

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK

LIVE

MINERAL &
RESOURCES



RUBY MA'AM



17 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	17 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	17 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

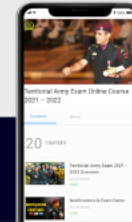
2:30PM	STATIC GK - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION & HQ	DIVYANSHU SIR
4:00PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - MINERAL & RESOURCES	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 6	SHIVANGI MA'AM
6:30PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - MINERAL & RESOURCES	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 6	SHIVANGI MA'AM
4:00PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR

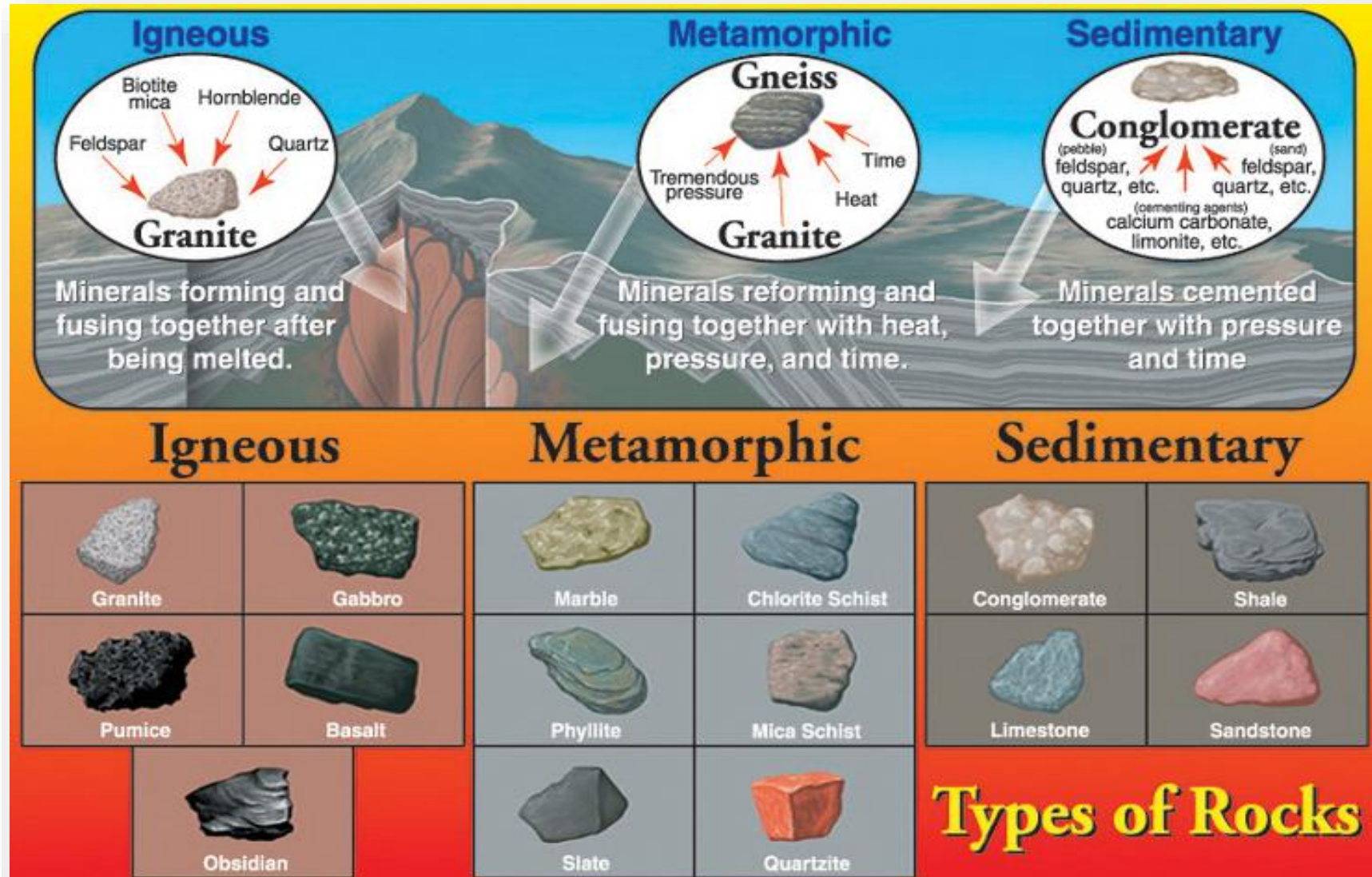


What Is Mineral

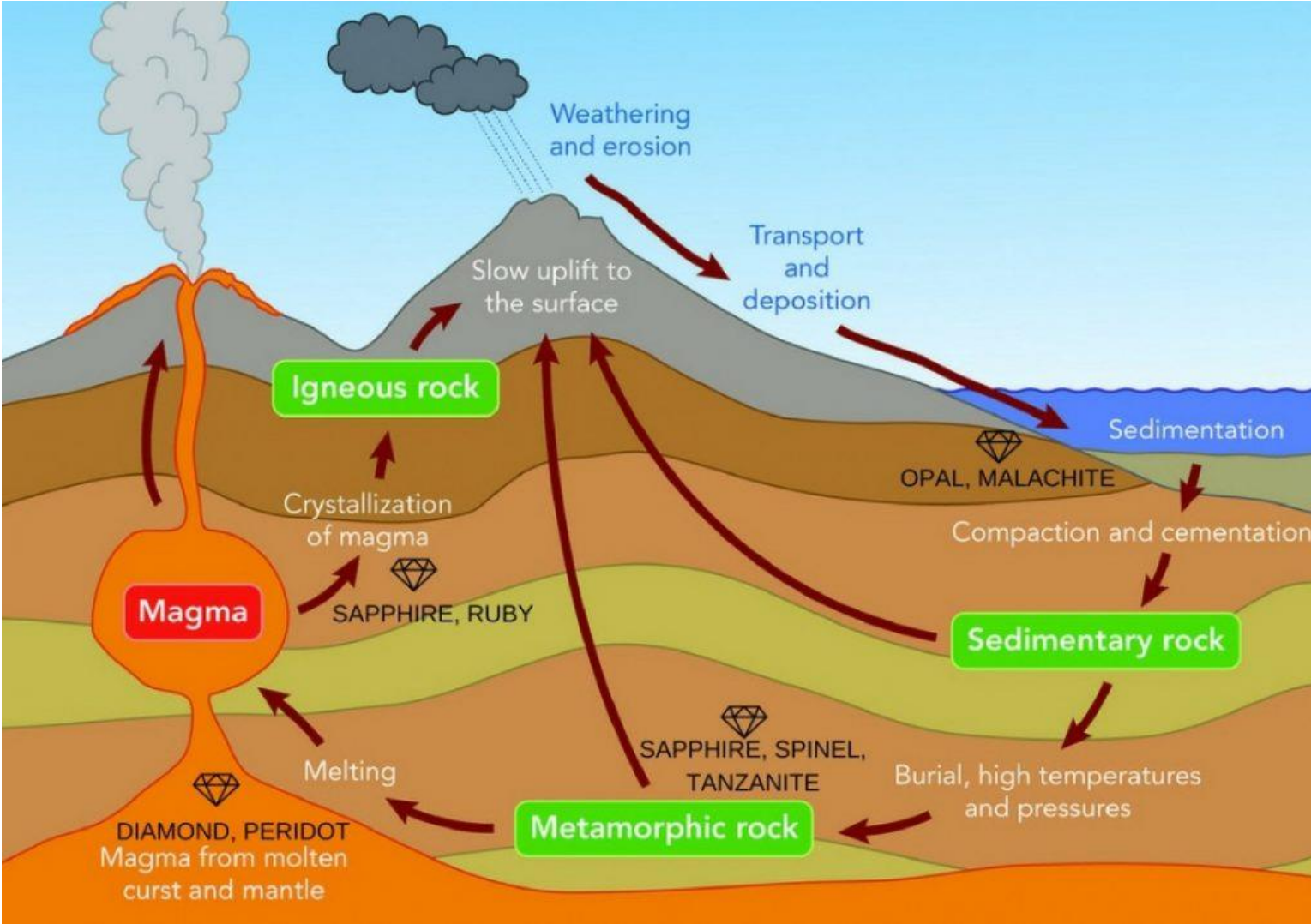
Minerals Are Naturally Occurring Inorganic Element Or Compound Having An Orderly Internal Structure And Characteristic Chemical Composition, Crystal Form, And Physical Properties. Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, Etc Are Some Examples Of Minerals.



What Is Mineral

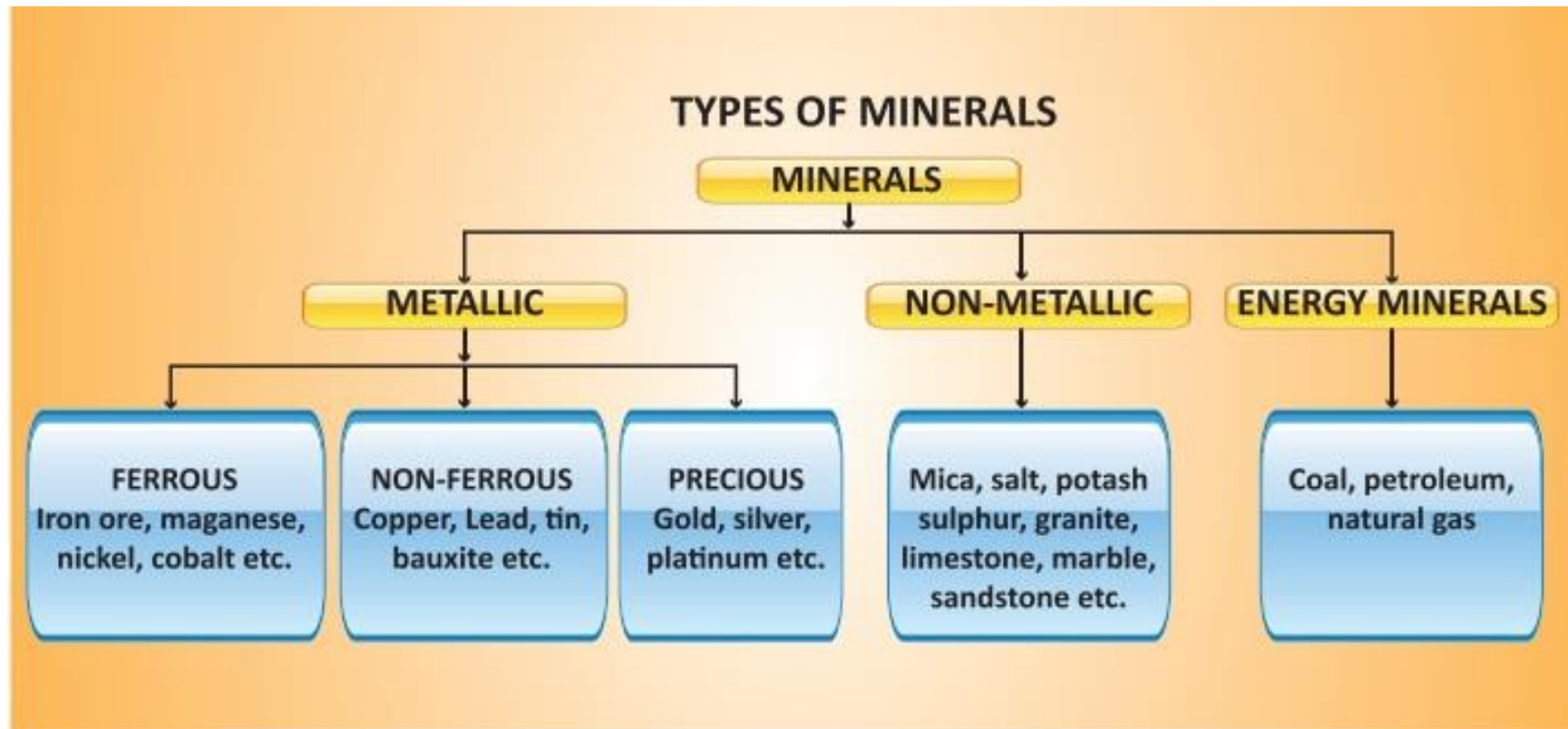


What Is Mineral



Types of Mineral

Minerals May Be Grouped Under **Metallics** And **Non Metallics** On The **Basis** Of **Chemical And Physical Properties**:



Classification Of Minerals: Characteristics Of Minerals

Metallic Minerals: They Are The Sources Of **Metals**. It Includes **Iron Ore, Copper, Gold Produce Metal**. **Metallic Minerals** Are Further Divided Into:

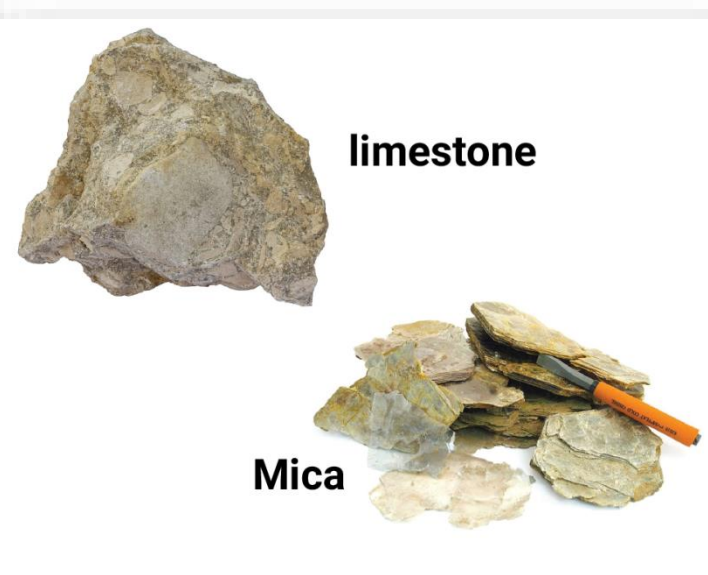
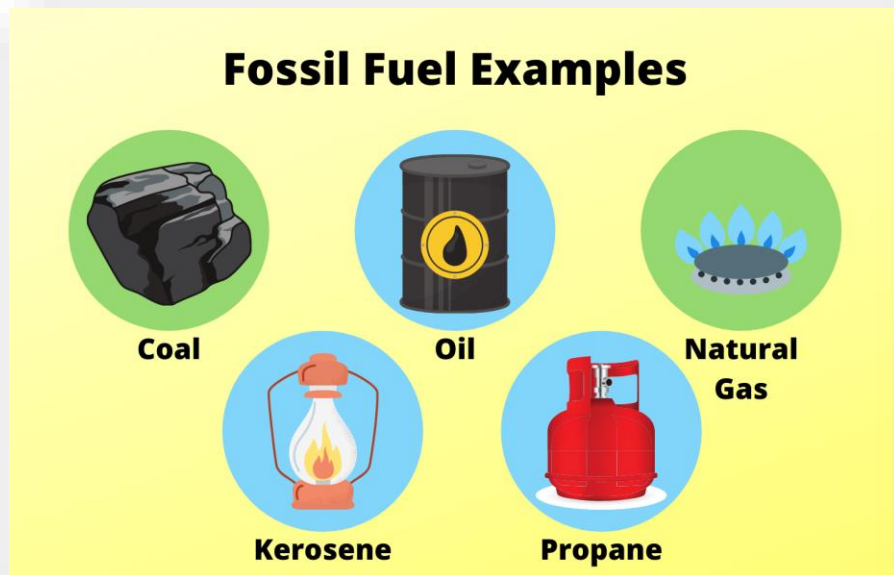
Ferrous: All Those Minerals Which **Have Iron Content** Such As **Iron Ore** Itself.

