It passes through Thar desert. From which river the canal drouws its water?

**Beas River (Pong Dam)**

Research Institutes

| Indian Agricultural Research Institute | New Delhi |
| Indian Veterinary Research Institute  | Bareilly  |
| National Dairy Research Institute    | Karnal    |
| Central Institute of Fishery Education| Mumbai    |
| Forest Research Institute            | Dehradun  |
| Central Food Technology Research Institute | Mysore  |
| Central Institute of Cotton Research | Nagpur    |

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Indian Geography

Central Institute of Agriculture Engineering
Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute
Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment
Indian Institute of Pulses Research
Indian Institute of Spice Research
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
Institute of Food Security
National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
Indian Institute of Horticulture Research
National Institute of Animal Welfare

Multifunctional Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rihand Dam</td>
<td>Rihand River</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh (Largest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagarjuna Sagar</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>West Bengal and Jharkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayurakshi Project</td>
<td>Mayurakshi</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pochampad Project</td>
<td>Codavari</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh (Second Largest)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sardar Sarovar</td>
<td>Narmada</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tehri Dam Project</td>
<td>Bhagirathi</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Femka Range Project</td>
<td>Ganga</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machkund Project</td>
<td>Machkund</td>
<td>Andhra-Odisha (Joint Venture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parimbikulam Project</td>
<td>8 small rivers</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu and Kerala (Joint Venture)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Damodar Valley Project has been planned on the pattern of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) of the USA. It consists of four major dams: Tilaiya dam on Barakar river, Konar dam on Konar river, Maithon dam on Barakar river and Panchet earthen dam on Damodar river. Which states are benefitted by this project?

West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar

Bhakra-Nangal Project is a joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan with two dams at Bhakra and Nangal on Setluj river. Hirakud dam is the longest earthen dam on Mananadi river in Odisha. Which is the largest multipurpose project in India?

Riband Dam

Resources, Energy and Industry

Minerals are homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure. Hardest mineral is diamond and softest mineral is talc. What is the economically explorable minerals as extracted from Earth when mixed with other elements?

Ores

Bauxite ores are found as residual mass of weathered material found in rocks. Placer deposits of gold, silver, platinum, etc are found in alluvial deposits in sand of valley floor and base of hills. Which mineral is found predominantly in ocean beds?

Manganese Nodules

Open-pit mining is used for coal extraction, heavy metals are explored by loads and tunnel mining, natural oil and gas are extracted by digging wells. Where is mishithole mining activities are found?

North-Eastern India (Meghalaya)

Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and other non-metallic minerals, sedimentary rocks of western and eastern flanks of peninsula (Gujarat and Assam) has petroleum deposits. Where is the largest reserve natural gas found recently?

Krishna-Godavari Basin

Rajasthan has reserves of non-ferrous minerals, coastal sand of Kerala has deposits of thorium places. Hydrocarbons are found in Himalayan belt. Which region in India is devoid of any mineral resources?

North Indian Plain

ferrous minerals are iron, chromite, manganese and nickel, etc, and account for about three-fourth of the total value of the production of metallic minerals. It provides a strong base for development of metallic industries. Which type of minerals are copper, lead, zinc and aluminium etc.?

Non-ferrous Minerals

Mica, asbestos, etc, are non-metallic minerals, petroleum, coal, natural gas nuclear minerals are mineral fuels and gypsum, phosphate and pyrites are fertilizer minerals. Which type of minerals are chrome, magnesite and graphite, etc, are?

Refractory Minerals

India is abundance with iron ore and rich is good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore having iron concentration up to 70% and used extensively in electrical industries. Haematite is the second finish iron ore having iron content (50-60%) and quantitatively used in heavy industries. Magnetite is called black ore, haematite is called red ore and limonite is called yellow ore. What is the position of India in iron-ore production?

Fourth

Odisha became the leading producer of minerals in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, Chhattishgarh and Jharkhand. Where the largest proportion of minerals are found?

