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EXAMS

# GEOGRAPHY

## Questions & Answers

### Solar System

- Our galaxy is milky way Galaxy (or the *Akash Ganga*). It is spiral in shape.
- The Sun is at the **centre** of the solar system and one of the stars in the milky way galaxy.
- Hydrogen and helium are the main gases present in the Sun and Weighs  $2 \times 10^{27}$  tons.
- It has a surface temperature of about  $6000^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Light (at the speed of 300,000 km per second) takes about 8.5 minutes to reach the Earth from the Sun.
- There are eight planets in the Solar system.
- A ninth planet has been recently discovered by NASA named as Carla.
- The sequence of planets according to their distance from the Sun is Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. The sequence of planets according to their size (in descending order i.e., from big to small) is Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury.

### Facts About Planets

- Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
- Venus is like the Earth in size and mass and hence also known as the “**Earth’s twin**”.
- The Earth is  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  tilted on its axis and thus makes  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  angle with the plane of its orbit
- It takes 365 days and 5 hours 45 minutes to revolve around the Sun.
- Earth is known as the “**watery planet**” or the “**blue planet**” due to presence of a huge amount of water.
- The earth has a protective blanket of ozone layer high up in its atmosphere to save life from harmful ultraviolet radiations coming from the sun.

#### Facts About our Planet — the Earth

➤ Estimated age of the Earth	: 4600 million years.
➤ Mean distance from the Sun	: 149,407,000 kms.
➤ Equatorial diameter	: 12753 kms.
➤ Polar diameter	: 12710 kms
➤ Equatorial circumference	: 40,066 kms.
➤ Period of rotation	: 23 hrs. 56 mts. 4.09 sec. (24 hrs.)
➤ Period of revolution	: 365 days 5 hours 48 mts and 45.51 seconds. ( $365\frac{1}{4}$ days)
➤ Total area	: 510,100,500 sq. kms.

### The Moon

- The Moon is the only satellite of the earth.
- It takes 27 days, 7 hours and 43 minutes to rotate on its axis (this period of about  $27\frac{1}{2}$  days is called the *sidereal month*) and approximately the same period of time it takes to revolve

around the earth. The moon’s period of revolution with reference to the sun is about 29.53 days (29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 2.8 seconds). This period is called a *synodic month*.

- The light from the moon takes 1.3 seconds to reach the earth.
- The size of the Moon is one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$  th) the size of the Earth.
- Gravitational pull of Moon is one-sixth ( $\frac{1}{6}$  th) that of the Earth.
- Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system.
- Saturn has bright concentric rings which are made up of ice and ice-covered dust particles which revolve around it.
- Neptune is **very similar to Uranus** and can be considered its twin. Neptune is surrounded by methane rings at sub zero temperature.

### GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

#### Location

- India lies in the northern and eastern hemispheres of the globe between  $8^{\circ} 4' \text{ N}$  and  $37^{\circ} 6' \text{ N}$  latitudes and  $68^{\circ} 7' \text{ E}$  and  $97^{\circ} 25' \text{ E}$  longitudes.
- The southern most point extent upto  $6^{\circ} 45' \text{ N}$  latitude to cover the last island of the Nicobar group of islands. The southern extreme is called **Pygmalion Point** or **Indira Point**.
- The **tropic of cancer** passes through the middle part of India and crosses the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

#### Size and Shape

- India commands a total geographical area of **32,87,263 sq. km** which is- roughly 0.57% of the area of the earth and **2.4%** of the total area of the land hemisphere.
- The Indian states on international boundaries (other country/ countries within brackets) are: Gujarat (Pakistan), Rajasthan (Pakistan), Punjab (Pakistan), Jammu and Kashmir (China and Pakistan), Himachal Pradesh (China), Bihar (Nepal), Uttarakhand (China and Nepal), Uttar Pradesh (Nepal), West Bengal (Bhutan and Bangladesh), Sikkim (China, Bhutan and Nepal), Arunachal Pradesh (Bhutan, China and Myanmar), Nagaland (Myanmar), Manipur (Myanmar), Mizoram (Bangladesh and Myanmar), Meghalaya (Bangladesh), Tripura (Bangladesh) and Assam (Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar).
- The states of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the only land-locked states which are neither on the coast or on an international border.



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## Physical Features

- Out of the total area of the country, about 10.6% is occupied by mountains, 18.5% by hills, 27.7% by plateaus and 43.2% by the plains.
- India may be divided into four major physiographic regions, viz, 1. The Northern Mountains, 2. The Great Plains, 3. The Peninsular Uplands, and 4. The Indian Coasts and Islands.

## The Northern Mountains

Himalayas represent the youngest and the highest folded mountains of the earth, rising to over 8000 m above sea level and consisting of three parallel ranges : (a) Himadri (Greater Himalaya), (b) Himachal (Lesser Himalaya), and (c) the Siwaliks (Outer Himalayas).