Non-ferrous: Those Which **Do Not Have Iron Content** Such As **Copper, Bauxite, Etc.**

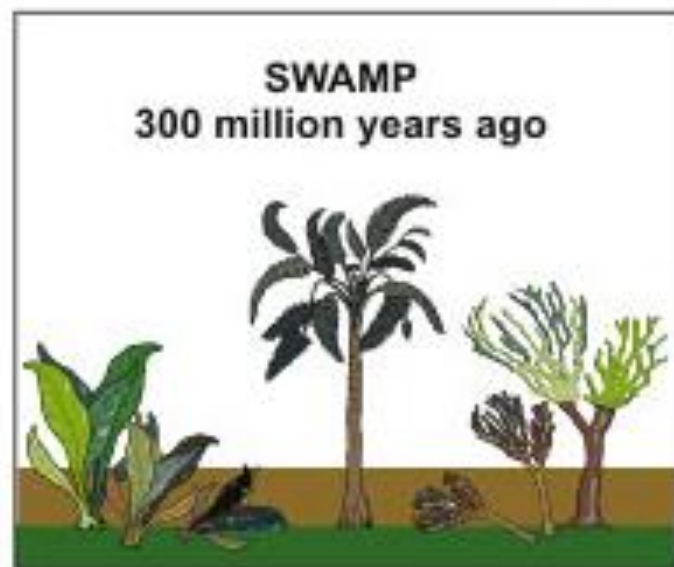


Classification Of Minerals: Characteristics Of Minerals

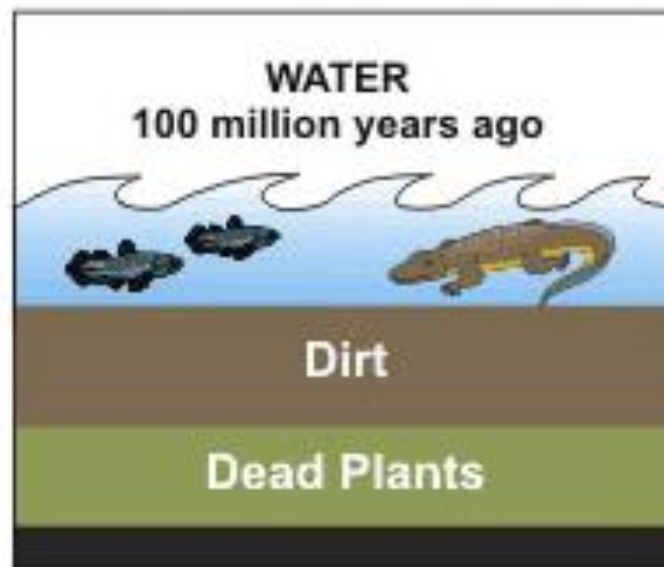
Non-metallic Minerals: They Are Either **Organic In Origin** Such As **Fossil Fuels** Also Known As **Mineral Fuels** Which Are Derived From The **Buried Animal** And **Plant Life** Such As **Coal And Petroleum**. Other Type Of **Non-metallic Minerals** Is **Inorganic In Origin** Such As **Mica, Limestone And Graphite, Etc.**



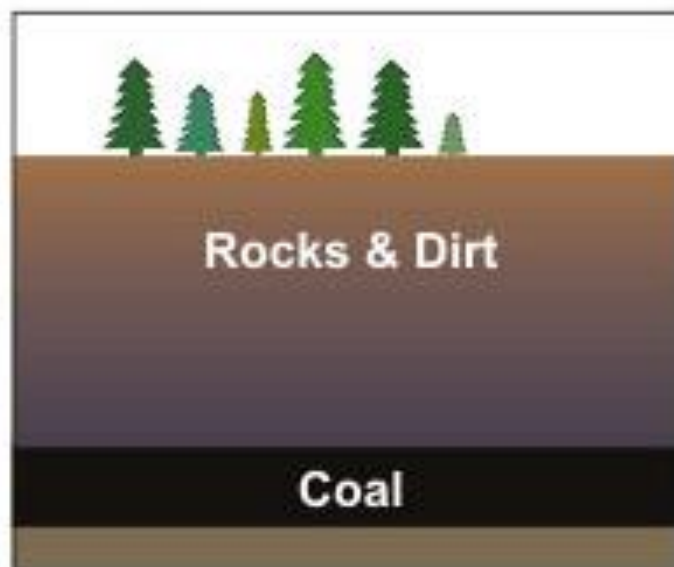
HOW COAL WAS FORMED



Before the dinosaurs, many giant plants died in swamps.

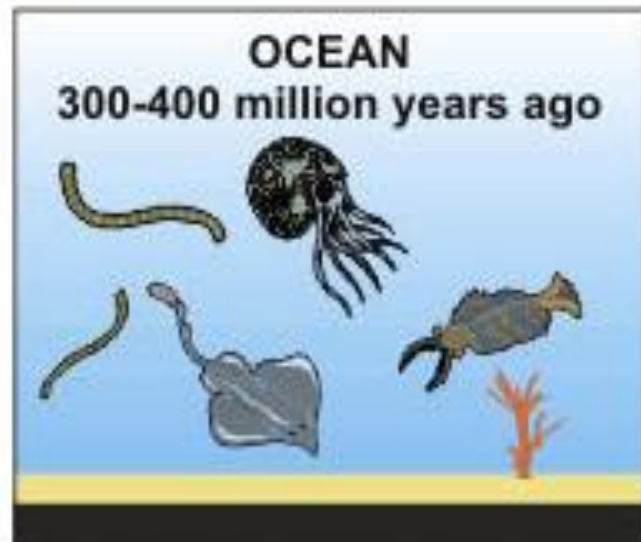


Over millions of years, the plants were buried under water and dirt.

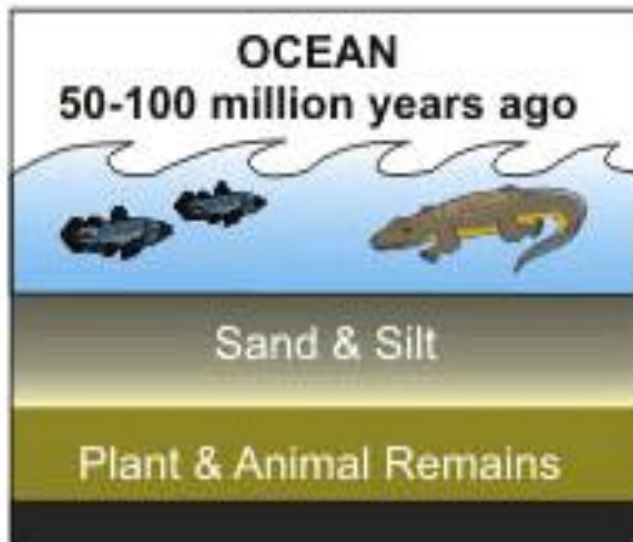


Heat and pressure turned the dead plants into coal.

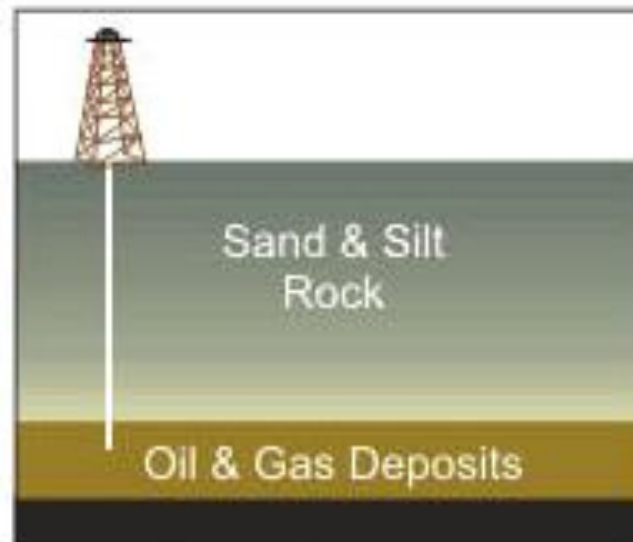
PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS FORMATION



Tiny sea plants and animals died and were buried on the ocean floor. Over time, they were covered by layers of silt and sand.



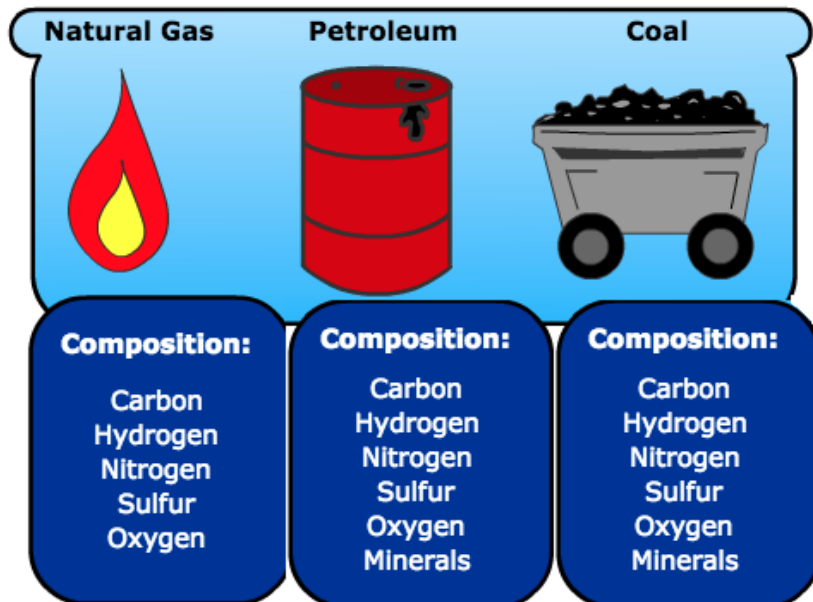
Over millions of years, the remains were buried deeper and deeper. The enormous heat and pressure turned them into oil and gas.

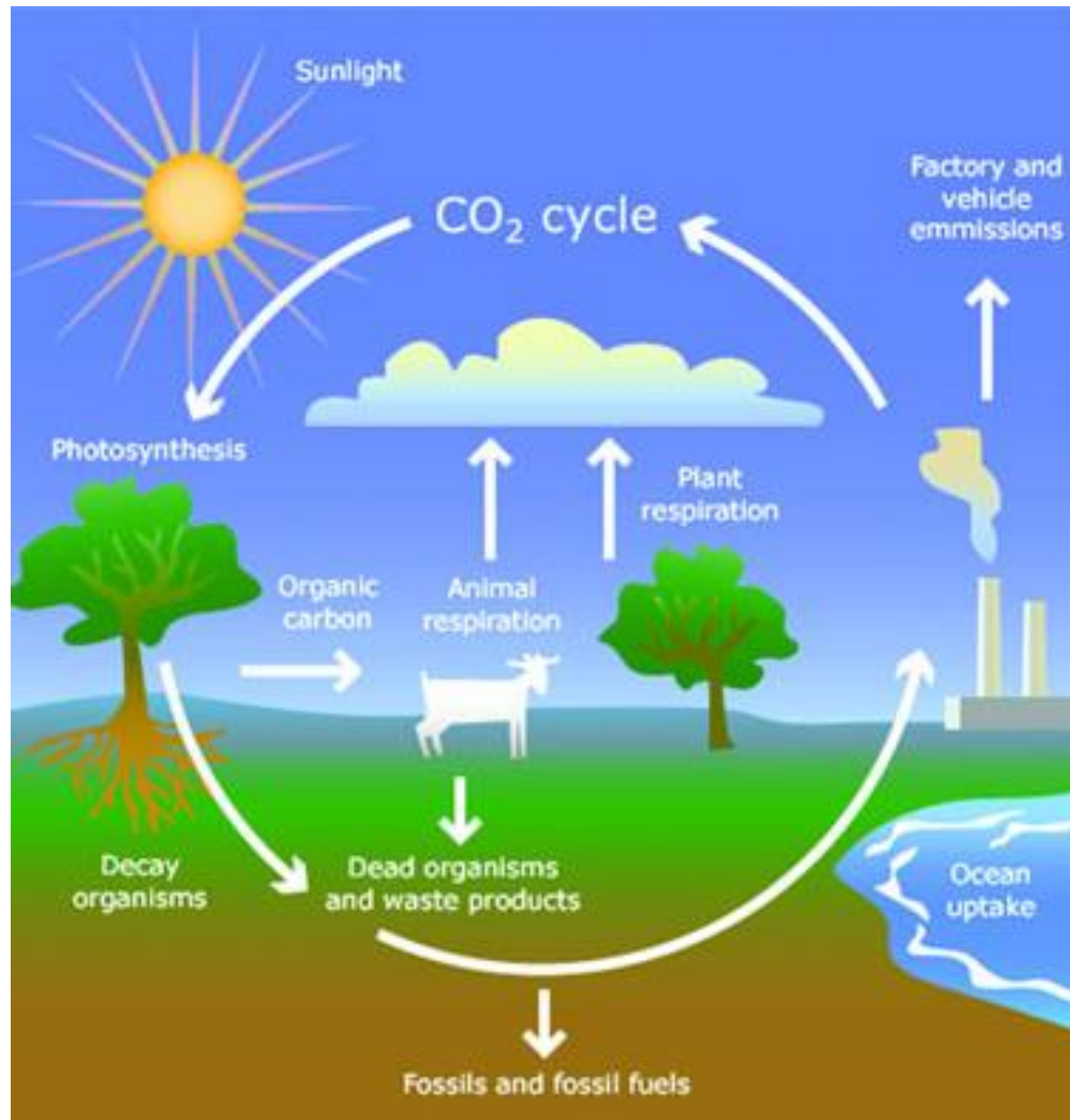


Today, we drill down through layers of sand, silt, and rock to reach the rock formations that contain oil and gas deposits.

