

**DAY 3**  
**SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY**

**TOPICS:**

**Indian Geography –**

- The Himalayas- The Greater Himalayas (Himadri), Lesser Himalayas (Himachal), Sub-Himalayas (Siwaliks)
- Peninsular Plateau and Peninsular Mountains
- The North Plains and the Coastal plains
- Indian Desert
- Islands

**PRELIMS MCQ's:**

**Q.1) *Purvachal* or the Eastern hills and mountains comprises**

1. Naga Hills
2. Patkai Hills
3. Dafla Hills
4. Lushai Hills

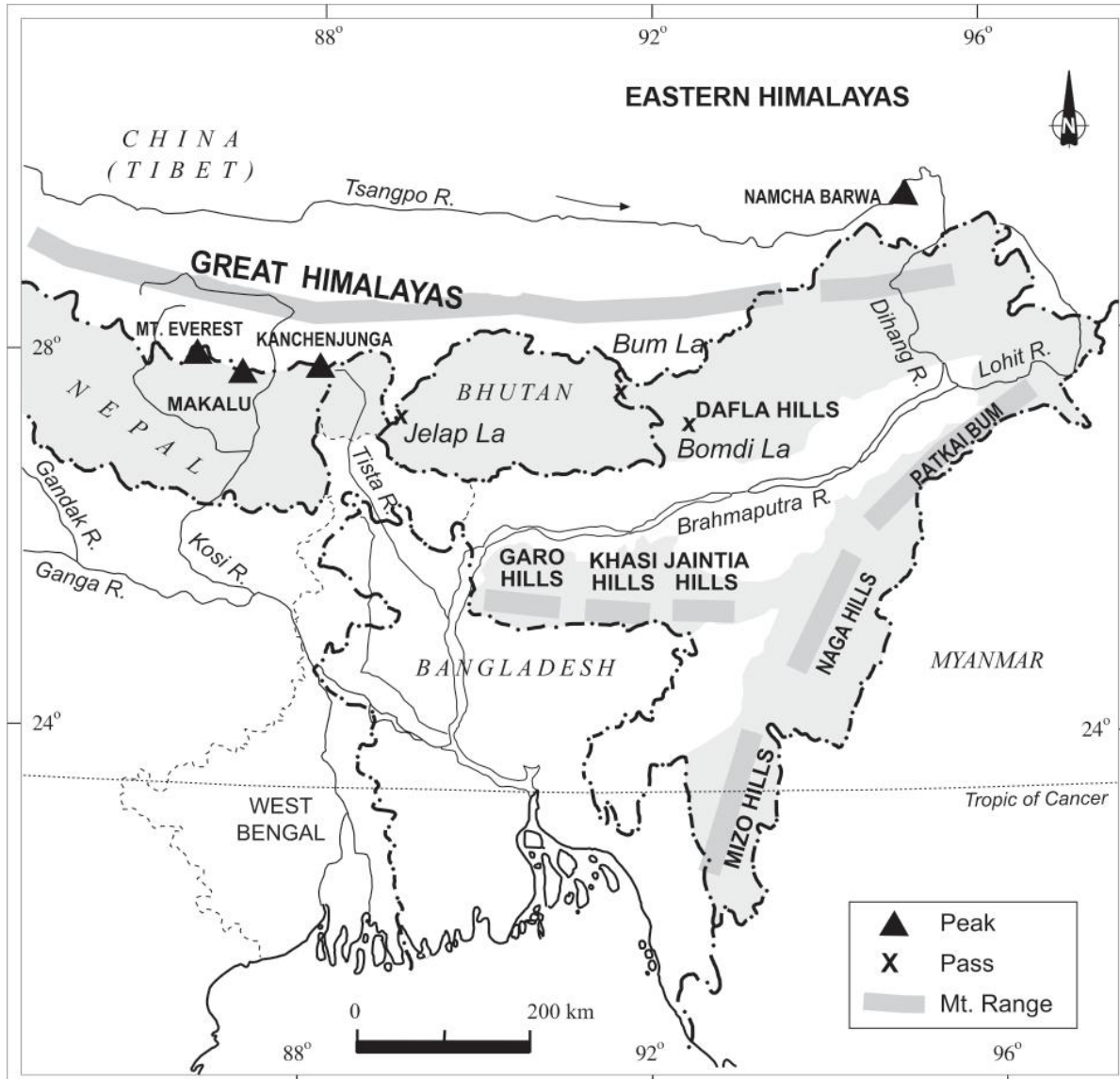
**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

The *Purvachal* comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

*Purvachal* or the Eastern hills and mountains are part of the Himalayan mountain system having their general alignment from the north to the south direction.