### Principal Peaks of India

Peak	Height (Mtrs)	Location
1. Mt. Everest	8848	Nepal-Tibet
2. Mt. K <sup>2</sup>	8611	India
3. Kanchenjunga	8597	Nepal-India
4. Dhaulagiri	8172	Nepal
5. Nanga Parbat	8126	India
6. Annapurna	8078	Nepal
7. Gasherbrum	8068	India
8. Nanda Devi	7817	India
9. Mt. Kamet	7756	India
10. Gurla Mandhata	7728	Tibet

### Valleys and its locations

- Araku Valley : Andhra Pradesh
- Damodar Valley : Jharkhand and West Bengal
- Darma Valley : Uttarakhand
- Dzukou Valley : North-eastern part
- Johar Valley : Uttarakhand
- Markha Valley : Ladakh
- Nubra Valley : Ladakh
- Sangla Valley : Himachal Pradesh
- Saur Valley : Uttarakhand
- Suru Valley : Ladakh
- Tons Valley : Uttarakhand
- Yumthang Valley : Sikkim

## Trans Himalayas

- The Trans-Himalayan Zone with a width of 40 km in its eastern and western ends and a width of 222 km in its central part, it has important ranges such as the Zaskar Range and the Great Karakoram range. The Karakoram extends towards the south-east to form the Kailash Range (Tibet). The highest peak in the Karakoram range is K<sub>2</sub> (8,611 m). The longest glacier is Siachen in the Nubra Valley which is more than 72 km long.

## The Peninsular Uplands

- Covering an area of 16 lakh sq km, the Peninsular Uplands form the largest and oldest physiographic division of India.
- Its north-west limit is marked by Aravalli range and its northern extreme has the raised Bundelkhand. At its eastern and western ends are Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats respectively. It has the shape of an inverted triangle.

## The Indian Coasts and Islands

**Islands** India has a number of islands (247) both in the Bay of Bengal, (204 islands) and the Arabian Sea (43 islands). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal represent the elevated portions of submarine mountains. Mount Harriet (460 m) in the South Andaman Island is the highest point.

States with the Longest Coastline	
State/UT	Length of coastline (km)
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,962
2. Gujarat	1,215
3. Andhra Pradesh	974
4. Tamil Nadu	907
5. Maharashtra	653

## The Ganga Drainage System

Name of the river	Source	Length (in km)	Area drained (sq km)
Ganga	Gangotri Glacier at 7,010 m	2,525	861,404
Yamuna	Yamnotri Glacier at 6,330	1,376	366,223
Chambal	Near Mhow	1,050	139,468
Ramganga	Garhwal district at 3,110 m	596	32,493
Ghaghra	Near Gurla Mandhota peak	1,080	127,950
Gandak	South of Manasarovar	425 in India	46,300 (7,620 in India)
Kosi	Tibet-Nepal border at 7,620 Sikkim Nepal-Tibet Himalaya	730 in India	86,900 (21,500 in India)

## Lakes of India

Wular Lake	Jammu & Kashmir
Lonar	Maharashtra
Kolleru	Andhra Pradesh
Loktak	Manipur
Dal Lake	Jammu & Kashmir
Naini Tal	Uttarakhand
Salt Lake	Kolkata
Chilka	Orissa
Pulicut	Andhra Pradesh
Vembanad Kayal	Kerala
Ashtamudi	Kerala



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## Political Divisions of India

India is divided into 28 States and 7 Union Territories.

### States and Union Territories of India

State	Capital
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Assam	Dispur
Bihar	Patna
Chhattisgarh	Raipur
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar
Haryana	Chandigarh
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Karnataka	Bangalore
Kerala	Tiruvananthapuram
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
Maharashtra	Mumbai
Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	Shillong
Mizoram	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima
Odisha	Bhubaneswar
Punjab	Chandigarh
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Chennai
Uttaranchal	Dehradun
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
Tripura	Agartala
West Bengal	Kolkata
Union Territory	Capital
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
Daman and Diu	Daman
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Puducherry	Puducherry
National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi

## Agriculture

- Within total available area of 328.726 million hectares the net sown area occupies 132.80 million hectares (43.56%) during 2002-03, followed by forests 69.47 million ha. (22.79%), area put to non-agricultural uses 23.01 million ha. (7.55%), barren and uncultivable land 19.03 million ha. (6.2%), permanent pastures and grazing land 10.50 million ha (3.45%).

### Indian crops can be divided into following categories:

- **Food crops**—Rice, wheat, maize, millets-jowar, bajra, etc.
- **Cash crops**—Cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, groundnut, etc.

- **Plantation crops**—Tea, Coffee, spices, coconut, rubber, etc.
- **Horticulture crops**—Apple, mango, banana, citrus, etc.