Classification Of Minerals: Non-metallic Minerals

These Are **Unevenly Distributed** Over Space. There Is **Inverse Relationship** In **Quality And Quantity Of Minerals** I.E., **Good Quality Minerals Are Less In Quantity** As Compared To **Low Quality Minerals**. All Minerals Are **Exhaustible Over Time** & They **Cannot Be Replenished Immediately** At The Time Of Need.

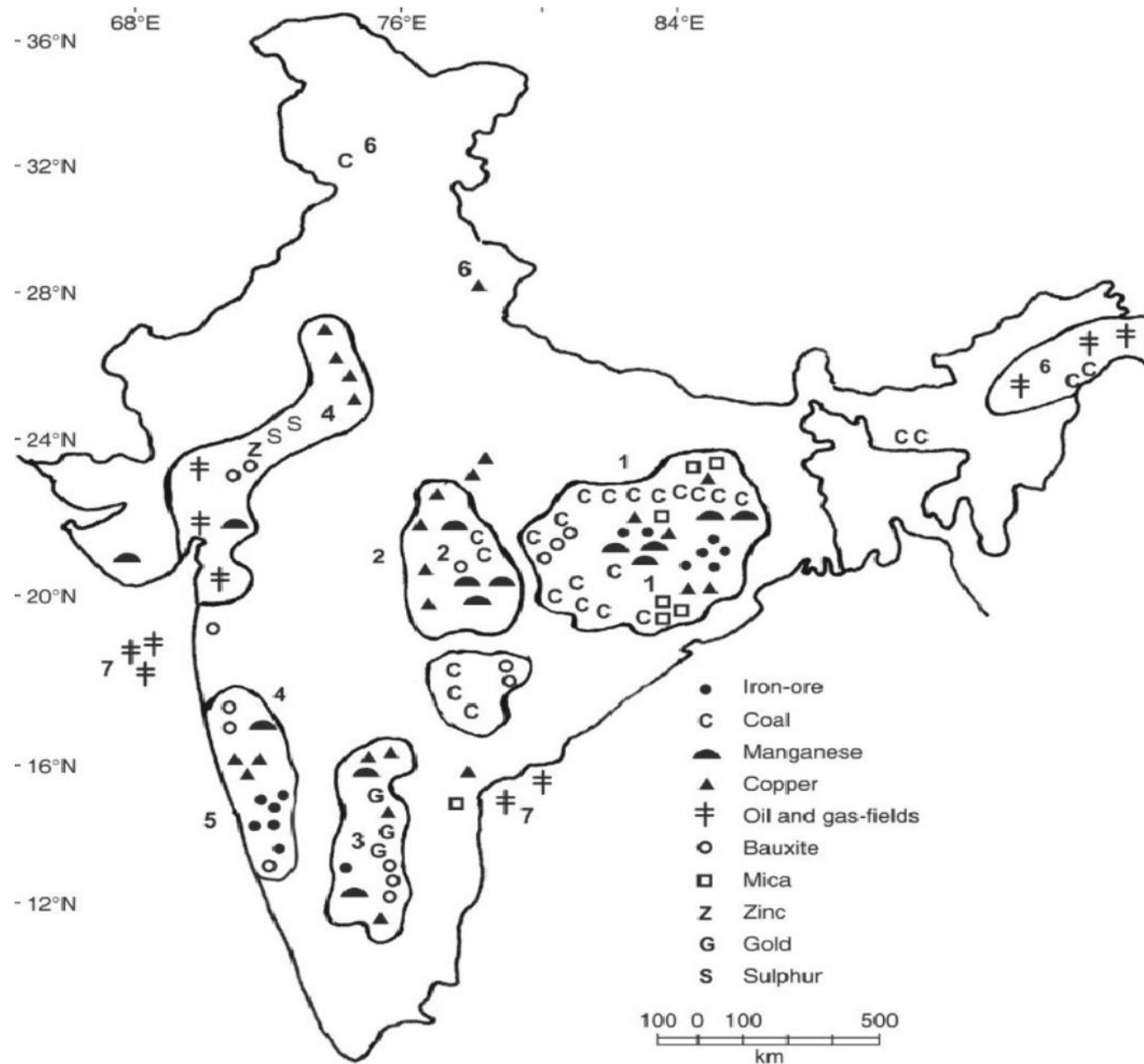




Distribution Of Minerals Resources In India

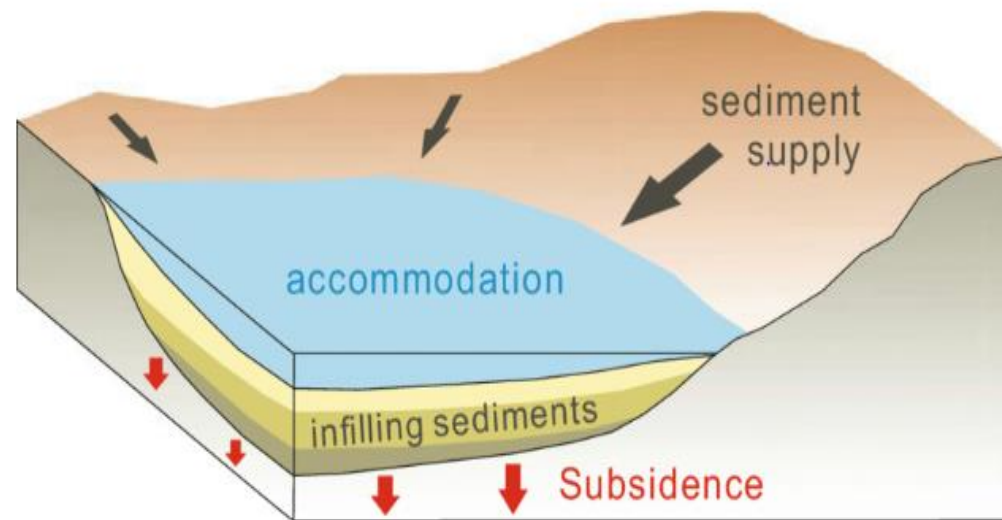
Most Of The **Metallic Minerals** In India Occur In The **Peninsular Plateau** Region In The **Old Crystalline Rocks**. Over **97 Per Cent** Of **Coal Reserves** Occur In The **Valleys Of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi, And Godavari**.





Distribution Of Minerals Resources In India

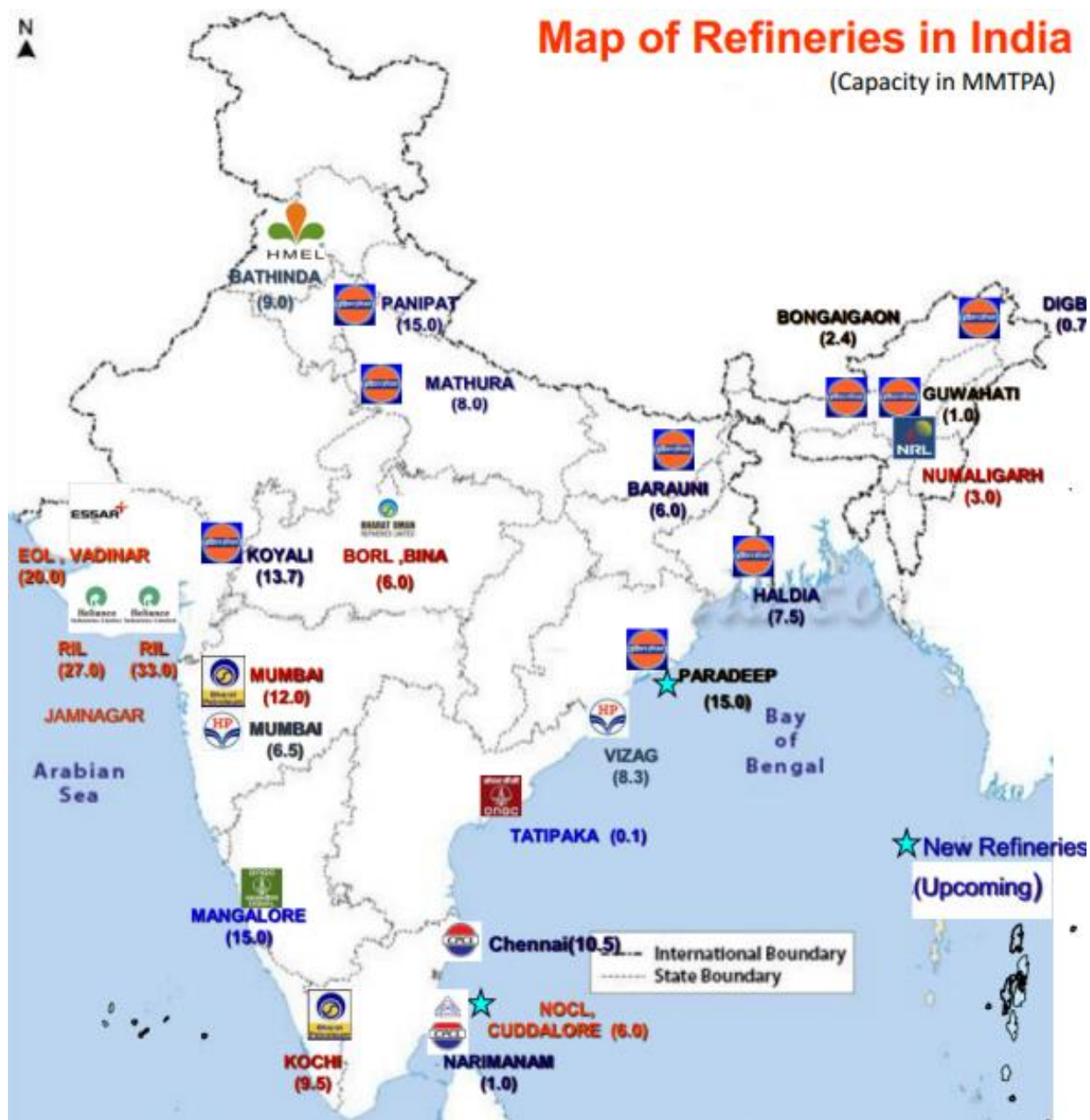
Petroleum Reserves Are Located In The Sedimentary Basins Of Assam, Gujarat And Mumbai High i.e., Offshore Region In The Arabian Sea. New Reserves Have Been Located In The Krishna- Godavari And Kaveri Basins. Most Of The Major Mineral Resources Linking Mangalore And Kanpur.





Map of Refineries in India

(Capacity in MMTPA)



Concentration Of Minerals In Three Broad Belts In India

The North- Eastern Plateau Region: It Covers Chotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal, And Parts Of Chhattisgarh. It Has Variety Of Minerals Viz. Iron Ore Coal, Manganese, Bauxite, Mica.



Concentration Of Minerals In Three Broad Belts In India

The Southern - Western Plateau Region: This Belt Extends Over **Karnataka, Goa And Contiguous Tamil Nadu Uplands And Kerala**. This Belt Is Rich In **Ferrous Metals And Bauxite** And Also Contains **High Grade Iron Ore, Manganese, And Limestone**.



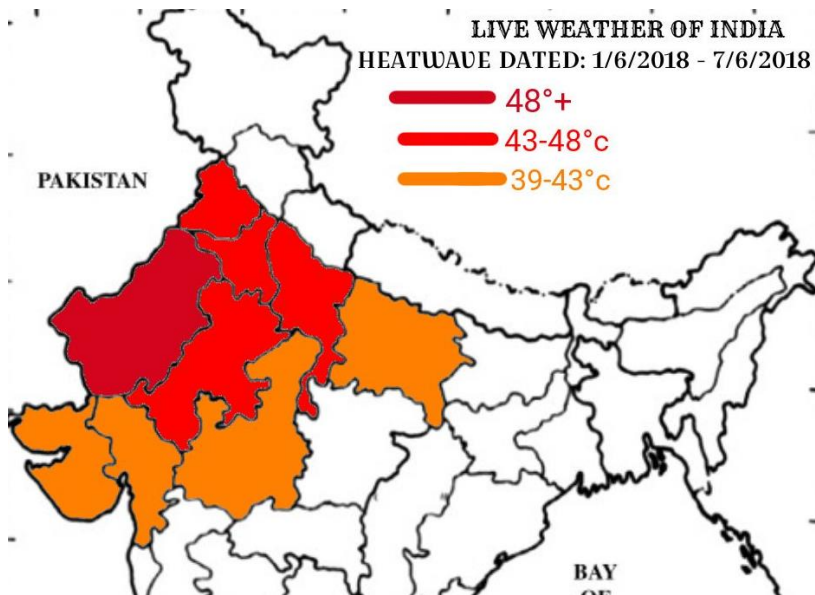
Concentration Of Minerals In Three Broad Belts In India

This Belt **Lacks In Coal Deposits** Except **Neyveli Lignite**. This Belt Does Not Have As **Diversified Mineral Deposits** As The **North-eastern Belt**. **Kerala** Has Deposits Of **Monazite And Thorium**, **Bauxite Clay** And **Goa** Has **Iron Ore Deposits**.