**Q.2) Consider the below statements with regard to Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats:**

1. The mean height of the Western Ghats is more than that of Eastern Ghats.
2. The Eastern Ghats do not form a continuous chain like the Western Ghats.
3. The Eastern Ghats average width is less than that of Western Ghats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

Statement (3) is incorrect as the Western Ghat's average width is 50 to 80 km. But Eastern Ghats width varying from 100 to 200 km.

Western Ghats is continuous and can be crossed through passes only. But Eastern Ghats has been divided into several parts by large rivers.

Western Ghats average elevation is 900 to 1,100 meters above sea-level. But the average elevation of Eastern Ghats is about 600 metres above sea level.

**Q.3) Consider the following characteristic features about Bhabar:**

1. It is the largest part of Northern plain.
2. It contains calcareous deposits locally known as 'Kankar'.
3. Bhabar consists of old alluvial deposits, whereas Khadar consists of new alluvial deposits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

All the characteristic features provided in the statements is about Bhangar, hence none of the statements are correct with regard to Bhabar.

Bhabar is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to the Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the slope. As a result of this, the streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders, and at times, disappear in this zone. It comprises of pebble-studded rocks in the shape of porous beds. Due to porosity of the rocks, the streams disappear and flow underground. This region is not much suitable for agriculture.

South of the Bhabar is the Tarai belt and south of Tarai is a belt consisting of old and new alluvial deposits known as the Bhangar and Khadar respectively.

**Q.4) Which among the following is/are *not* the extensions of Peninsular plateau?**

1. Rajmahal hills
2. Gir range
3. Karbi-Anglong
4. Cardamom hills

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

- a) 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None

**Q.4) Solution (d)**

All the given statements are extensions of peninsular plateau. Delhi ridge in the northwest, (extension of Aravalis), the Rajmahal hills in the east, Gir range in the west and the Cardamom hills in the south constitute the outer extent of the Peninsular plateau. However, an extension of this is also seen in the northeast, in the form of Shillong and Karbi-Anglong plateau.

**Q.5) Among the following riverine islands, choose the one which recently became India's first island district?**

- a) Majuli island in the Brahmaputra
- b) Umananda island in the Brahmaputra

- c) Lohachara island in the Hooghly
- d) Sendra island in the Loktak

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

Majuli, a riverine island in the Bramaputra river in Assam became India's first island district, which also recently became the world's largest river island. Home to an estimated 160,000 people of different ethnic groups, the island is an assembly constituency reserved for scheduled tribes.

Majuli replaced Brazil's Marajo to become the world's largest river island in the Guinness Book of World Records.

Majuli is the nerve centre of neo-Vaishnavite culture and has been vying for World Heritage Site status. It has been included in the tentative list by Unesco.

**Q.6) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**

**List I  
(Plant)**

- A. Walnut
- B. Birch
- C. Shisham
- D. Ebony

**List II  
(Natural vegetation type)**

- 1. Alpine
- 2. Himalayan moist
- 3. Moist deciduous
- 4. Tropical evergreen

**Code:**

- A – B – C – D
- a) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1
- b) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- c) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- d) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4

**Q.6) Solution (b)**

**Q.7) Why Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala?**

1. Due to continuous topography of the Ghats in Karnataka.
2. Due to the greater width of the mountains in Karnataka.
3. Mountains of Karnataka have very steep slopes.

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

**Q.7) Solution (a)**

Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala. There are several reasons for this.

First, the mountain topography in Karnataka is broader than the narrow topography of the Ghats in Maharashtra. Due to the greater width of the mountains, the rain bearing winds have to necessarily travel a longer distance and have more time for the drops to coalesce and precipitate as rainfall, resulting in higher rainfall. In contrast, the narrow width of the Ghats in Maharashtra allows the rain-bearing wind to cross over to the leeward side rapidly before precipitation can occur.

As for Kerala, the Ghats there are in the form of isolated mountains, where the rain-bearing winds can easily cross over to the leeward side through the gaps in between without precipitation occurring.