Offshore

Chhota Nagpur belt contains 100% reserve of...
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

kyanite, 93% iron ore, 84% coal, 70% chromite, 70% mica and is the most resource rich region. Western belt of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra is famous for Non-ferrous Metals

Among the states, Karnataka has the largest reserves of iron ore followed by Odisha which is the largest iron ore producer. India has the largest iron ore reserves in Asia. The Bailadila mine under the National Mineral Development Corporation is the largest mechanised iron ore mine in Asia. Where is Bailadila mines in India?

Chhattishgarh

Manganese is mainly used in manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy and also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints. Which is the largest producer of manganese?

Odisha

India’s bauxite deposits are mainly in Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and Bilaspur-Katni region of Chhattishgarh. Which state is the largest bauxite producing state in India?

Odisha

Guru Mahisani and Badara Pahar mines is Mayutihanj in Odisha, Singhbhum in Jharkhand, Bailadila in Chhattishgarh, Kudremukh, Bellary-Hospet region and Bababudan hills in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka are major iron mines in India. Which industry consume most of the iron ore?

Steel Industry

Durg-Bastar Chandrapur belt provides iron ore to export to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port Kudremukh mines located in Western Ghats. It is a 100% export unit exports through Mangalore port. Ratnagiri in Maharashtra has very high quality iron. Through which port this iron ore is exported?

Marmagao Port

India is deficient in the reserve of copper. Copper is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics. Balaghat mines on Madhya Pradesh produces highest India’s copper. Other mines are Singhbhum of Jharkhand and Khetri in Rajasthan. Which state has the largest reserve of copper in the country?

Rajasthan

Bauxite is the major source of alumina, which later converts to aluminium. Bauxite are formed by the decomposition of rocks rich in alluminium silicates. It is used in metallurgy, aeronautics and electricity appliances. Which rock is associated with bauxite ores?

Lateritic Rocks of Tertiary Period

Chromite metal has mixture of iron and chromium. Chitradurga and Hassan in Karnataka, Ratnagiri and Bhandara in Maharashtra and Singhbhum in Jharkhand. India is the third largest chromite producing country of the world. Which state has the largest production of chromite in India?

Odisha

Metallic Minerals Mines

Metallic Mineral Mine

Iron

Kemmangundi, Sandur and Hospet (Karnataka) Barbil-Koira (Odisha), Bailadila and Dalli-Rajhara (Chhattisgarh), North Goa

Manganese

Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra.

Chromite

Odisha, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

Copper

Malanjkhand Belt (Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh), Khetri-Singhania Belt (Jhunjhun) Singhbhum (Jharkhand)

Bauxite

Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra Chhattisgarh

Gold

Kolar and Hutti (Karnataka) Ramgiri in Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh)

Non-Metallic Mineral Mines

Non-Metallic Mine

Limestone

Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh.

Dolomite

Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Gujarart Karnataka, West Bengal

Asbestos

Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Gypsum

Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir

Graphite

Kalabahandi, Bolangir (Odisha) and Bhagalpur (Bihar)

India is the largest producer of mica in the world. Muscovite and biotite are ores of mica. Gaya and Munger in Bihar, Nellore and Khamam in Andhra Pradesh and Udaipur and Bhilwara of Rajasthan are major mica regions. Which state is the largest producer of mica?

Jharkhand

Diamond is the purest form of carbon and hardest element on Earth. World famous kohinoor diamond was extracted from the Golconda mines in Andhra Pradesh. Panna and Satna of Madhya Pradesh, Raichur and Gulbarg of Karnataka are other diamond mines. Which district of Andhra Pradesh is famous for diamond mining?

Anantpur

Uranium in India are found in rocks of Dharwar and Archean series and is a nuclear material. Jaduguda mines in Jharkhand, Nellore of Andhra Pradesh, Jaipur in Rajasthan are uranium regions. Recently one of the biggest uranium reserve of the world is found in Andhra

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INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Pradesh, name it.