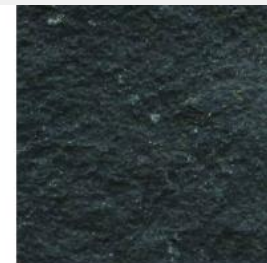


Concentration Of Minerals In Three Broad Belts In India

The North-western Region: This Belt Extends Along Aravali In Rajasthan And Part Of Gujarat And Minerals Are Associated With Dharwar System Of Rocks. Major Minerals: Copper, Zinc. Rajasthan Is Rich In Building Stones I.E., Sandstone, Granite, Marble.



(a) granite



(b) limestone



(c) conglomerate



(d) sandstone

Concentration Of Minerals In Three Broad Belts In India
Gypsum And Fuller's Earth Deposits Are Also Extensive. Dolomite And Limestone Provide Raw Materials For Cement Industry. Gujarat Is Known For Its Petroleum Deposits. Gujarat And Rajasthan Both Have Rich Sources Of Salt.

Is dolomite limestone?



Dolomite



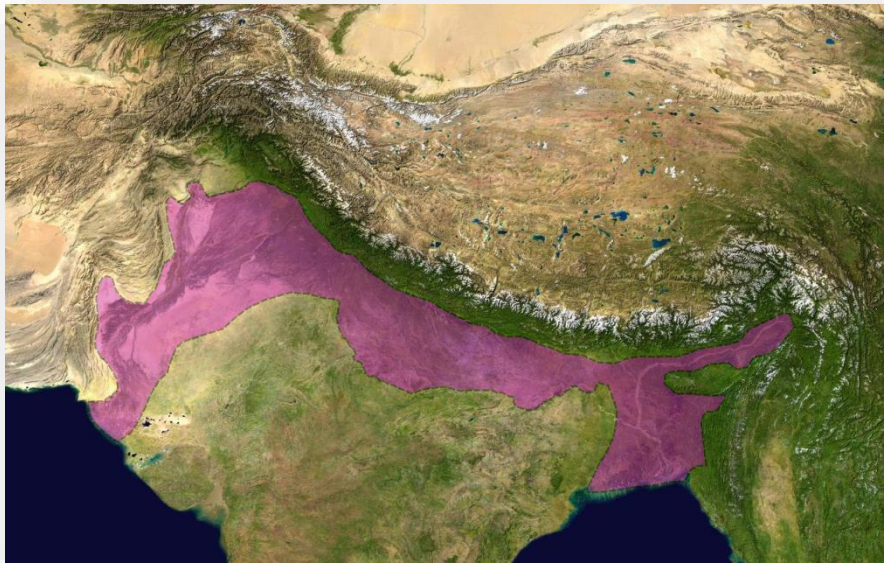
Limestone

VS

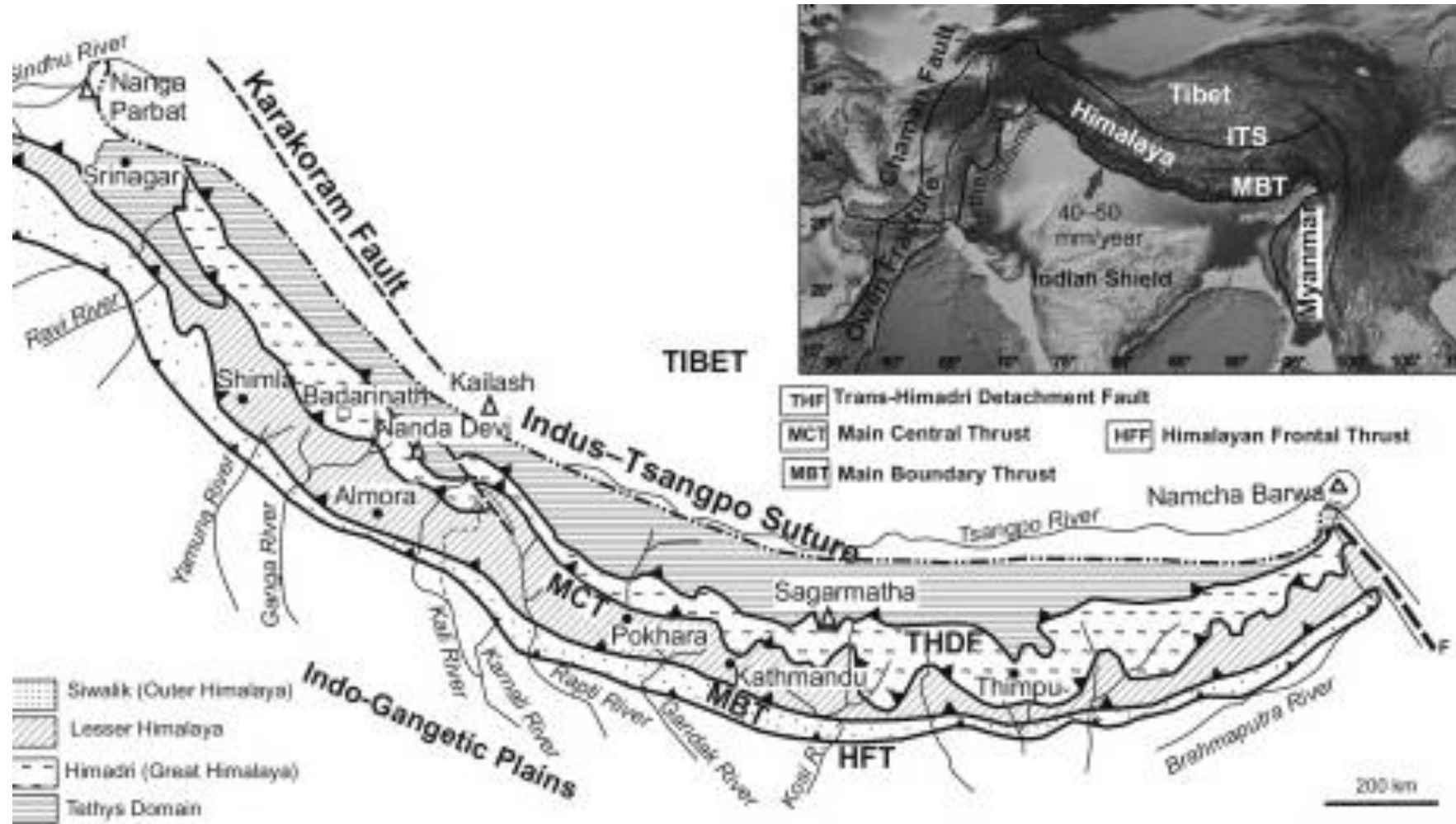


The Himalayan Belt

The **Himalayan Belt** Is Another Mineral Belt Where **Copper, Lead, Zinc, Cobalt, And Tungsten** Are Known To Occur. They Occur On Both The **Eastern And Western Parts**. **Assam Valley** Has Mineral **Oil Deposits**. Besides Oil Resources Are Also Found In Off-shore-areas **Near Mumbai Coast**



The Himalayan Belt



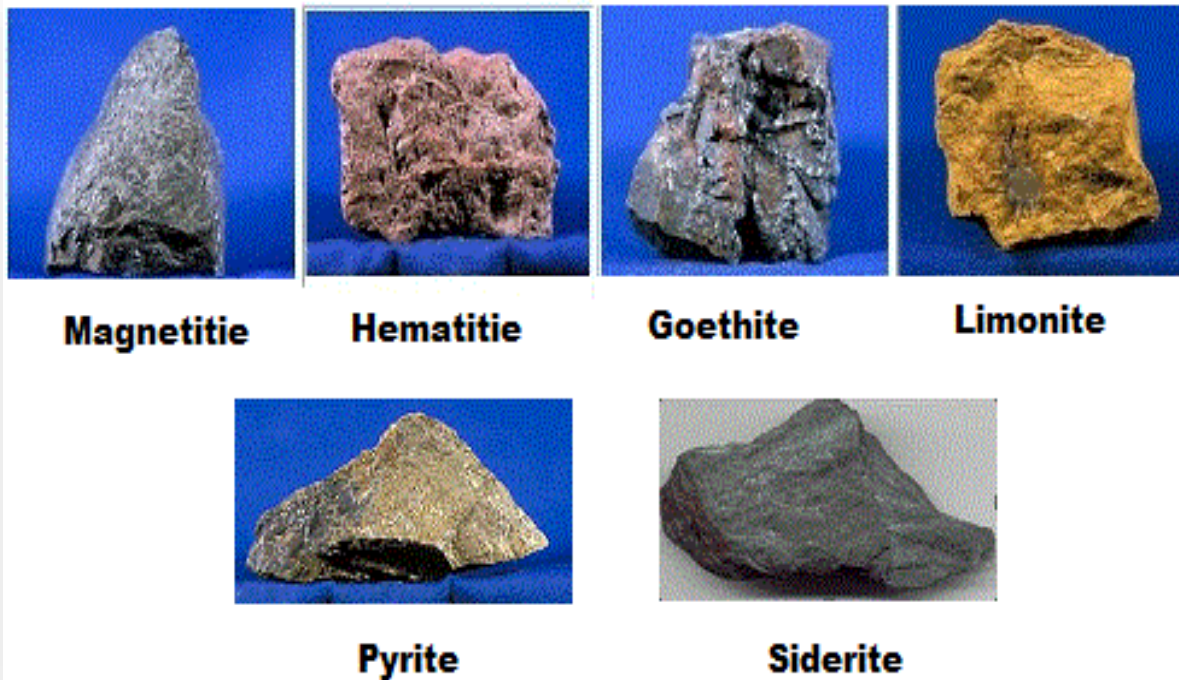
Ferrous Mineral

Ferrous Minerals Such As Iron Ore, Manganese, Chromite, Etc., Provide A Strong Base For The Development Of Metallurgical Industries.



Iron Ore

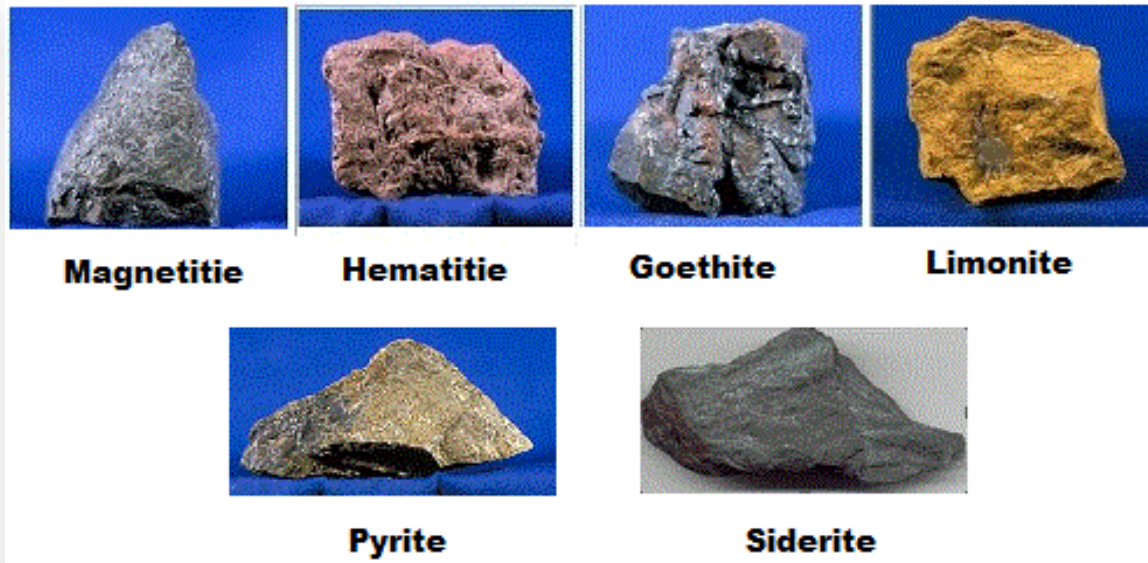
India Has The **Largest Reserve** Of Iron Ore In **Asia**. The Two Main Types Of Ore Found In India Are **Haematite And Magnetite** Which Has Great Demand In International Market Due To Its **Superior Quality**.



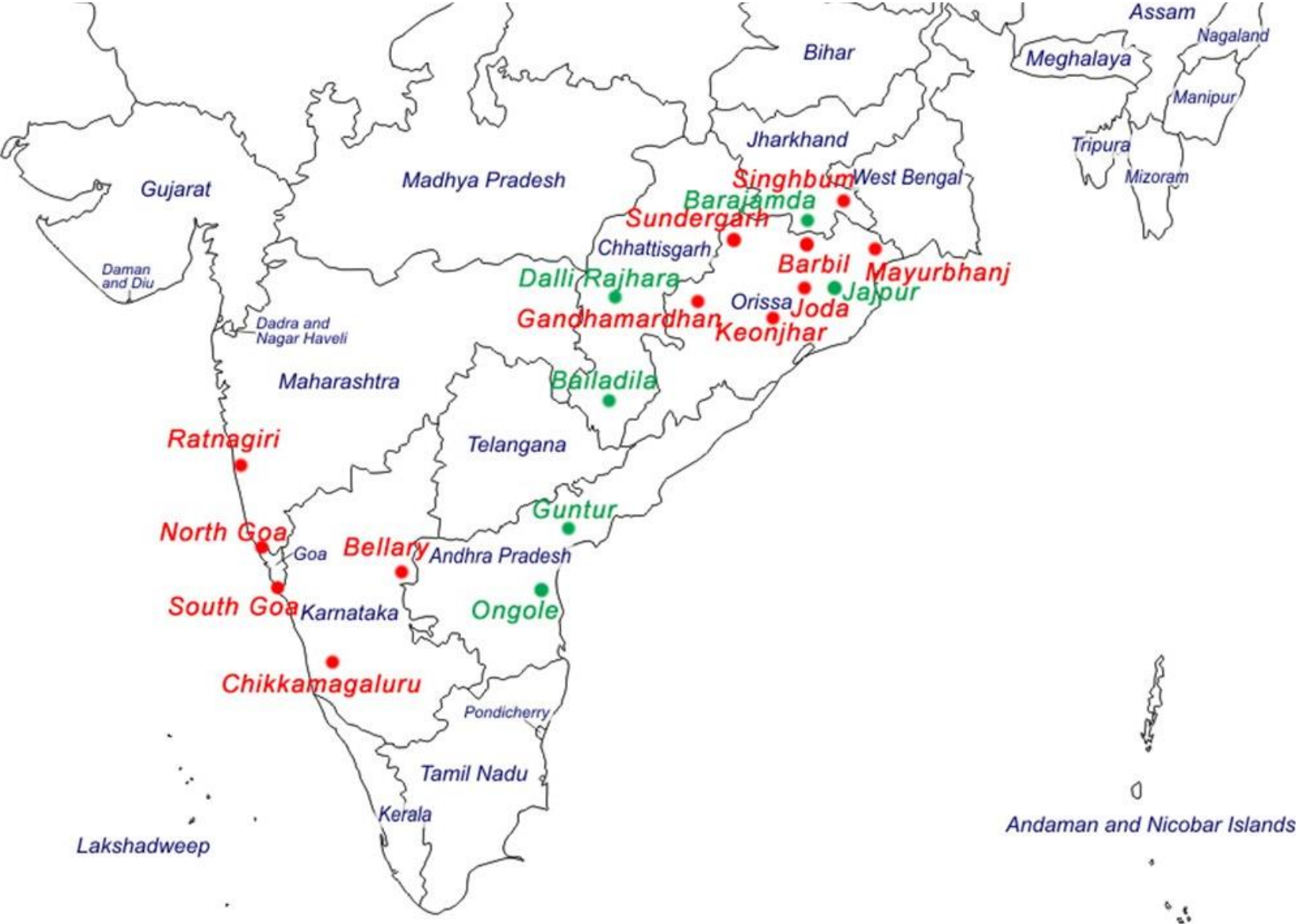
Mineral	Formula	% of Iron
Hematite	Fe_2O_3	70.0
Magnetite	Fe_3O_4	72.4
Limonite	$2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	59.8
Siderite	FeCO_3	48.2

Iron Ore

The Iron Ore Mines Occur In Close Proximity To The Coal Fields In The North-eastern Plateau Region Of India Which Adds To Their Advantage. About 95 % Of Total Reserves Of Iron Ore Is Located In The States Of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, And Tamil Nadu.