Second, the slope of the mountain has a direct bearing on the possibility of precipitation. This is borne out by the Ghats of Karnataka where the mountains are gently sloping, compared to the steep slopes of the Ghats in Maharashtra and Kerala.

The air parcel will retain its energy and speed for a longer time when the slope is gradual. This will provide sufficient vertical motion to cloud droplets to grow by collision-coalescence process and hence form precipitation.

Third, the gentle slope provides a greater area for sunlight absorption and heating leading to greater convection when compared with an abrupt slope i.e. less Ghat area such as that of the Maharashtra and Kerala Ghats.

Fourth, the continuous mountain range presents a greater barrier to rain-bearing winds than a range comprising isolated mountains with gaps in between where the winds can easily pass to the leeward side. Unlike in the case of Kerala, the Ghats in Maharashtra and Karnataka are continuous.

**Q.8) Which of the statements given below is/are not true in regard to western coastal plain?**

- a) It is a narrow belt.
- b) Eastern coastal plain receives comparatively low rainfall but the Western coastal plain receives heavy rainfall.
- c) West Coast Plain is infertile and agriculturally not prosperous except in the Malabar Coast.
- d) It is an example of emergent coastal plain.

**Q.8) Solution (d)**

Western coastal plain is an example of submerged coastal plain (not emergent). It provides natural conditions for development of ports.

**Q.9) Which of the statements given below is/are correct about Terai region?**

1. Terai is an ill-drained, damp (marshy) and thickly forested narrow tract to the south of Bhabar running parallel to it.
2. It is a swampy lowland with silty soils.
3. Terai soils are rich in phosphate and organic matter but are deficient in nitrogen.

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.9) Solution (b)**

Terai is an ill-drained, damp (marshy) and thickly forested narrow tract (15-30 km wide) to the south of Bhabar running parallel to it.

The underground streams of the Bhabar belt re-emerge in this belt. It is a swampy lowland with silty soils.

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

These soils are generally covered by tall grasses and forests but are suitable for a number of crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, jute etc.. This thickly forested region provides shelter to a variety of wild life.

**Q.10) Consider the following about Laterite Soils and select the incorrect statement:**

- a) They are formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.
- b) They are rich in bauxite or ferric oxides.
- c) They are fertile and suitable for growing plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber.
- d) They are found on the summits of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

Laterite Soils are formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods. (especially Monsoonal regions)

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

**Q.11) Natural vegetation in tropical rainforest is luxuriant, because of –**



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

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

**Q.11) Solution (b)**

Soil in tropical rainforests is very poor, they are highly acidic and low in minerals and nutrients. If the soil is so poor in tropical rain forests, how does such a dense array of shrubs and trees grow there?

The key to the luxuriant vegetation of these forests lies in the rapid nutrient cycling of the rainforest.

In the rainforest, most of the carbon and essential nutrients are locked up in living vegetation, dead wood, and decaying leaves. As organic material decays, it is recycled so quickly that few nutrients ever reach the soil, leaving it nearly infertile or sterile.

The tropical rainforest is a biome with a constant temperature and a high rainfall. The level of humidity and density of the vegetation give the ecosystem a unique water and nutrient cycle.

Because of the lack of seasonal differences, due to the geographical location of the forests, and the high humidity level the vegetation is luxuriant here.

**Q.12) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**

<b>List I (Region)</b>	<b>List II (Vegetation)</b>
A. Tundra	1. Conifers
B. Selvas	2. Epiphytes

- C. Savannas
- D. Taiga
- 3. Mosses and Lichens
- 4. Grasses and trees

Code:

- A – B – C – D
- a) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- b) 3 – 4 – 2 – 1
- c) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1
- d) 1 – 3 – 4 – 3



Q.12) Solution (c)