## Important Crops of India

### Food Grains

Rice	In West Bengal, Punjab, U.P.
Wheat	In U.P., Punjab, Haryana
Maize	In Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
Bajra	In Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra
Jowar	In Maharashtra, Karnataka, M.P., A.P.
Total Pulses	In U.P., M.P., Punjab
Total Food Grains	In U.P., Punjab, West Bengal

### Oilseeds

Groundnut	In Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Repeseed & Mustard	In Rajasthan, U.P., Haryana
Soyabean	In Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
Sunflower	In Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra
Total Oil Seeds	In M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan

## Distribution of Minerals in India

- **Iron:** India has deposits of high grade iron ore. The mineral is found mainly in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- **Bauxite:** Major bauxite producing areas are Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- **Mica:** Mica deposits mainly occur in Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. India is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.
- **Copper:** It is mainly produced in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Manganese:** India's manganese deposits lies in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Limestone:** Major limestone producing states in India are Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- **Gold:** Kolar in Karnataka has deposits of gold in India. These mines are among the deepest in the world which makes mining of this ore a very expensive process.
- **Salt:** It is obtained from seas, lakes and rocks. India is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of salt.

## Industry

### Agro-Based Industry

- This group of industries depend on the raw material produced by agricultural sector. The products comprise mostly of the consumer goods.

### Cotton Textiles Industry

- Cotton accounts for 70% of the total fabric produced.





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## Geographical distribution

Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat, Solapur, Pune, Nagpur (Maharashtra and Gujarat). Coimbatore, Madurai and Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Ludhiana (Punjab), Bangalore (Karnataka), Kolkata (West Bengal), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

## Woolen textile industry

- The first woolen textiles mill was set up in 1876 at Kanpur, because Kanpur was the principal depot for the British Indian Army.
- The woolen textiles industry in India is partly a cottage industry and partly, a factory industry.

## Geographical spread

Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), Dhariwal and Ludhiana (Punjab), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Bangalore (Karnataka), Jamnagar (Gujarat), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir).

## Jute textiles industry

- The first modern jute mill was set up at Rishra near Calcutta in 1855.
- After independence, this sector made rapid progress as an export-oriented industry.

## Geographical location

- Nearly 90% of the manufacturing capacity is located in a narrow belt about 100 km long and 3 km wide along river Hooghly.

## Sugar industry

- Indian sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry in India.

## Geographical distribution

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar alone account for 70% of the productive capacity and 75% of the total employment of 30 lakh.

## Silk industry

- India is the only country producing all the five known commercial varieties of silk, viz. Mulberry, Tasar (Tropical), Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga.
- India is the second largest producer of raw silk, accounting for 20% of the world production, next to China.
- Karnataka is the foremost silk producing state in India, which accounts for 50% of Mulberry silk of the country.

## Metallurgical industries

- These industries form the economic backbone of a developing country.

## Iron and steel industry

- The first iron and steel unit on modern lines was established in 1830 at Porto Novo in Tamil Nadu.
- But the real beginning of modern iron and steel industry was made in 1907 when TISCO was set up at Sakchi, Jamshedpur.
- IISCO was set up in 1919 at Burnpur.
- Mysore steel works at Bhadravati came into existence in 1923.
- Sail was established in 1973.
- India is now the eighth largest producer of steel in the world.

- The first on-shore steel plant in India was set up at Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
- India is the leading country in the production of sponge iron.
- Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) has the highest sales followed by Tata Steel Ltd (2004-05).

## Different steel plants and their location

TISCO	(Jharkhand)
IISCO	(West Bengal)
Visweswaraya Steel Plant	(Karnataka)
Bhilai Steel Plant	(Chhattisgarh)
Bokaro Steel Plant	(Jharkhand)
Rourkela Steel Plant	(Odisha)
Durgapur Steel Plant	(West Bengal)

## River Valley Projects

Bhakra Nangal Project	On Sutlej in Punjab, Highest in India. Ht 226 m. Reservoir is called Gobind Sagar Lake.
Mandi Project	On Beas in HP.
Chambal Valley Project	On Chambal in M.P. & Rajasthan. 3 dams are there : Gandhi Sagar Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Jawahar Sagar Dam.
Damodar Valley Project	On Damodar in Bihar. Based on Tennessee Valley Project, USA
Hirakud Project	On Mahanadi in Orissa. World's longest dam : 4801 m.
Rihand Project	On Son in Mirzapur. Reservoir is called Govind Vallabh Pant reservoir.
Kosi Project	On Kosi in Bihar.
Mayurkashi Project	On Mayurkashi in WB.
Kakrapara Project	On Tapi in Gujarat.
Nizamsagar Project	On Manjra in AP.
Nagarjuna Sagar Project	On Krishna in AP.
Tungabhadra Project	On Tungabhadra in AP & Karnataka
Shivasamudram Project	On Kavery in Karnataka. It is the oldest river valley project of India
Tata Hydel Scheme	On Bhima in Maharashtra
Sharavathi Hydel Project	On Jog Falls in Karnataka
Kundah & Periyar Project	In Tamil Nadu
Farakka Project	On Ganga in WB. Apart from power and irrigation it helps to remove silt for easy navigation.
Ukai Project	On Tapi in Gujarat.
Mahi Project	On Mahi in Gujarat.
Salal Project	On Chenab in J & K.
Mata Tila Multipurpose Project	On Betwa in UP & MP.
Thein Project	On Ravi, Punjab.
Pong Dam	On Beas, Punjab.
Tehri Project	On Bhagirathi, Uttaranchal.
Sardar Sarovar Project	On Narmada, Gujarat/MP.