Iron Ore



State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21(P)	2020-21 (Apr Jan) (P)	2021-22 (Apr Jan) (P)	% growth in 2021-22 over 2020-21(Apr-Jan) (P)
Andhra Pradesh	654	825	360	315	266	-15.56
Chhattisgarh	34,893	34,728	36,989	27,831	32,315	16.11
Goa	0	0	94	94	0	-100.00
Jharkhand	23,433	25,015	21,434	17,573	20,680	17.68
Karnataka	29,823	31,392	34,542	28,544	33,911	18.80
Madhya Pradesh	2,802	3,343	4,094	3,187	5,504	72.70
Maharashtra	660	1,131	1,249	699	664	-5.01
Odisha	1,13,119	1,46,637	1,04,631	81,226	1,09,675	35.02
Rajasthan	1,108	1,012	1,088	873	1,020	16.84
Telngana	2	0	0	0	0	-
All India: Total	2,06,495	2,44,083	2,04,482	1,60,341	2,04,035	27.25

Iron Ores In Odisha

Iron Ore Occurs In A Series Of Hill Ranges In Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj And Jhar. Important Mines: Gurumahisani, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhaj), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) And Bonai (Sundergarh)



Iron Ores In Jharkhand

It Has Some Of The **Oldest Iron Ore Mines** And Most Of The **Iron And Steel Plants** Are Located Around Them. **Important Mines: Noamundi And Gua** Are Located In **Poorbi And Pashchimi Singhbhum Districts**. This Belt Further Extends To **Durg, Dantewara And Bailadila. Dalli, And Rajhara.**



Iron Ores In Karnataka

The Iron Ore Deposits Occur In **Sandur -Hospet Area Of Ballari District, Baba Budan Hills And Kudremukh In Chikkamagaluru District And Parts Of Shivamogga, Chitradurg And Tumakuru Districts.**



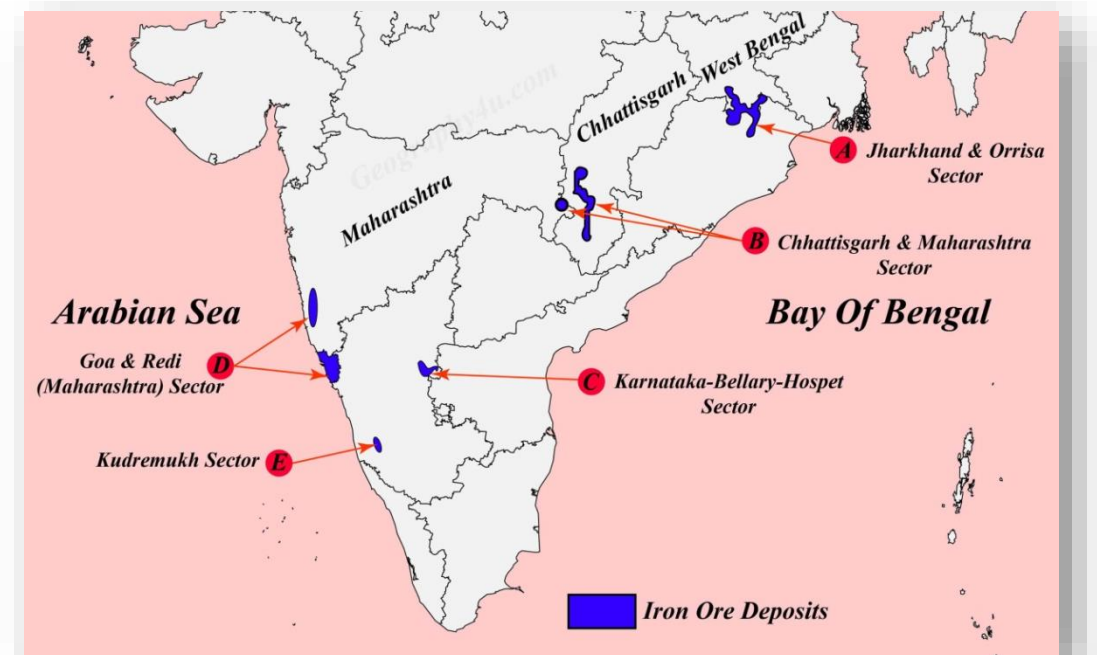
Iron Ores In Maharashtra

Maharashtra: The districts of Chandrapur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri.

Telanagana: Karimnagar and Warangal district of Telangana

Andhra Pradesh: Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.

Tamil Nadu: Salem and Nilgiris districts



Manganese

Manganese Is An Important **Raw Material For Smelting Of Iron Ore** And Also Used For Manufacturing Ferro Alloys. **Manganese Deposits** Are Found In Almost **All Geological Formations** And It Is Mainly Associated With **Dharwar System**.



Manganese In Odisha

Odisha Is The Leading Producer Of Manganese. Major Mines Are Located In The Central Part Of The Iron Ore Belt Of India, Particularly In Bonai, Kendujhar, Sundergarh, Gangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi And Bolangir.



Manganese In Karnataka

The Mines Are Located In **Dharwar, Ballari, Belagavi, North Canara, Chikkmagaluru, Shivamogga, Chitradurg And Tumakuru.**



Manganese In Maharashtra

They Are Mined In **Nagpur, Bhandara And Ratnagiri Districts**. The Disadvantage To These Mines Is That They Are Located Far From **Steel Plants**. The Manganese Belt **Of Madhya Pradesh** Extends In A Belt In **Balaghat – Chhindwara – Nimar - Mandla And Jhabua Districts**. **Telangana, Goa**



MANGANESE ORE DEPOSITS OF INDIA

SCALE 100 0 100 200 MILES



AFTER: S-ROY (1970)

Bauxite

Uses: Bauxite Is The Ore Used In Manufacturing Of **Aluminium** Through **Bayer's Process**. It Is Found Mainly In **Tertiary Deposits** And Is Associated With **Laterite Rocks** Occurring Extensively Either On The Plateau Or Hill Ranges Of Peninsular India And Also In The Coastal Tracts Of India.



Bauxite

Odisha Happens To Be The **Largest Producer** Of Bauxite. **Kalahandi** And **Sambalpur** Are The Leading Producers. The Other Two Areas Which Have Been Increasing Their Production Are Bolangir And Koraput.



Bauxite

The Patlands Of Lohardaga In Jharkhand Have Rich Deposits. Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) And Maharashtra Are Other Major Producers. Bhavanagar, And Jamnagar In **Gujarat** Have The Major Deposits. **Chhattisgarh** has bauxite deposits in Amarkantak plateau.



Bauxite

Katni - Jabalpur Area And Balaghat In **M.P.** Have Important Deposits Of Bauxite. Kolaba, Thane, Ratnagiri, Satara, Pune And Kolhapur In **Maharashtra** Are Important Producers. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka And Goa Are Minor Producers Of Bauxite.



Copper

Copper Is An Indispensable Metal In The **Electrical Industry** For Making Wires, Electric Motors, Transformers, And Generators. **Properties:**

It Is Alloyable, Malleable And Ductile.

It Is Also Mixed With Gold To Provide Strength To Jewellery.



Copper

Copper Deposits: It Occur In Singhbhum District In Jharkhand, Balaghat District In Madhya Pradesh And Jhunjhunu And Alwar Districts In Rajasthan.

Minor Producers Of Copper: Agnigundala In Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh), Chitradurg And Hasan Districts And South Arcot District.



Non-Metallic Minerals

Mica Is The Important Non-metallic Minerals Produced In India. The Other Minerals Extracted For Local Consumption Are **Limestone, Dolomite And Phosphate.**

Non-Metallic Minerals



Calcite



Quartz



Gypsum



Mineral	State/ Region
Aluminium	Kerala
Antimony	Antimony deposits are found in Punjab and Karnataka.
Asbestos	Karnataka and Rajasthan.
Barytes (Barium Sulphate)	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Manbhum and Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand.
Bauxite	Ranchi and Palamau districts of Jharkhand, Belgaum, Jharia and Thana districts of Maharashtra, Balaghat, Jabalpur, Mandya and Bilaspur districts of Chhattisgarh.
Beryllium Sands	Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kashmir and Bihar.
Cement	Katni (M.P.), Lakheri (Rajasthan), Jabalpur (M.P.), Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), Jhinikapani (Singhbhum district of Jharkhand), Surajpur (Haryana).
China Clay	Rajmahal Hills, Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, Kerala.
Chromite	Singhbhum (Jharkhand) and Bhagalpur, Ratnagiri, Salem (Tamil Nadu), Karnataka, Keonjhar (Odisha), Ladakh (Kashmir).
Coal	Raniganj (West Bengal), Jharia, Bokaro (Jharkhand), Giridih, Karanpur, Panch Valley and Chanda (M.P.), Singareni (Andhra Pradesh) and Mukum (Assam).
Cobalt	Rajasthan and Kerala.
Copper	Jharkhand (Singhbhum and Barajamda), Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan (Khetri).

Diamond	Diamond mines are found in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh, Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.
Feldspar	Burdwan (West Bengal), Rewa (M.P.), Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), Alwar and Ajmer.
Gold	Kolar gold-fields (Karnataka).
Graphite	Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha and Kerala.
Gypsum	Bikaner and Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.
Iron Ore	Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Chhattisgarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj (Odisha).
Lac	West Bengal.
Lead	Zawar in Udaipur and at the Banjavi mines in Jaipur.
Lignite	Neyveli in South Arcot district (Tamil Nadu).
Limestone	Singareni and Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Panchmahals (Gujarat), Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Indore, Vishakhapatnam, Sandur (Tamil Nadu).

Manganese	Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
Marble	Jaipur (Rajasthan).
Mica	Koderma in Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, Munger (Bihar), Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.
Monazite Sands	Found in abundance in Travancore Coast (Kerala).
Nitre	Bihar, U.P., Tamil Nadu and Punjab.
Petroleum	Digboi , Badarpur , Musimpur and Patharia fields of Assam.
Pitchblende	Gaya (Bihar).
Red Stone	Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Salt	Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan), and is also obtained from ocean water in Rann of Kutch , on the north-western and south-eastern littoral (sea-shore) of India.
Saltpetre	Punjab, U.P. and Bihar.
Silmanite	Khasi Hills (Assam), Rewa (M.P).
Silver	Goldfields (Karnataka), Singhbhum and Manbhum (Jharkhand), Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan.
Tungsten	Bihar, Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Marwar.
Uranium	Bihar
Zinc	Zawar mines in Udaipur (Rajasthan).
Zircon	Beach sands of Kerala and Cape Comorin.