**Jhummalapalle**

Gypsum is found in sedimentary rocks and used in production of fertilizer and Rajasthan is the largest producer. India possesses largest deposits of thorium reserve in the world. It is extracted from monazite sands which are formed by disintegration of pre-apambrian rocks. Where monazite sand is found in India?

**Kerala Coast**

Coal is called black gold and constitute about 70% of total commercial energy in India. Gondwana coal is mature whereas tertiary coal is young. India ranks third in the world after China and USA in production of coal. Jharkhand has the largest reserve of coal. Which state leads in production?

**Chhattishgarh**

List of Refineries in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refinery</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digboi</td>
<td>Asom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trombay</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishakhapatnam</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noonmati</td>
<td>Asom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barauni</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koyali</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haldia</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bongaigaon</td>
<td>Asom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathura</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namaligarh</td>
<td>Asom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jannagar</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangalore</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatipaka</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagapattnam</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Atomic Minerals Mines

- **Uranium**
  
  Jadugoda (Jharkhand), Caya (Bihar), Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

- **Thorium**
  
  Kerala, Jharkhand, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan

- **Zirconium**
  
  Kerala coast and alluvial rocks of Ranchi and Hazanbagh

- **Beryllium**
  
  Nellore (Andhra Pradesh), Sikkim, Jammu-Kashmir

Best quality of coal is Anthracite coal, most-widely used coal is Bituminous coal and widely found in India. Lignite is called brown coal and is the lower grade coal found in Palana of Rajasthan, Neyveli of Tamil Nadu. Peat is the first stage of coal formation having less carbon content. Coal is a weight lose material. Where Anthracite coal is found in India?

**Jammu-Kashmir**

Petroleum is found mostly offshore and recently in Sarasvati and Rajjeswari onshore field in Barmer district of Rajasthan. Mumbai High is the largest oilfield in Mumbai. Asom is the oldest oil producing state in India and Digboi is the oldest oil field of India. Jawaharlal Nehru called Ankleswar oilfield the fountain of prosperity. Which is called liquid gold?

**Petroleum**

Natural gas is an important clean energy and mostly used in power and fertilizer industry. In west coast, it is found in Gulf of Cambay. A 1200 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassein gas field with industrial complexes in Western and North India. Krishna-Godavari basin now discovered with largest reserve of gas. Which state is the largest production of gas?

**Asom**

Thermal energy and Hydel energy are major conventional sources of energy whereas solar, wind, tidal, geothermal and atomic energy, etc, are non-conventional energy. Solar and wind energy, etc, are also called renewable or replenishable energy. Which type of energy is the largest consumption in India?

**Thermal Energy (Conventional)**

Thermal energy is produced with the help of coal, petroleum, and natural gas and contribute about 65% of total electricity produced in the country. Industry sector is the largest consumer of electricity followed by domestic sector and agricultural sector. Name the state which has largest installed capacity and generation capacity.

**Maharashtra**

Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPPs) are initiated by central government with capacity of 4000 MW or more through special purpose vehicles scheme. Sasani in Madhya Pradesh, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Girye in Maharashtra and Tadri in Karnataka are awarded UMPPs. Name the UMPP awarded to Tata Company in Gujarat?

**Mundra**

Large scale solar energy collector is called solar pond. Asia’s first solar pond is located in Bhuj, Gujarat and Tirupati temple has the largest solar cooker in the world. Thar desert region has largest potential for solar energy exploration. Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission launched in 2010 has set an ambitious target of 20000MW grid connected solar power by 2022. Now, where in Gujarat a 2000 ha solar park is set-up that is world’s largest photovoltaic power station?

**Charanka Village (Patan)**

First hydro power station in India is Sivasamudram in Karnataka. Himalayan rivers has higher potential of hydroelectric generation than peninsular rivers. Himalaya states and North-Eastern states solely depend on hydro-
electricity. Which is the largest source of electricity in Sikkim?