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### Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in India

	Name	Location	Important Species
1.	Bandipur National Park	Mysore, Karnataka	Elephant, tiger, bear, sambhar, panther
2.	Balpakram Sanctuary	Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Tiger, elephant, bison
3.	Chandraprabha Sanctuary	Varanasi, UP	Asiatic lion, tiger, panther, Indian gazelle, sloth bear
4.	Corbett National Park	Nainital, Uttarakhand	Elephant, tiger, sloth bear, nilgai, panther, sambhar
5.	Dachigam Sanctuary	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir stag (Hangul)
6.	Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur Kheri, UP	Tiger, panther, sambhar, nilgai
7.	Ghana Bird Sanctuary	Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Siberian crane, spoonbill, heron teal, stork
8.	Gir National Park [Home of the Asiatic Lion]	Junagarh, Gujarat	Asiatic lion, panther, sambhar, nilgai, crocodile, rhinoceros
9.	Hazaribagh National Park	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Tiger, leopard, sambhar, chital
10.	Jaldapara Sanctuary	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Tiger, elephant, sambhar, deer, pigs
11.	Kanha National Park	Mandla and Balaghat, MP	Tiger, leopard, sambhar, chital, panther, antelope, barking deer, nilgai
12.	Kaziranga National Park	Jorhat, Assam	Great Indian one horned rhinoceros, wild buffalo, sambhar, tiger
13.	Manas (Tiger Sanctuary)	Barpeta, Assam	Tiger, elephant, panther, wild buffalo, one horned rhinoceros
14.	Mudumalai Sanctuary	Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu	Elephant, deer, pigs
15.	Namdapha National Park	Tirap district, Arunachal	Tiger and elephant
16.	Palamau	Daltonganj, Jharkhand	Tiger, elephant, panther, leopard
17.	Parkal	Warangal, AP	Tiger, panther, chital, nilgai
18.	Periyar	Idukki, Kerala	Elephant, tiger, panther, wild boar, gaur, sambhar
19.	Ranganthitu Bird Sanctuary	Mandya, Karnataka	Birds
20.	Shivpuri National Park	Shivpuri, MP	Birds
21.	Sunderbans (Tiger Sanctuary)	West Bengal	Tiger, wild bear, crocodile, deer
22.	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	Birds
23.	Wild Ass Sanctuary	Little Rann of Kutch, Gujarat	Wild ass, wolf, nilgai, chinkara

### Indian Towns on Rivers

Town	River	Town	River
Allahabad	At the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna	Kota	Chambal
Patna	Ganga	Jabalpur	Narmada
Varansi	Ganga	Panji	Mandavi
Kanpur	Ganga	Ujjain	Kashipra
Haridwar	Ganga	Surat	Tapti
Badrinath	Alaknanda	Jamshedpur	Swarnarekha
Agra	Yamuna	Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra
Delhi	Yamuna	Guwahati	Brahmaputra
Mathura	Yamuna	Kolkata	Hooghly
Ferozpur	Satluj	Sambalpur	Mahanadi
Ludhiana	Satluj	Cuttack	Mahanadi
Srinagar	Jhelum	Serirangapatnam	Cauvery
Lucknow	Gomti	Hyderabad	Musi
Jaunpur	Gomti	Nasik	Godavari
Ayodhya	Saryu	Vijayawada	Krishna
Bareilly	Ram ganga	Curnool	Tungabhadra
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	Tiruchirapalli	Kaveri



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## Nick Name of Indian Places

Nick Name	Place
Golden City	Amritsar
Manchester of India	Ahmedabad
Twin City	Hyderabad-Sikandarabad
City of festivals	Mudurai
Deccan Queen	Pune
City of Buildings	Kolkata
Dakshin Ganga	Godavari
Old Ganga	Godavari
Egg bowls of Asia	Andhra Pradesh
Soya region	Madhya Pradesh
Manchester of the South	Coimbatore
City of Nawabs	Lucknow
Venice of the east	Kochi
Queen of the Mountains	Mussoorie (Uttarkhand)
Sacred river	Ganga
Hollywood of India	Mumbai
City of Castles	Kolkata
State of five rivers	Punjab
City of weavers	Panipat
City of lakes	Srinagar
Steel city of India	Jamshedpur (called Tatanagar)
City of Temples	Varanasi
Manchester of the north	Kanpur
City of Rallies	New Delhi
Heaven of India	Jammu & Kashmir
Boston of India	Ahmedabad
Garden of spices of India	Kerala
Switzerland of India	Kashmir
Abode of the God	Prayag (Allahabad)
Pittsburg of India	Jamshedpur
City of seven islands	Mumbai
Blue Mountains	Nilgiri
Queen of Arabian Sea	Kochi
Space City	Bengaluru
Garden City of India	Bengaluru
Silicon valley of India	Bengaluru
Electronic City of India	Bengaluru
Pink City	Jaipur
Gateway of India	Mumbai