INDIA

Major Industrial Regions

Gurgaon, Delhi
Meerut Region

Chotanagpur
Region

Gujarat Region

Hugli
Region

Mumbai-Pune
Region

Vishakhapatnam
Guntur Region

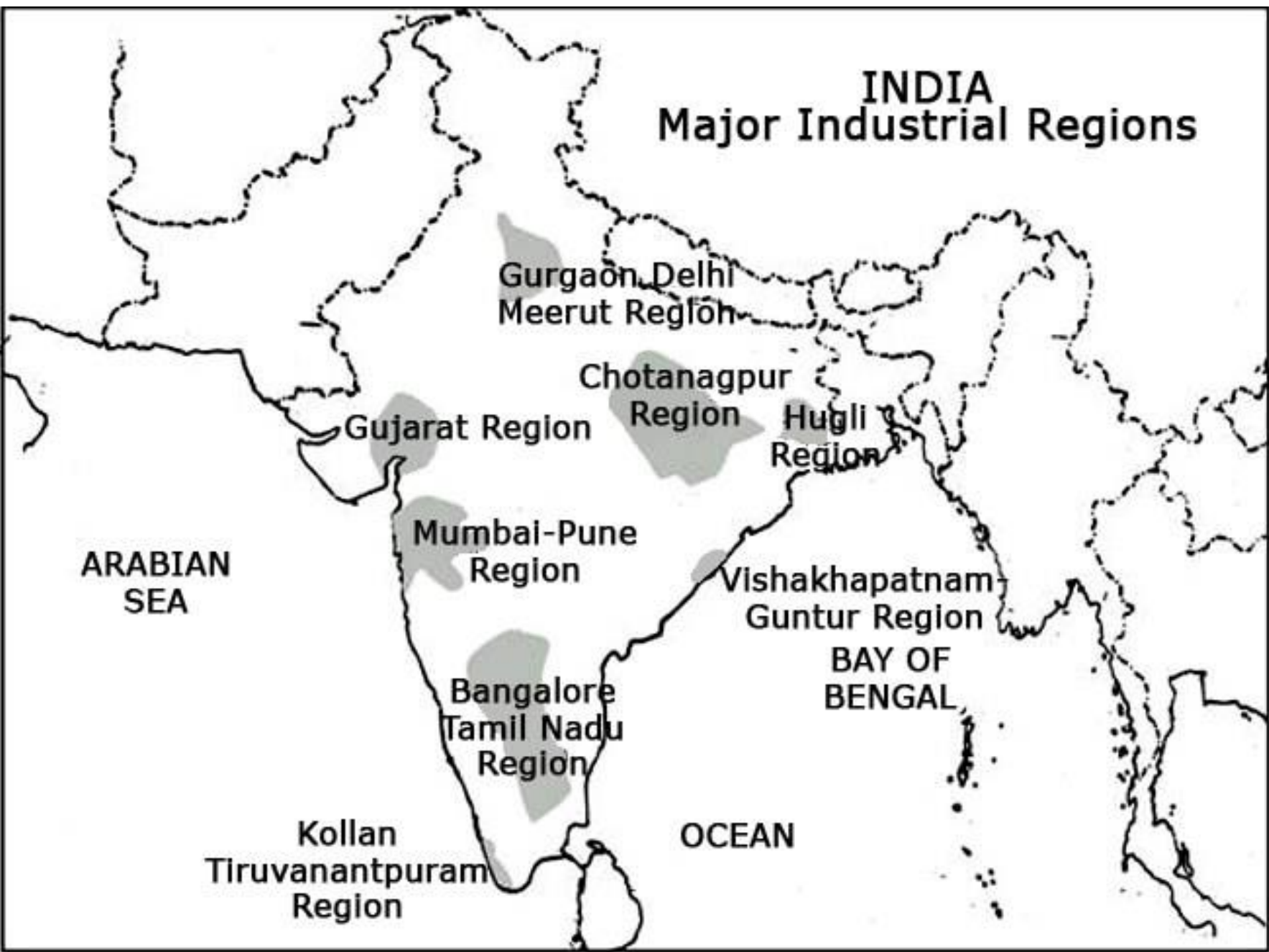
BAY OF
BENGAL

Bangalore
Tamil Nadu
Region

Kollan
Tiruvananthapuram
Region

OCEAN

ARABIAN
SEA



Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Rajmahal highlands consist of lava flow deposits.
2. Bundelkhand gneiss belong to the oldest Archaean India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

- **Explanation:**
- **Multiple Layers Of Solidified Lava Made 608 M (1,995 FT) Thick Rajmahal Hill (Jharkhand).**
- This Sequence Commences For The **Bundelkhand Gneiss**, Which Is One Of The **Oldest Granites** Exposed Anywhere Upon The Earth' Surface.



Q. Which One Of The Following Is Not Correctly Matched?

- A) Dalli Rajhara - Chhattisgarh
- B) Dhanjori - Jharkhand
- C) Neyveli - Karnataka
- D) Singrauli - Madhya Pradesh

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- D) Singrauli - Madhya Pradesh

Q. Which Among The Following Is India's First Oil Refinery?

A) Jamnagar

B) Digboi

C) Mathura

D) All Of The Above

Q. Which Among The Following Is India's First Oil Refinery?

A) Jamnagar

B) Digboi

C) Mathura

D) All Of The Above

- **Explanation:**
- **The Digboi Refinery Was Set Up At Digboi In 1901 By Assam Oil Company Ltd Is The First Oil Refinery Established In India.**
- **It Stands As The First And Oldest Oil Refinery In Entire Asia Continent.**



Q. Which One Of The Following Is NOT The Port Town Of Gujarat?

(A) Jamnagar

(B) Okha

(C) Porbandar

(D) Veraval

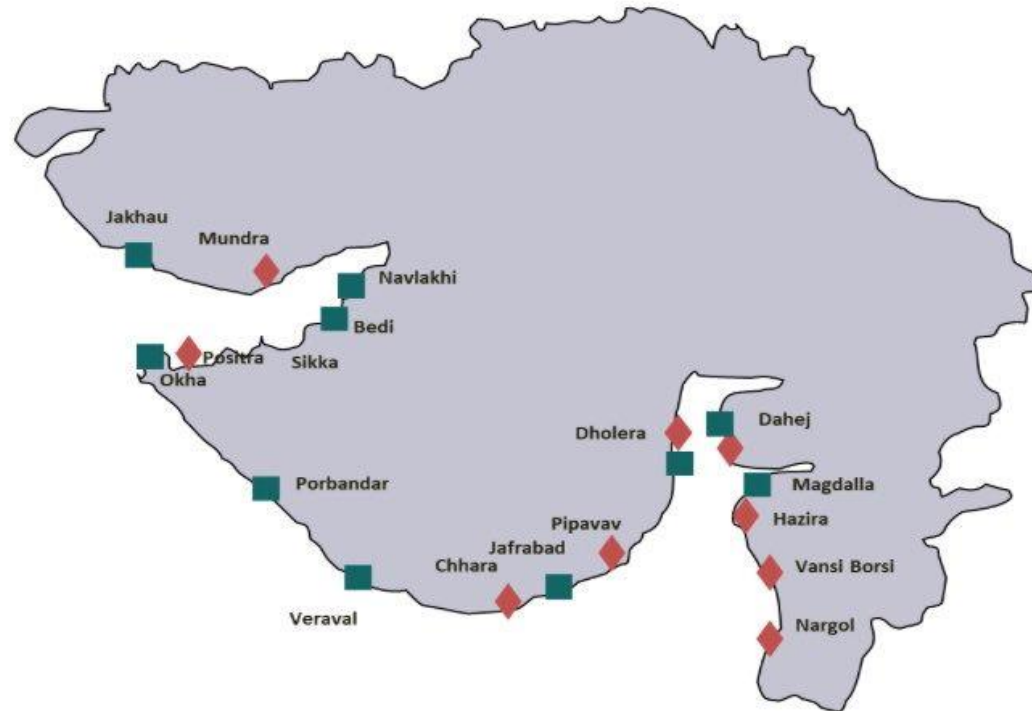
Q. Which One Of The Following Is NOT The Port Town Of Gujarat?

(A) Jamnagar

(B) Okha

(C) Porbandar

(D) Veraval



- **Explanation:**
- **One Of The Top 12 Major Ports In The Country, Had Been Rechristened As Deendayal Port In The Name Of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.**
- **It Is One Of The Busiest Ports Of India Which Handles One-fifth Of The Foreign Trade Of India.**



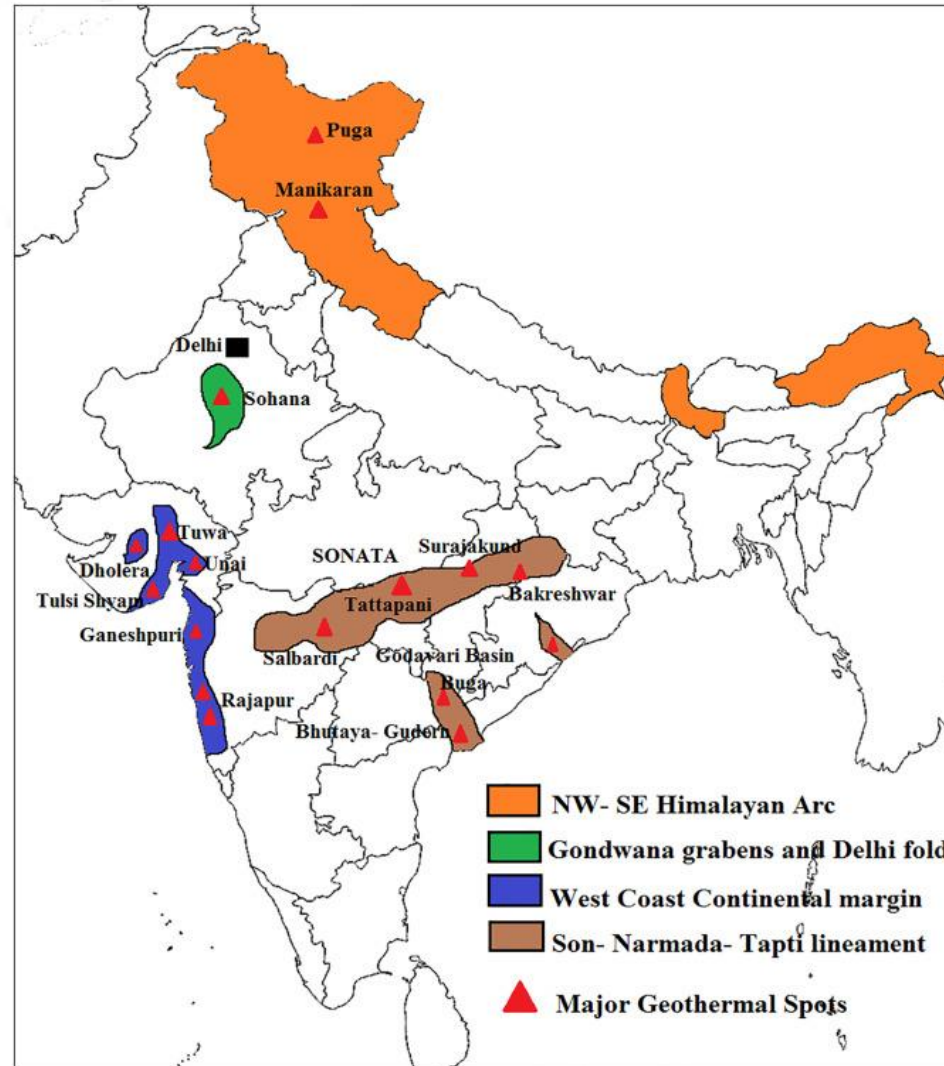
Q. Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh is known for :

- (a) Solar energy.
- (b) Geothermal energy.
- (c) Bioenergy.
- (d) Wind energy.

Q. Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh is known for :

- (a) Solar energy.
- (b) Geothermal energy.
- (c) Bioenergy.
- (d) Wind energy.

Answer: B



Q. Which One Among The Following Places Is Not An Iron- Ore Mining Area?

(A) Badampahar

(B) Zawar

(C) Bailadila

(D) Anantpur

Q. Which One Among The Following Places Is Not An Iron- Ore Mining Area?

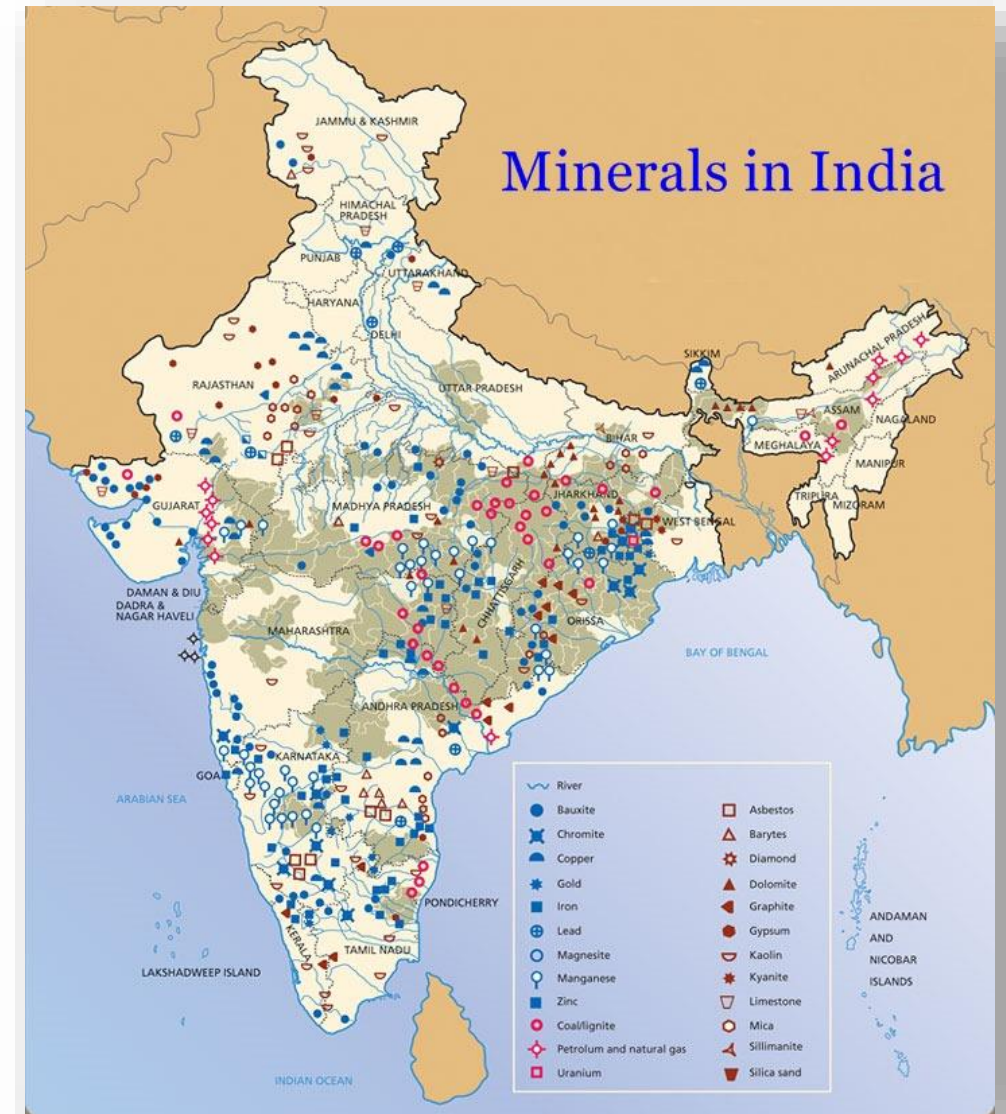
(A) Badampahar

(B) Zawar

(C) Bailadila

(D) Anantpur

- **Explanation:**
- **Zawar Is A Settlement Located In Udaipur District, Rajasthan. Zawar Is One Of The Oldest Zinc Mines Of The World**
- **Badampahar : Iron Ore, Hematite Mined (Odisha).**
- **Bailadila: Chhattisgarh**
- **Anantpur: Andhra Pradesh**



Q. Consider The Following Statements—

1. Balaghat Is Known For Its Diamond Mines.
2. Majhgaon Is Known For Its Manganese Deposits.

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

- (A) 1 Only
- (B) 2 Only
- (C) Both 1 And 2
- (D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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- **Explanation:**
- **Balaghat Is Known For Its Manganese Production.**
- **About 80% Of Manganese Production Of The Country Comes From Balaghat.**
- **Majhgaon Is Known For Its Diamond Mines, Which Is Situated In The Panna District Of Madhya Pradesh.**



Q. Consider The Following Statements Regarding Distribution Of Mineral And Energy Resources In India:

- I. Coal Deposits Are Mostly Associated With Gondwana System.
- ii. Dharwar And Cuddapah Systems Contain Resources Of Major Metallic Minerals Like Copper, Lead, Zinc Etc.
- iii. Major Non-metallic Minerals Like Limestone, Dolomite, Gypsum, Calcium, Sulphate Etc Are Found In And Upper Vindhyan System.