**Hydroelectricity**

**Major Thermal Power Plants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Bhatinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Indraprastha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Kota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Obra, Singrauli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Ukai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Korba, Bhillai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Ura, Chandrapur, Dabhol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Ramagudarri, Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Ennore, Tuticorin, Neyveli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Barauni (gas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Bokaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Talcher, Rourkela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Titagarh, Durgapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Namrup, Bongaigaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu-Kashmir</td>
<td>Pampore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>Rokhia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The renewable energy programme was started with the establishment of the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (ONES) in 1982 in India. India Renewable Energy Development Agency was set-up in 1987. In 1992, ONES was converted into Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources. When it was renamed as Ministry of New and Renewable Energy?

2006

**Wind energy** is a viable renewable energy source in coastal areas of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), founded at Chennai in 1998, is an autonomous body dedicated for resource assessment. Wind energy is the largest renewable source of energy in India. Which state is the largest producer of Wind energy?

**Tamil Nadu**

Geothermal energy is produced at Tatapani and Suruguja in Chhattisgarh, Puga in Ladakh, Jammu-Kashmir. Geothermal energy is explored by using Earth’s internal heat energy. In which region in Himachal Pradesh, geothermal energy is explored?

**Manikaran (Kullu)**

First wind farm was installed in Tamil Nadu in 1986 and Tamil Nadu tops in production followed by Maharashtra and Gujarat. Largest wind energy power plant has been established in Muppandal Perungudi near Kanyakumari. Which state has maximum potential for installation of wind energy?

**Gujarat**

**Atomic Power Stations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power Station</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarapur</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawathbatta</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalpakkam</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narora</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakrapara</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiga</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudankulam</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banswara</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nuclear power contributes to little over 3% of total power generation in India. Nuclear power generated using uranium and thorium. Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay was set-up in 1954 and then renamed as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in 1967. The plants normally set-up near water sources because a great quantity of water is used for cooling purpose. Where the first heavy water plant was set-up in India?

**Nangal (1962)**

Now Industry sector shares about 28% of GDP and provides 22% of employment. First industrialisation in India was started with cotton textiles industry in Bombay in 1854. Where is the first jute textile industry was established?

**Rishra, Kolkata (1853)**

India’s first paper mill was started at Ballygunj near Kolkata and steel was first manufactured by modern method at Kulti West Bengal in 1874. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) started Jamshedpur in 1907. Which Five Year Plan first promote industrialisation in India?

**Second**

Micro industries have investment less than ? 25 lakh and small industries have investment between ? 25 lakh-? 5 crore. More than ? 5 crore are called medium industries. Small and medium scale industries contributes about 40% of total exports in the country. In which sector, SMEs are flourished in India?

**Manufacturing Sector**

**First cotton textile** mile was set-up at Mumbai, first woollen textile mill was set-up in Kanpur. Cotton textile is located at Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc, and woolen textile industries are concentrated in Amritsar-Gurdaspur-Ludhiana belt. Which state has largest woolen industry?

**Punjab**

India is the largest producer and second largest exporter of jute after Bangladesh. Most of the jute industries are located along the bank of Hugly river. When National Jute Policy was formulated?

2005

Punjab has largest woollen textile because nearness to sheep rearing areas of Jammu-Kashmir (Bakerwal Sheep) and Himachal Pradesh (Gaddi Sheep) and North
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

India market along with wool, India has well developed silk industry because of availability of all five commercially viable silks. Which state in silk production?

**Karnataka**

Capital goods industry is called the mother industry for manufacturing. Iron and steel industry and other heavy industries also called base industry of a country. India though ranks sixth in production of crude steel but is the largest producer of sponge iron. Which region in India has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?

**Chhota Nagpur Plateau**

First iron and steel unit on modern line was established in 1830 at Porto Novo in Tamil Nadu. TISCO set-up its iron and steel industry first at Sanchi, Jamshedpur in 1907 followed by Burnpuri (1919) and Bhadravati (1923). What are the raw materials for steel industry?

**Iron ore, Coking Coal, Limestone and Manganese**

Raurkela Steel Plant in Odisha was build-up with cooperation of Germany Steel Plant in Bhilai, Chhattishgarh and Bokaro, Jharkhand were established with cooperation of USSR. Which country help India in building up steel plant at Durgapur, West Bengal?