## Longest, Largest, Biggest, Smallest, Tallest and Highest

Longest river (India)	Ganges
Longest river (World)	Nile
The longest tributary river of India	Yamuna
The longest river of the south	Godavari
Highest mountain peak	Godwin Austin (K2)
Largest lake (Fresh water)	Wular lake (Kashmir)
Highest Dam	Tehri Dam on Bhagirathi River
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid, Delhi
Longest Road	Grand Trunk Road
State with longest coastline	Gujarat
Largest railway route	Dibrugarh in Assam to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu

Longest tunnel	Jawahar tunnel (Jammu & Kashmir)
Longest national highway	NH-7 which runs from Varanasi to Kanyakumari
Longest Dam	Hirakod Dam (Orissa)
Longest River Bridge	Mahatma Gandhi Setu, Patna
Longest populated city	Mumbai (1.60 crore)
Largest Museum	National Museum, Kolkata
Largest Delta	Sunderban Delta, W. Bengal
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur (Karnataka)
Largest Zoo	Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Kolkata
Largest man-made Lake	Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam)
Largest Desert	Thar (Rajasthan)
Highest Tower	Pitampura Tower, Delhi
Smallest State (Area)	Goa
Smallest State (Population)	Sikkim
Highest Waterfall	Gersoppa water fall (Karnataka)
Longest Electric railway line	From Delhi to Kolkata via Patna
Densest populated State	West Bengal
Largest cave temple	Kailash temple, Ellora (Maharashtra)
Largest animal Fair	Sonepur (Bihar)
Highest Gateway	Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri (Agra)
Biggest Hotel	Oberal -Sharaton (Mumbai)
Largest State (Area)	Rajasthan
Largest State (Population)	Uttar Pradesh
Place of heaviest rainfall	Mausinram (Meghalaya)
Largest corridor	Rameshwaram temple corridor (Tamil Nadu)
Largest cantilever span bridge	Howrah Bridge (Kolkata)
Largest forest state	M.P.
Highest straight gravity Dam	Bhakra Dam
Longest Railway Platform	Kharagpur (W. Bengal)
Largest Stadium	Salt lake (Yuva Bharti), Kolkata
Largest Port	Mumbai
Highest Lake	Devatal (Garhwal)
Largest Lake (Saline water)	Chika lake, Orissa
Highest Award	Bharat Ratna
Highest Gallantry Award	Paramveer Chakra
Largest Gurudwara	Golden Temple, Amritsar
Deepest river valley	Bhagirathi & Alaknanda
State with longest coastline of South India	Andhra Pradesh
Longest river which forms estuary	Narmada
Largest Church	Saint Cathedral (Goa)
Longest Beach	Marina Beach, Chennai
Highest Battle field	Siachin Glacier
Highest Airport	Leh (Laddakh)
Largest river island	Majuli (Brahmaputra river, Assam)
Largest Planetarium	Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)