Which Of The Following Statement(s) Is/Are Correct?

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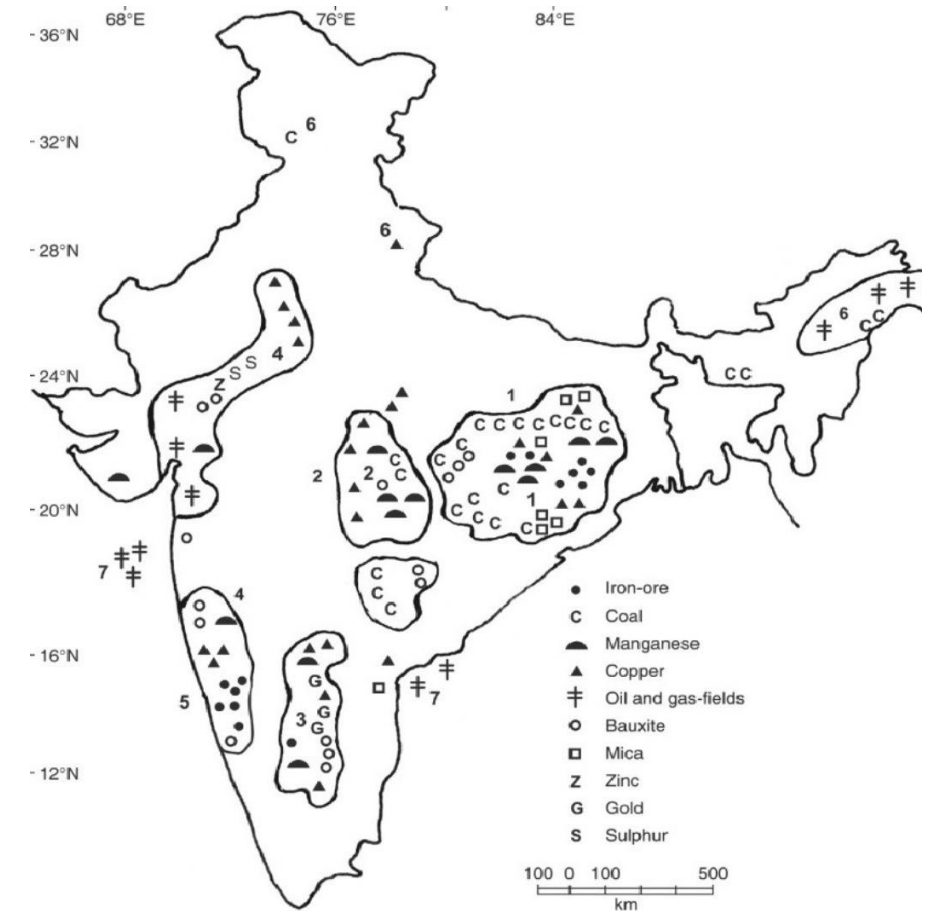
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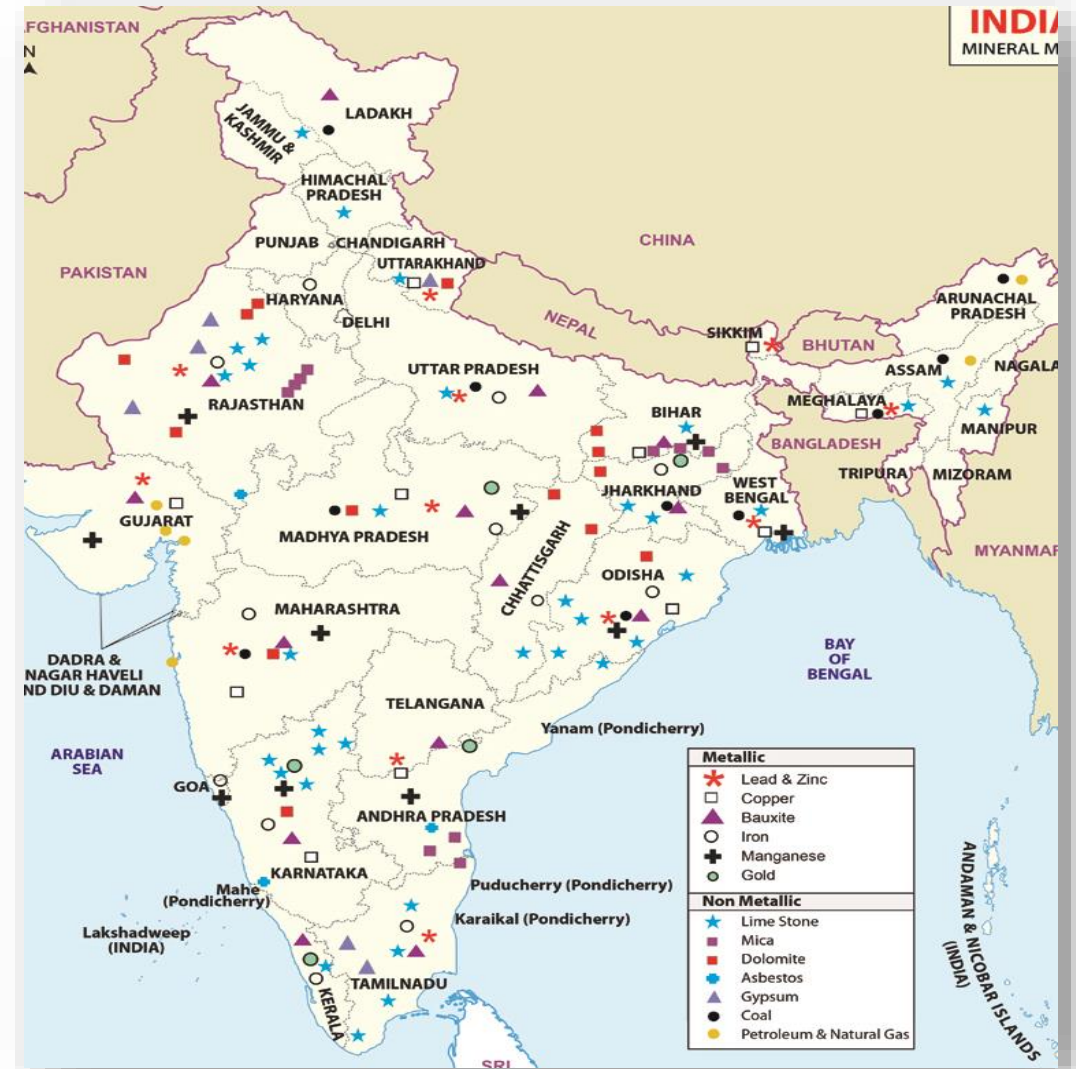


Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

- A. Coal Karanpura
- B. Gold Hutti
- C. **Mica Vellore**
- D. Manganese Bhandara

• Explanation:

• Nellore Is Famous For Mica



Q. Which One Of The Following Rock Systems In India Is The Main Source Of Coal Deposits?

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**Q. Which Of The Following Sequences Of The Oil Refineries Of India
As They Occur From South To North Is Correct?**

- (A) Kochi - Mangalore – Mumbai - Koyali
- (B) Koyali - Mumbai – Mangalore - Kochi
- (C) Kochi – Mumbai – Mangalore - Koyali
- (D) Mangalore – Kochi – Mumbai - Koyali

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Q. Which Indian State Has The Largest Number Of Cotton Textile Mills?

(A) Madhya Pradesh

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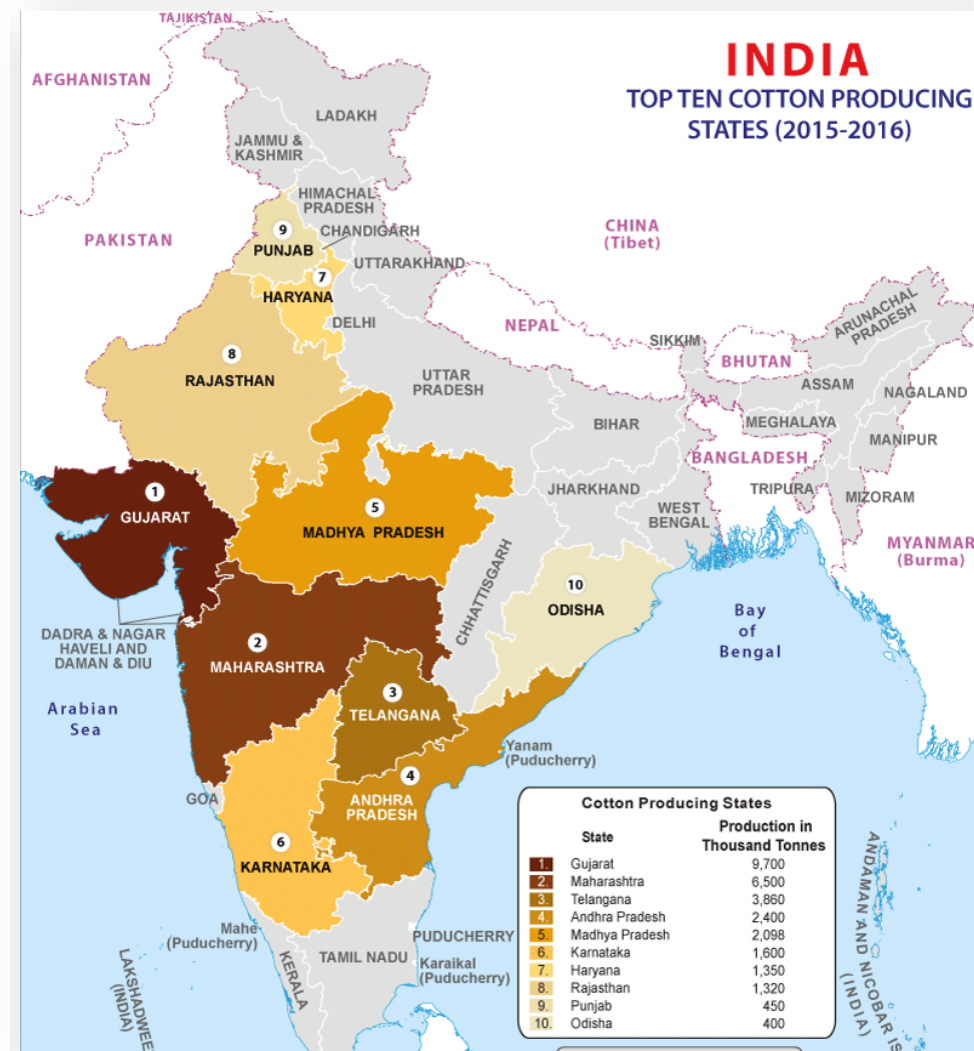
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Q. In India, tertiary coals occur in Assam , Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and ___ ?

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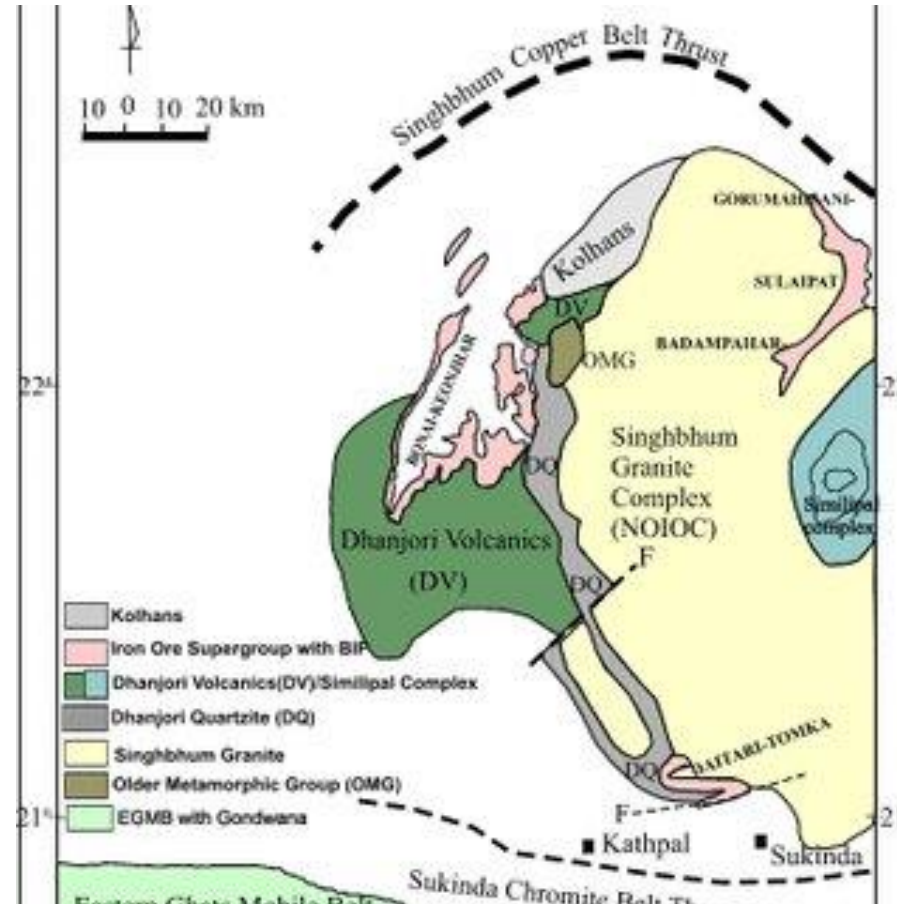
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Q. Jadugra, in Singhbhum district, Jharkhand is an important mine for which of the following ?