**United Kingdom**

First Industrial Policy in India was made in 1948. Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 is called the ‘Magna Carta’ of Indian industrial development. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) was established at Bhopal during Second Five Year Plan. Which plan constitute Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)?

**Fifth Five Year Plan**

**Industries in Transportation Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chittaranjan Locomotive Works</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Locomotive Works</td>
<td>Varanasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works</td>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integral Coach Factory</td>
<td>Prayagraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Coach Factory</td>
<td>Kanpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharat Earth Movers</td>
<td>Kapurthala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A New Coach Factory</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel and Axle Plant</td>
<td>Roa Bareilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Shipyard Limited</td>
<td>Bengaluru and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochin Shipyard Limited</td>
<td>Chhapra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Reach Ship Building and Engineers Limited</td>
<td>Vishakhapatnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazagaon Dock</td>
<td>Cochin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa Shipyard Limited</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABG Shipyard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharati Shipyard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Vehicle (Shaktiman truck and Nissan jeep)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajaj Tempo</td>
<td>Pane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Motors</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashok Leyland Motors</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public sector enterprises has at least 51% government share and except arms and ammunition and defence equipment, atomic energy and railway transport all other enterprises are opened to public investment at different degree of permission. Which special status was offered to CPSEs in 2010?

**Maharashtra**

Maharashtra status was offered to CPSEs having an average annual turn over of ₹2000 crore during last 3 years annual net worth of ₹10000 crore for last 3 years and net profit of more than ₹2500 crore during last 3 years and have significant global presence. Name the Maharashtra CPSE not involved in energy sector?

**BHEL and SAIL**

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

India is having 3.34 million km of road network, second largest in the world. About 65% of freight and 80% passenger traffic is carried by roads. What is National Highways’ contribution to road traffic?

40%

**National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)** was constituted in 1988 and operational in 1995 for construction and maintenance of highways including Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), North-South and East-West Corridor. Which major metropolitan cities are joined by GQ?

**Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata**

North-South Corridor’s length is 4000 km and East-West Corridor is of length 3300 km. Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) has two diagonal connectivity Delhi-Chennai and Mumbai-Howrah Highway. Including diagonals GQ length is 10122 km. What is the length of GQs?

5846 km

Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) has port connectivity highways that connects all the 12 major ports with total length of 386 km. Express-way are now developed as the highest class of roads in the Indian Roads Network. Now **National Expressway Authority of India (NEAI)** is in the process of setting up in the line of NHAI to maintain expressways. What is the total length of expressway?

942 km

State Highways are roads linking important cities and other centres in a state. Maharashtra has the largest length followed by Gujarat. Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North-Eastern region is framed for improving road connectivity in North-East remote areas. Which authority is dedicated for road construction in border areas?
**Indian Geography**

**Border Road Organisation (BRO)**

NH-1 and NH-2 are collectively called Grand Trunk Road. Jawahar Tunnel is situated in the NH-1A. The highest road way in India is Manali-Leh highway. Golden Quadrilateral passes through 13 states. Shortest national highway is NH-47A in Kerala. Which is the longest national highway in India?

**NH-7 (Varanasi to Kanyakumari)**

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is an dedicated freight corridor of 14831 km length and passes through six states including Delhi NCR, Rajasthan gets highest length followed by Gujarat. This project also incorporate a mega industrial zones of about 200-250 km length. Which country assist India in this project?

**Japan**

India has world’s fourth largest railway network after the USA, Russia and China. First railway line was constructed from Mumbai to Thane in April 1853. Indian Railways has a route length of 65000 km and 7500 stations. Since 1921, a special budget is introduced for railways and in 1925 first electric engine was introduced and later diesel engine was introduced. When railways were nationalised as one unit, Indian Railways?

1951

Konkan Railways is run by a separate corporation other than Indian Railways and four states, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala are involved in the network but it does not passes through Kerala. Its total length is 760 km along West and has 51% share with Indian Railways. Name the terminals of the Konkan Railways?