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1. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere is responsible for the deflection of radio waves?  
(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere  
(c) Mesosphere (d) Ionosphere
2. Which one of the following stars is nearest to the Earth?  
(a) Polaris (b) Alpha Centauri  
(c) Sun (d) Sirius
3. Which one of the following conditions is most relevant for the presence of life on Mars?  
(a) Atmospheric composition  
(b) Thermal conditions  
(c) Occurrence of ice caps and frozen water  
(d) Occurrence of ozone
4. The correct sequence of different layers of the atmosphere from the surface of the Earth upwards is  
(a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere  
(b) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere  
(c) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere  
(d) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere
5. Which one of the following weather conditions is indicated by a sudden fall in barometer reading?  
(a) Stormy  
(b) Calm weather  
(c) Cold and dry weather  
(d) Hot and sunny weather
6. Who amongst the following was the first to state that the earth was spherical?  
(a) Aristotle (b) Copernicus  
(c) Ptolemy (d) Strabo
7. Volcanic eruptions do not occur in  
(a) Baltic Sea (b) Black Sea  
(c) Caribbean Sea (d) Caspian Sea
8. Which one of the following is not a lagoon?  
(a) Ashtamudi lake (b) Chilka lake  
(c) Periyar lake (d) Pulicat lake
9. In order of their distances from the Sun, which of the following planets lie between Mars and Uranus?  
(a) Earth and Jupiter (b) Jupiter and Saturn  
(c) Saturn and Earth (d) Saturn and Neptune
10. In the structure of planet Earth, below the mantle, the core is mainly made up of which one of the following?  
(a) Aluminium (b) Chromium  
(c) Iron (d) Silicon
11. The earth's rotation does not cause  
(a) deflection of ocean currents  
(b) phases of the moon  
(c) tides  
(d) difference in time between two meridians
12. The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one moves from  
(a) west to east  
(b) east and west of the prime meridian  
(c) poles to equator  
(d) equator to poles
13. On the day the sun is nearest to the earth, the earth is said to be in  
(a) aphelion (b) perihelion  
(c) apogee (d) perigee
14. In aeroplanes, the atmospheric pressure is measured with  
(a) Aneroid barometer (b) Barometer  
(c) Barogram (d) Altimeter
15. All of the following types of climates occur in the southern hemisphere expect  
(a) hot desert (b) savannah  
(c) equatorial (d) tundra
16. The density of air is normally \_\_\_\_\_ at higher altitude.  
(a) increases (b) decreases  
(c) remains constant (d) varies from place to place
17. Farrel's Law is concerned with the  
(a) direction of winds (b) velocity of winds  
(c) intensity of waves (d) None of these
18. The layer of the atmosphere which contains dust particles and water vapour is called  
(a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere  
(c) Ionosphere (d) Mesosphere
19. Which of the following cities is nearest to the equator?  
(a) Colombo (b) Jakarta  
(c) Manila (d) Singapore
20. The waterfall 'Victoria' is associated with the river  
(a) Amazon (b) Missouri  
(c) St. Lawrence (d) Zambezi
21. The biggest hot desert of the world is  
(a) Kalahari (b) Gobi  
(c) Sahara (d) Thar
22. In which one of the following areas is monsoon climate found?  
(a) Pacific Coast of Columbia  
(b) South-Eastern United States  
(c) Southern Part of South Africa  
(d) Central California
23. The equator passes through  
(a) Cameroon (b) Costa Rica  
(c) Kenya (d) Venezuela
24. The Black Mountains are located in  
(a) Canada (b) Norway  
(c) Switzerland (d) U.S.A.
25. The driest area of the Earth is  
(a) Arabian desert (b) Atancama desert  
(c) Gobi desert (d) Thar desert



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26. Which country has the highest percentage of its geographical area under forests?  
(a) China (b) India  
(c) Indonesia (d) Japan
27. Lakshadweep islands are the product of  
(a) Volcanic activity (b) Wave action  
(c) Sea floor expansion (d) Reef formation
28. One of the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes is  
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand
29. Which of the following has the oldest rocks in the country?  
(a) The Himalayas  
(b) The Aravallis  
(c) The Indo-Gangetic plain  
(d) The Shiwaliks
30. In India, how many States share the coastline?  
(a) 7 (b) 8  
(c) 9 (d) 10
31. Which one of the following is the largest canal ?  
(a) Sharda Canal  
(b) Lower Ganga Canal  
(c) Upper Ganga Canal  
(d) Yamuna Canal (West)
32. Which one among the following major Indian cities is most eastward located?  
(a) Hyderabad (b) Bhopal  
(c) Lucknow (d) Bengaluru (Bangalore)
33. Which one of the following mountain peaks of Himalayas is not in India ?  
(a) Annapurna (b) Nanda Devi  
(c) Mt. Kamet (d) Kanchenjunga
34. The 'Chilka lake region' lies in between the deltas of:  
(a) Ganga and Mahanadi  
(b) Godavari and Krishna  
(c) Mahanadi and Godavari  
(d) Krishna and Cauvery
35. 'Yellow Revolution' is associated with the production of  
(a) poultry (b) oil seeds  
(c) sunflower (d) gold
36. Jhumming is a shifting agriculture practiced in  
(a) North-Eastern India  
(b) South-Western India  
(c) South-Eastern India  
(d) Northern India
37. Golden revolution refers to the development of  
(a) oilseeds (b) pulses  
(c) horticulture (d) cereals
38. Which one of the following states is the largest producer of black pepper in India?  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
39. Tehri dam is built on which of the following rivers?  
(a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Bhagirathi (d) Yamuna
40. Which of the following states is the largest producer of silver in India?  
(a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Jharkhand (d) Goa
41. The chief petroleum state in India are  
(a) Rajasthan and Gujarat  
(b) Assam and Gujarat  
(c) Gujarat and Maharashtra  
(d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
42. Which one of the following is the longest National Highway in India?  
(a) NH2 (b) NH7  
(c) NH8 (d) NH31
43. Monoculture is a distinct characteristic of  
(a) Commercial grain farming  
(b) Shifting cultivation  
(c) Subsistence farming  
(d) Organic farming
44. Located in India it is largest residential university in Asia. Name it.  
(a) Banaras Hindu University  
(b) Anna University  
(c) The Utkal University  
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru University
45. Which is the India's largest and the oldest museum?  
(a) Indian Museum, Kolkata  
(b) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad  
(c) National Museum, New Delhi  
(d) Allahabad Museum
46. The largest revenue in India is obtained from  
(a) Direct Taxes (b) None of these  
(c) Excise Duties (d) Sales Tax
47. The largest Public Sector Bank in India is  
(a) Indian Overseas Bank (b) State Bank of India  
(c) Central Bank (d) Punjab National Bank
48. Name the Indian Bank which is having the largest number of branches abroad  
(a) Bank of India (b) Central Bank of India  
(c) Indian Overseas Bank (d) State Bank of India
49. Which of the following ports was the biggest port during the Mughal Period ?  
(a) Chittagong (b) Balasore  
(c) Surat (d) Hooghly
50. Which of the following groups of states has the largest deposits of iron ore ?  
(a) Bihar and Odisha  
(b) West Bengal and Assam  
(c) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka  
(d) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
51. Which of the following foodgrain crops occupies the largest part of the cropped area in India ?  
(a) Rice (b) Wheat  
(c) Barley and maize (d) Jowar and bajra