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- B) Emerald
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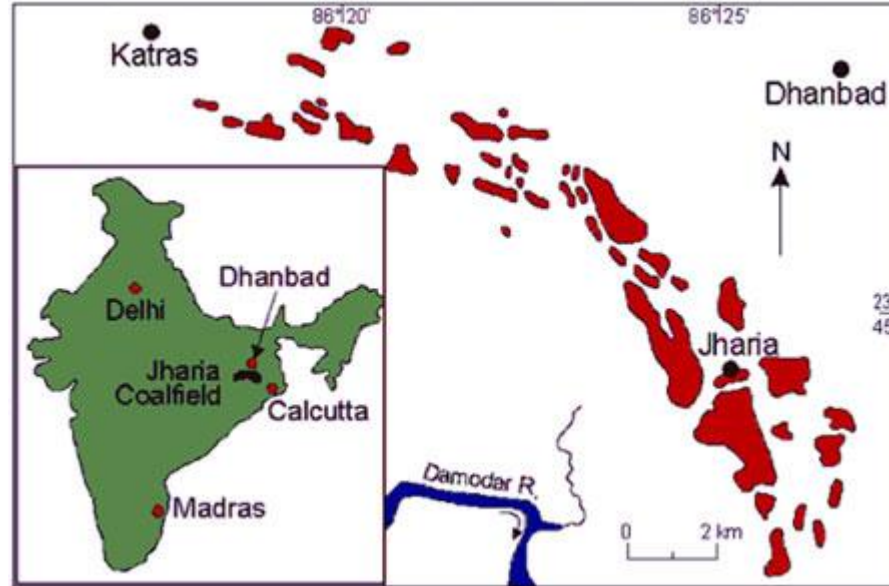
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A) Iron And Steel Industry

B) Cement Industry

C) Petro-chemical Industry

D) Fertilizer Industry

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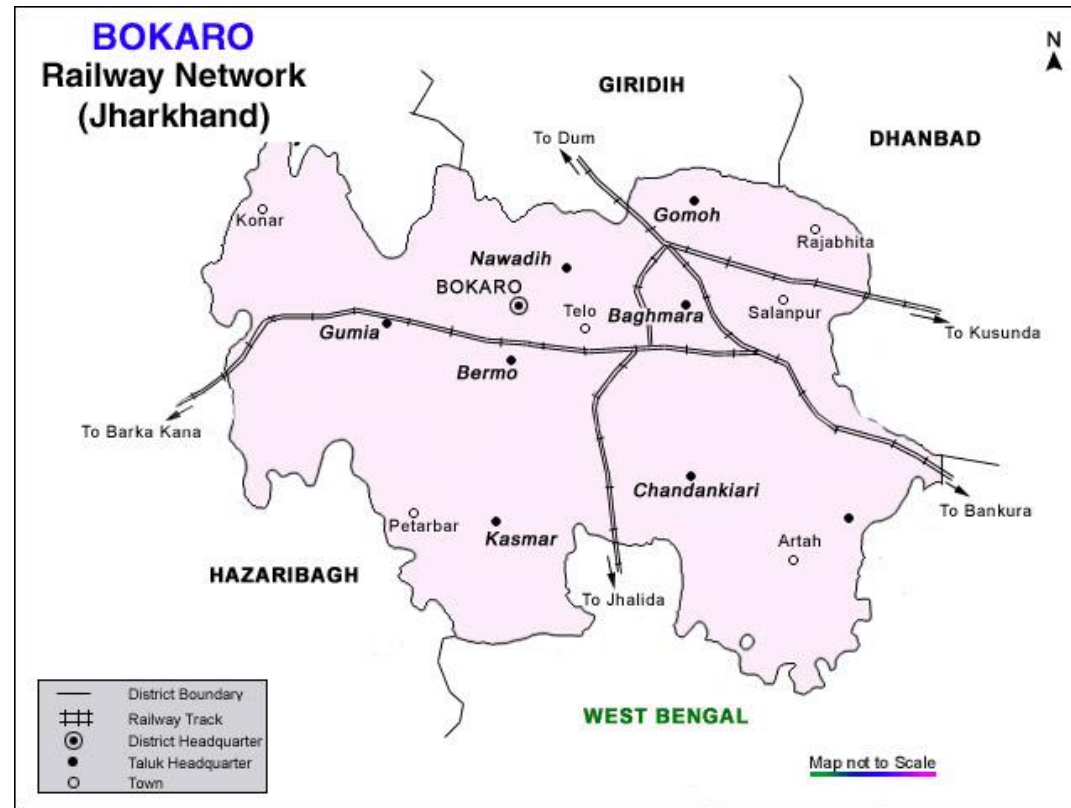
B) Germany

C) USA

D) Russia

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Q. India Is Self-sufficient In The Supply Of

A) Iridium

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C) Uranium

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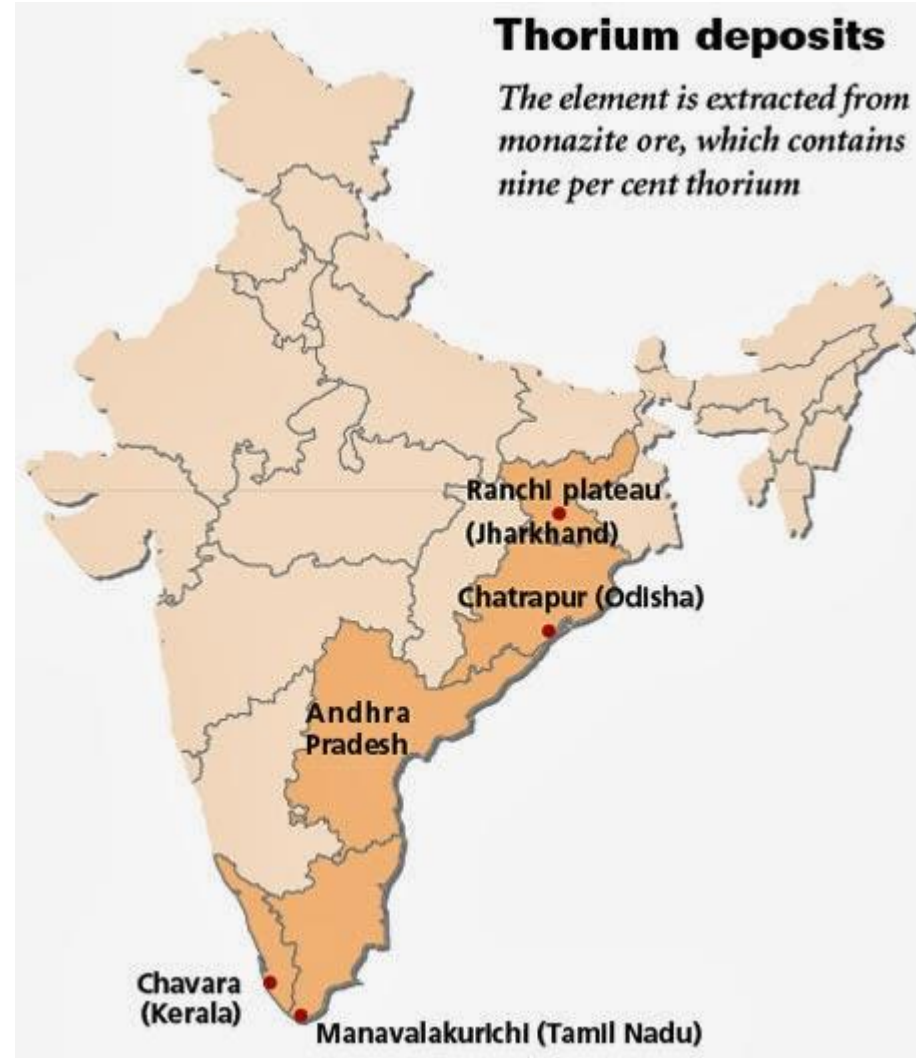
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Q. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) Sugar - Silvassa
- b) Petro - Nagthane
- c) Cement - Porbandar
- d) Iron and Steel – Rourkela

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- a) Rourkela
- b) Bhilai
- c) Durgapur
- d) Bhadravati

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Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India, was set up with German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes. Subsequently, its capacity was enhanced to 1.9 million tonnes.

RSP was the first plant in India to incorporate LD technology of steelmaking.

It is **also the first steel plant in SAIL** and the only one presently where 100% of slabs are produced through the cost-effective and quality-centric continuous casting route.

Q. Where is 'National Dairy Research Institute' (NDRI) situated

A) Pune

B) Karnal

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(B) Tamil Nadu

(C) Andhra Pradesh

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Q. Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because

(A) It Has Extensive Dry Coast

(B) Its Coastal Waters Are Very Saline

(C) It Has Extensive Shallow Seas

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Q. factors are responsible for India's failure to fully exploit the inland fisheries

- I) Silting and pollution of the inland water bodies
- II) Deforestation in the catchment areas of the rivers
- III) Lack of marketing facilities

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- A) I, II and III
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Q. The river Godavari is often referred to as Vridha Ganga because

A. It Is The Older River Of India

B. Of Its Large Size And Extent Among The Peninsular Rivers

C. There Are A Fairly Large Number Of Pilgrimage Centres Situated On Its
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Q. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
2. Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for the UNCCD.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only
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ANSWER: A

India is a Party to the United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD). The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change is the nodal Ministry of Government of India (GoI) that oversees the implementation of the Convention in the country.

Q. Which one of the following is the most noticeable characteristic of the Mediterranean climate ?

- (a)** Limited geographical extent
- (b)** Dry summer
- (c)** Dry winter
- (d)** Moderate temperature

Q. Which one of the following is the most noticeable characteristic of the Mediterranean climate ?

- (a) Limited geographical extent
- (b) Dry summer
- (c) Dry winter
- (d) Moderate temperature

ANSWER: B

A Mediterranean climate or dry summer climate is characterized by dry summers and mild, wet winters. Mediterranean climate zones are typically located along the western sides of continents, between roughly 30 and 40 degrees north and south of the equator. The main cause of dry summer climate, is the subtropical ridge.

Q. Which one of the following rivers takes a 'U' turn at Namcha Barwa and enters India ?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Tista
- (c) Barak
- (d) Brahmaputra

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- (c) Barak
- (d) Brahmaputra

ANSWER: D

The river Brahmaputra originates on the **Angsi Glacier** which is located on the Northern Side of the Himalayas in Burang, Tibet. Tsangpo or Brahmaputra takes a U-turn at Namcha Barwa before entering Arunachal Pradesh, where it is called Dihang or Siang River.

Q. Which one of the following Indian States has *no* international boundary ?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Uttarakhand
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ANSWER: B



Q. Which one of the following Indian cities is *not* located on a river bank ?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Bhagalpur
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Kanpur

Q. Which one of the following Indian cities is *not* located on a river bank ?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Bhagalpur
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Kanpur

ANSWER: C

Bhagalpur is located on the bank of Ganges.

Agra is located on the bank of Yamuna.

Kanpur is located on the bank of the Ganges.

Q. Where are Jhumri Telaiya and Mandar Hills situated ?

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Bihar

(c) Assam

(d) West Bengal

Q. Where are Jhumri Telaiya and Mandar Hills situated ?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Assam
- (d) West Bengal

ANSWER: A,B

Jhumri Telaiya is located in Jharkhand.

Mandar Parvat, also known as Mandar Hill is a small mountain situated in Banka district under the Bhagalpur division of the state of Bihar.

Q. Which one of the following is *not* correct regarding South India ?

- (a) Diurnal range of temperature is less
- (b) Annual range of temperature is less
- (c) Temperature is high throughout the year
- (d) Extreme climatic conditions are found

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ANSWER: D

The region has a tropical climate and depends on monsoons for rainfall. according to the köppen climate classification, it has a non-arid climate with minimum mean temperatures of 18 °c (64 °f).

Q. Which one of the following statements regarding sex composition is *not* correct ?

- (a) In some countries, sex ratio is expressed as number of males per thousand females.
- (b) In India, sex ratio is expressed as number of females per thousand males.
- (c) At world level, sex ratio is about 102 males per 100 females.
- (d) In Asia, there is high sex ratio.

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ANSWER: D

Asia is the only continent with a sex ratio >100, at 104; North America stands at 96.8 and Africa at 99.8 .

Q. Which one of the following regions is an important supplier of citrus fruits ?

- (a) Equatorial region
- (b) Mediterranean region
- (c) Desert region
- (d) Sub-humid region

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ANSWER: B

Countries along the Mediterranean Region rank first worldwide when it comes to supplying Citrus Fruits. According to the CLAM Data, the Mediterranean Region accounts for 60% of the world's fresh citrus fruit supply. Citrus fruits require sunshine and moderate climate and light winter rainfall, and long moderate summer helps them grow more.

Q. Which one of the following is *not* a geographical requirement for cultivation of cotton ?

- (a) Temperature reaching 25°C or more in summer
- (b) Moderate to light rainfall
- (c) Medium loam soil with good drainage
- (d) A growing period of at least 100 frost free days

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ANSWER: D

Cotton requires at least 180 frost-free days, and 200 frost-free days are more desirable for the cultivation. Moderate Rainfall - 55-100 cm.

Fertile Loamy Black soil with proper cracks to allow aeration. Fertile alluvial soil is good too.

Temperature - 20-28°C with bright sunshine.

Q. Which one of the following statements regarding temperate coniferous forest biome is *not* correct ?

- (a) They are characterized by very little undergrowth.
- (b) They have a growing period of 50 to 100 days in a year.
- (c) There is low variation in annual temperature.
- (d) There is high range in spatial distribution of annual precipitation.

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ANSWER: C

The average temperature of the Coniferous Forest Biome is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The average winter temperature ranges from -40°C to 20°C . The average summer temperature is 10°C . Thus, the annual temperature variation is quite high.