**Mangalore to Roha**

Country’s first sea-bridge was constructed in 2009 connecting Bandra to Worli in Mumbai. World’s oldest working steam rail engine is Fairy Queen and recently Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal in Mumbai has been given world heritage status. Where a bullet train, fastest train, is proposed to run in India?

**Mumbai to Ahmedabad**

North-South Corridor stretches from Srinagar to Kanyakumari including Cochin to Salem and East-West Corridor joint Silcahr to Porbandar. Where North-South and East-West Corridors meet each other?

**Jhansi**

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL) is a special purpose vehicle introduced in 2006 and constructing Eastern Corridor and Western Corridor with length of total 3300 km and first of their kind in the world. Eastern Corridor connects Ludhiana to Dankuni (West Bengal) and funded by World Bank. Western Corridor connects Dadri to Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Mumbai). Which country funded this corridor?

**Japan**

Rapid transit in India consists of Metro, Monorail and Light Rail System. The first rapid transit system in India was Kolkata Metro started in 1984. Chennai Rapid Mass Transit System was started in 1995. Delhi Metro was India’s first modern metro started in 2002 and now six metros are operating in India, last one is Ahmedabad Metro. Which is India’s first privately owned and operated metro opened in 2013?

**Rapid Metro Rail (Gurgaon)**

Air Transport was started in 1911 between Allahabad and Naini. In 1953 Air Transport was nationalised. In 1992, government had introduced Open Sky Policy for Cargo. In 2007, government approved merger of Air India and India Airlines and it now became Air India. Which organisation provides helicopter services to North-Eastern hilly regions, remote areas and oil sectors?

**Pawan Hans**

**Important National Highways**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Highway</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH-1</td>
<td>New Delhi-Amritsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-2</td>
<td>Delhi-Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-3</td>
<td>Agra-Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-4</td>
<td>Thane-Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-5</td>
<td>Kolkata-Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-6</td>
<td>Kolkata-Dhule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-7</td>
<td>Varanasi-Kanyakumari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-8</td>
<td>Delhi-Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-9</td>
<td>Mumbai-Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-10</td>
<td>Delhi-Fazilika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-15</td>
<td>Pathankot-Samakhiali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-17</td>
<td>Panvel-Edapally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-22</td>
<td>Ambala-Shipkila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-31</td>
<td>Barhi-Guwahati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-37</td>
<td>Panchratna-Saikhowaghat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-47A</td>
<td>Kudanoor-Wellington Island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNESCO Heritage Sites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Headquarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-Eastern</td>
<td>Gorakhpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-East Frontier</td>
<td>Maligaon (Guvahati)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Eastern</td>
<td>Kolkata (Garden Reach)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approximately 95% of the countries trade by volume and 70% by value of moved through maritime transport. Country has 13 major ports and 200 minor ports. Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL) has largest share in cargo followed by container and iron-ore and coal. Where is the recent Setusamudram Shipping Canal Project is proposed to be constructed?

Across Palk Strait

Inland Waterways Authority of India has been constituted in 1986 as a statutory body for maintaining inland waterways. Now total six waterways in India. Which is the sixth national waterway in India?

Lakhipur to Bhanga (Barak River)

India has 13 major ports and about 200 minor ports. Largest port of India is Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Mumbai and the largest natural port is in Vishakhapatnam. Which is a major tidal port also called Offspring of Partition?

Kandla Port

National Waterway-1 is the longest water way on Ganga system from Haldia to Allahabad of 1620 km length. NW-2 is on Brahmputra river from Dhubri to Sadiya. In the West coast of India, three canals named West Coast Canal. Udyogmandal Canal and Champakara Canal jointly form a national waterway. Name it.

NW-3

NW-4 in East Coast on Godavari and Krishna rivers including canals between Kakinada and Puducherry. It has two stretches Bhadradalam-Rajahmendry and Wazirabad-Vijayawade. National Waterway-5 is on Brahmhami and Mahanadi delta. Which state is benefitted by this waterway?