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52. The largest river delta of India is of  
(a) Kaveri (b) Ganga  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Godavari
53. Which of the following is the highest Aravalli Peak ?  
(a) None of these (b) Guru Shikhar  
(c) Mt. K2 (d) Taragarh
54. Which Indian state is the largest producer of pepper ?  
(a) Tamil Naidu (b) Karnataka  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala
55. The largest coffee growing state in India is  
(a) Tamil Naidu (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Kerela (d) Karnataka
56. The largest food crop of India is  
(a) Gram (b) Rice  
(c) Wheat (d) Maize
57. The largest coal producing state in India is  
(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Orissa
58. Which of the following states in India is the largest in area ?  
(a) Maharashtra (b) West Bengal  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
59. The Astronaut looks the sky in the space  
(a) Blue (b) Black  
(c) Red (d) White
60. Atmospheric layer which reflects radio waves is called  
(a) Exosphere (b) Ionosphere  
(c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere
61. Which one of the following is related to the origin of folded mountains?  
(a) Accreting plate margin  
(b) Consuming plate margin  
(c) Conserving plate margin  
(d) Intra plate zone
62. The layer of the atmosphere which contains dust particles and water vapour is called  
(a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere  
(c) Ionosphere (d) Mesosphere
63. Tropopause separates  
(a) Troposphere and ozonosphere  
(b) Stratosphere and Troposphere  
(c) Stratosphere and Ionosphere  
(d) Troposphere and Ionosphere
64. Which one of the following is a warm ocean current?  
(a) East Australian current  
(b) West Australian current  
(c) Benguela current  
(d) Peru current
65. The process of water vapour changing to the liquid state (water) is called  
(a) Sublimation (b) Transpiration  
(c) Condensation (d) Dew
66. Black Forest mountain is an example of  
(a) Folded mountain (b) Block mountain  
(c) Volcanic mountain (d) Residual mountain
67. The largest producer of copper in the world is  
(a) Australia (b) Chile  
(c) Peru (d) U.S.A.
68. Where in India is the Jim Corbet National Park located?  
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Jammu & Kashmir  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar
69. Kaziranga national park is famous for  
(a) Rhinoceros (b) Tiger  
(c) Lion (d) Crocodile
70. 'Kal Baisakhi' gives rainfall to  
(a) Rajasthan (b) West Bengal  
(c) Punjab (d) Goa
71. India is the largest world producer of  
(a) Cotton (b) Milk  
(c) Wheat (d) Rice
72. With which crop has green revolution been associated?  
(a) Rice (b) Wheat  
(c) Pulses (d) Sugarcane
73. Bhakhara dam is situated on which river?  
(a) Ravi (b) Chenab  
(c) Jhelum (d) Sutlej
74. Which state of India tops in literacy?  
(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Delhi (d) Uttar Pradesh
75. Name the state where density of population is the lowest  
(a) Meghalaya (b) Mizoram  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim
76. The Konkan-Railways connects  
(a) Goa-Mangalore  
(b) Roha-Mangalore  
(c) Kanyakumari-Mangalore  
(d) Kanyakumari-Mumbai
77. Which is not food crop from the following?  
(a) Rice (b) Tea  
(c) Maize (d) Barley
78. What are the date/dates on which day and night are equal in both the hemispheres?  
(a) June 21  
(b) December 22  
(c) March 21 and September 23  
(d) June 21 and December 22
79. The temperature increase is more marked in northern Pacific Ocean as an influence of Kuroshivo current in  
(a) Summer (b) Winter  
(c) Autumn (d) Spring
80. Which one of the following is not related to production of precipitation?  
(a) Diabatic process (b) Adiabatic process  
(c) Ascent of Air (d) Convergence of air
81. Who among the following is famous as father of Modern Political Geography  
(a) H. Mackinder (b) G Taylor  
(c) F. Ratzel (d) R. Hartshorne
82. Which type of rocks in India produces manganese?  
(a) Gondwana (b) Dharwar  
(c) Vindhya (d) Tertiary
83. Which one of the following is known as the 'Pearl city'?  
(a) Kandla (b) Tuticorin  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Kochi
84. What is Khetri in Rajasthan famous for?  
(a) Copper (b) Mica  
(c) Bauxite (d) Limestone