Odisha

Mundra port is a newly developed minor port in Gujarat but handle cargo more than major ports. Recently two more ports are proposed by central government to be set-up at Sagar island in West Bengal and Durga Rajapatnam in Vellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Which is the busiest port in India?

**Mumbai Port**

Maharashtra has highest number of minor ports (53) followed by Gujarat (42). Lakshadweep has 10 minor ports and Andaman-Nicobar Islands has 23 minor ports. In 2005, central government has proposed a major connectivity project to connect all major ports and 185 minor ports through Golden Quadrilateral and Express Highways. What is the name of the project?

**Sagar Mala Project**

**Ports in India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Coast Port</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kojkata</td>
<td>Oldest Port, reverine port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradip</td>
<td>Natural port, Serves Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>First Corporatised Major Port, Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishakhapatnam</td>
<td>West Bengal, on Hugly river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuticorin</td>
<td>Artificial Deep Sea Harbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennore</td>
<td>Major port in Wellington island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Haldia**

**West Coast Ports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mumbai</th>
<th>Handle maximum traffic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kandla</td>
<td>Tidal port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmagao</td>
<td>Naval base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mangalore</td>
<td>All weather port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochin</td>
<td>Major natural port in Wellington island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jawaharlal Nehru Port**

As per census 2011, 68.84% people live in rural area and 31.16% live in Urban area. Rural settlements are of four types, clustered or nucleated settlement in North-East states, Semi Clustered Settlements of Gujarat and Rajasthan, Hamlet Settlement and Dispersed settlement. Which state has highest rural population?

**Uttar Pradesh**

Urban Settlements are of two types statutory towns and census towns as per census of India. Statutory towns are all places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committees and census towns have three criterias as ; minimum 5000 population with density at least 400 per sq km and at least 75% male worker population in non-agricultural pursuits. Which state has highest urban population?

**Maharashtra (13.5%)**

**STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to be formed by State Reorganisation Act, 1956 on the basis of lan-
INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Language. Arunachal Pradesh was previously known as North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). Kaziranga National Park and Manas Tiger Project are in Assam. Which state is known as Rice Bowl of India?

**Andhra Pradesh**

Himachal Pradesh is famous for its horticulture and tourism activities and Jammu-Kashmir is famous for handloom, Jharkhand is the heartland of minerals. Which state is called God’s Own State?

**Kerala**

Highest number of national parts in Western Ghats lies in Kerala. Maharastra is called Plateau of Plateaus and has India’s financial capital, Mumbai. Which state is called abode of Clouds?

**Meghalaya**

Meghalaya is renowned for its Khagi Mandarin orange. Lushai hills is in Mizoram Mount Saramati, the highest peak in Purvanchal hills lies in Nagaland. Which state called Land of Five Rivers?

**Punjab**

Rajasthan has largest source of zinc, India’s highest Himalayan peak Mount Khang Chendzonga is in Sikkim and Sikkim is one of the 18 biodiversity hotspots in the world. In which state, sugarcane is a most productive commercial crop in India?

**Tamil Nadu**

DEMOGRAPHY

In India, population data is collected through Census, held every ten years; First population Census conducted in 1872 but first complete Census conducted in 1881. How many censuses have been conducted so far?

15

According Article-246, population census is a union subject in India. State government is responsible for providing administrative support only. Which Ministry of government of India is responsible for conducting census?

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

The responsibility of conducting the decennial census rests with the office of the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner, India. Which Act provides for legal base for conducting census in Independence India?

**Census Act of 1948**

Population policy refers to the policy that intended to decrease the birth rate or growth rate. When was the India’s first National Population Policy framed?

**April, 1976**

The National Population Policy, 1976 called for an increase in the legal minimum age of marriage from 15-18 years for females and from 18-21 years for males. Family Welfare Programme was initiated in which year?

1977

The New Population Policy has a long term objective of achieving a stable population by 2045. It has now been revised to 2060. When was the new population policy formulated?

2000

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children each women would have in her lifetime. New population policy had a medium term objective to bring TFR to replacement levels by 2010. What is the replacement level of TFR?

2.1

The expenditure on Census 2011 was around 22 billion to government exchequer with 18.19 head cost. The enumerators were trained in 13 languages. In how many languages actual census was carried out?

16 Indian Languages

Census 2011 was conducted in two phases. The first phase known as House Listing and Housing Census held between April to September, 2010. The second phase known as Population Enumeration was held in February, 2011. What was the Slogan of Census 2011?

**Our Census, Our Future**

The total number of children in the age group 0-6 is 158.8 million (13.1%) declined from 15.9% in 2001, female children decline more then male children. Which state has largest number of children in (0-6) age group in India?

**Uttar Pradesh**

Overall sex ratio at the national level has increased by 7 points to reach 940 at Census 2011 as against 933 in Census 2001. Name three states, which have shown decline in sex ratio as compared to Census 2001.

**Jammu-Kashmir, Bihar and Gujarat**

Kerala has the highest sex ratio (1084) followed by Puducherry (1033). Daman and Diu has the lowest ratio of 618. What is the child sex ratio (0-6) of India?

914

According to Census, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. The literacy rate has increased from 64.84 (2001) to 94.04 (2011). Which state has highest literacy rate?

**Kerala**

The percentage growth in literacy during 2001 - 11 is 38-82. For males, the growth is 38.82% and for females 49.10%. Improvement in female literacy is more than males in both rural and urban areas. Which state has lowest female literacy?

**Rajasthan (52.66)**

As per Census 2011, 833.5 million (68.84%) persons live in rural areas and 377.1 million (31.16%)
persons live in urban areas. For the first time, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Which state has highest proportion of urban population?

**Tamil Nadu**

As per Census 2011, the Rural-Urban Literacy gap, which was 21.2% points, has come down to 16.1% points in 2011. There is more improvement in female literacy than in male literacy in both rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the female literacy is 79.92%. What is the female literacy in rural areas?

58.75%

The percentage populations growth in 2001-11 is 17.64%. For males, it is 17.19 and for females, it is 18.12. Which state has lowest decadal growth?

**Nagaland** (–0.47%)

Density of population as per current Census is 382 persons per sq km. Bihar has the highest density (1102). Which state has lowest density?

**Arunachal Pradesh** (17)

1 Lakshadweep (96.11%) holds the first rank in the country with respect to male literacy rate. Kerala ranks the second with 96.02%. Which state has lowest literacy rates in case of males?

**Bihar** (73.39%)

The population of the country as per Census 2011 is 1210.19 million of which 623.7 million (51.54%) are males and 586.46 million (48.46%) are females. What is the absolute increase in the population during the decade 2001 -11?

181 Million

In the rural and urban areas, the literacy rates are 68.9% and 84.9% respectively. The improvement of literacy rates in rural areas is two times than that in urban areas. Name the three states/UTs with highest literacy rate in descending order.

**Kerala** (93.91%), **Lakshadweep** (92.28%) and **Mizoram** (91.58%)

As per Census 2011, India has a younger population in comparison to many other countries and thus, labour force is expected to increase by 32% over next 20 years. An IMF study shows that between 1981 and 2001, the demographic dividend added 1-1.5% to annual GDP growth. How much it would add from 2001 onwards according to IMF prediction?

1.5-2%

Indian people can be divided into six main ethnic groups. These include Negrito, Proto, Australoids, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, Western Brachycephalics and Nordic Aryans. Which ethnic group was the earliest to came to India?

**Negrito**

According to Census 2011, Hindus contribute (81.4%) of population, Muslims (12.4%), Christians (2.3%), Sikhs (1.9%), Jains (0.4%), Buddhists (0.08%). Which religion has the highest literacy rate?

**Jains** (94.1%)

Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Dadar and Nagar Haveli has more than 90% of their population as Hindus. Lakshadweep and Mizoram has the lowest Hindu population. In which states, Hindus are Minorities?