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85. The state of India having almost monopoly in the production of chromite is  
(a) Bihar (b) Odisha  
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra
86. Which one of the following is the wettest place in India?  
(a) Udhagamandalam (b) Mahabaleshwar  
(c) Cherrapunji (d) Mawsynram
87. The term 'operation flood' refers to  
(a) Flood control (b) Milk production  
(c) Population control (d) Foodgrain production
88. The second highest peak of the world located in Himalayas is  
(a) Nandadevi (b) Dhaulagiri  
(c) Karnet (d) K2
89. Which of the following is a part of Eastern coast?  
(a) Coromandel coast (b) Konkan coast  
(c) Malabar coast (d) None of these
90. Why are dams made?  
(a) To let water flow into the villages so that they are flooded  
(b) To store water so that at the time of shortage it can be used  
(c) To purify water  
(d) None of them
91. What is a mine?  
(a) A mine is a pit in the rock  
(b) A mine is an excavation in the ground for digging out minerals  
(c) A mine is a dense forest  
(d) None of the above
92. In India, major wind farms to generate wind energy are set up at  
(a) Hissar (Haryana) (b) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)  
(c) Patna (Bihar) (d) Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu)
93. This is not a soil forming process.  
(a) Gleying (b) Hydration  
(c) Weathering (d) Translocation
94. The disease called 'black arm' affects  
(a) bajra (b) sugarcane  
(c) cotton (d) rice
95. The disease, 'green ear', affects  
(a) coffee (b) bajra  
(c) wheat (d) rice
96. We always see the same face of the moon because  
(a) it is smaller than the earth.  
(b) it revolves on its axis in a direction opposite to that of the earth.  
(c) it takes equal time for both revolution around the earth and rotation on its own axis.  
(d) it rotates at the same speed as the earth around the sun.
97. The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one moves from the to the  
(a) Equator, poles  
(b) Poles, equator  
(c) Tropic of Cancer, equator  
(d) Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn
98. A day is added when one crosses  
(a) The equator from north to south  
(b) 1800 longitude from west to east  
(c) 1800 longitude from east to west  
(d) the equator from south to north.
99. The stratosphere is said to be ideal for flying jet aircraft. This is because  
(a) this layer is rich in ozone which reduces fuel consumption  
(b) the temperature is constant and ideal for aircraft engine efficiency  
(c) this layer is out of the firing range of anti-aircraft guns  
(d) of the absence of clouds and other weather phenomena
100. Snowfall occurs when  
(a) water droplets freeze as they fall to the ground  
(b) raindrops are carried up by updraughts in air  
(c) dew point of air is below freezing point  
(d) air is highly moist and rises due to convection
101. The process of change of state of water from solid directly into vapour is called  
(a) condensation (b) snow fall  
(c) sublimation (d) precipitation

## answer keys

1	(d)	14	(d)	27	(d)	40	(b)	53	(b)	66	(b)	79	(b)	92	(d)
2	(c)	15	(d)	28	(d)	41	(c)	54	(d)	67	(b)	80	(a)	93	(d)
3	(c)	16	(b)	29	(b)	42	(b)	55	(d)	68	(a)	81	(c)	94	(c)
4	(c)	17	(a)	30	(c)	43	(a)	56	(b)	69	(a)	82	(b)	95	(b)
5	(a)	18	(b)	31	(d)	44	(a)	57	(a)	70	(b)	83	(b)	96	(c)
6	(a)	19	(d)	32	(c)	45	(a)	58	(d)	71	(b)	84	(a)	97	(a)
7	(c)	20	(d)	33	(a)	46	(c)	59	(b)	72	(b)	85	(b)	98	(c)
8	(a)	21	(c)	34	(c)	47	(b)	60	(b)	73	(d)	86	(d)	99	(d)
9	(b)	22	(a)	35	(b)	48	(d)	61	(b)	74	(a)	87	(b)	100	(c)
10	(c)	23	(c)	36	(a)	49	(c)	62	(b)	75	(c)	88	(d)	101	(c)
11	(d)	24	(d)	37	(c)	50	(a)	63	(b)	76	(a)	89	(a)		
12	(d)	25	(b)	38	(b)	51	(a)	64	(a)	77	(b)	90	(b)		
13	(b)	26	(d)	39	(c)	52	(b)	65	(c)	78	(c)	91	(b)		