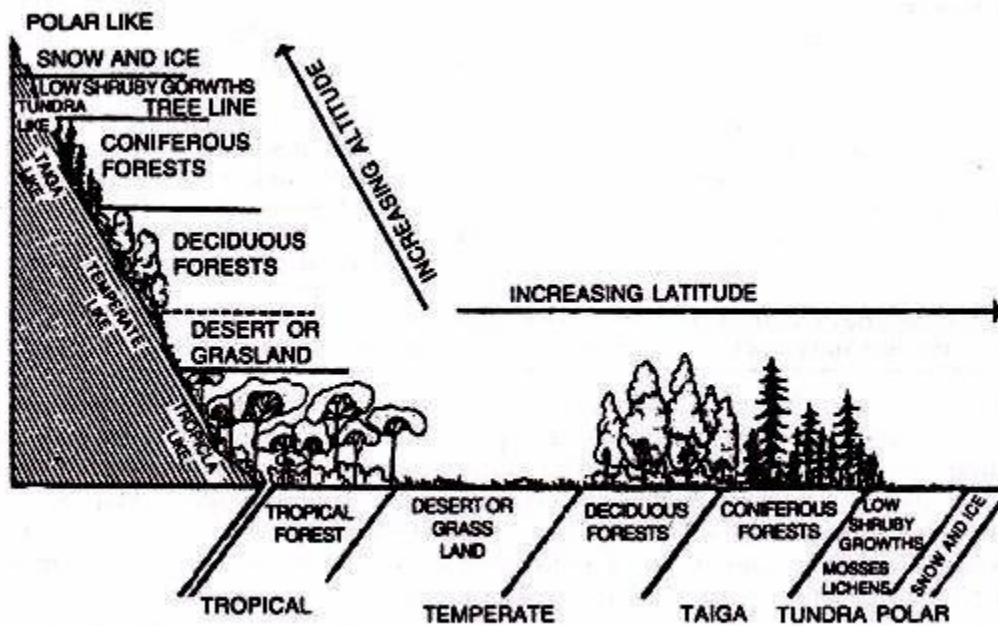


Fig. 1.3. The effect of altitude and latitude on the pattern of vegetation.

Q.13) Consider the following:

1. Adjutant stork
2. Two horned rhino
3. Rattle snake

Which of the above is/are naturally found in India?

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

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

Adjutant stork is one of the most endangered bird species widely distributed in the plains of the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. The present global population of the greater adjutant stork is about 1,500 — around 900 of them are in Assam.

Adjutant storks were given the staid name by British colonial troops. This was because of their slow, stiff “military” gait and their habit of standing motionless for long periods of time — quite like officers standing to attention.

**Link:** <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-features/tp-metroplus/standing-to-attention/article17525565.ece>

**Q.14) Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas are best suitable for tea plantations due to –**

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

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

**Q.14) Solution (d)**

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

**Q.15) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**

List I	List II
A. Bhotias	1. nomadic groups found in Himachal and Uttaranchal Himalayas
B. Pats	2. group of higher plateaus having lateritic capped tops
C. Kankar	3. soil containing calcareous deposits
D. Karewas	4. thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.

**Code:**

- A – B – C – D  
a) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1  
b) 1 – 3 – 4 – 2  
c) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4  
d) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1

**Q.15) Solution (c)**

**Q.16) Select the incorrect pair/s from the below:**

1. Marine west coast : : Temperature cycle is moderated by marine influence.
2. Dry mid-latitude : : Strong temperature cycle with large annual range. Warm summers to hot and cold winters to very cold.
3. Moist continental : : Temperature range is moderate with warm to hot summers and mild winters.
4. Mediterranean : : Warm summers and cold winters with three months below freezing. Very large annual temperature range.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

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

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

Moist continental : : Warm summers and cold winters with three months below freezing. Very large annual temperature range.

Mediterranean : : Temperature range is moderate with warm to hot summers and mild winters.

**Q.17) Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award is an award for**

- a) Outstanding Indian scientists for their research and contributions in the field of agriculture and environment
- b) Outstanding contribution towards promotion of communal harmony, national integration and peace
- c) Outstanding contribution towards literature
- d) Excellence in Science & Technology

**Q.17) Solution (b)**

It is an Indian award given for outstanding contribution towards promotion of communal harmony, national integration and peace. The award was instituted by All India Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress Party (INC), in 1992 to commemorate the lasting contribution made by the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, carries a citation and a cash award of Rs. ten lakhs. It is given on 20 August, the birth anniversary of Rajiv Gandhi, which is celebrated as Sadbhavana Diwas (Harmony Day).

Hindustani classical singer Shubha Mudgal has been selected for the Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award for her outstanding contribution towards the promotion of communal harmony, peace and goodwill.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/art-and-culture/singer-shubha-mudgal-to-get-rajiv-gandhi-sadbhavana-award-2954597/>

**Q.18) Habitat Commitment Index (HCI) is released by**

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) United Nations Development Programme
- c) World Bank
- d) None of the above

**Q.18) Solution (d)**

The recently released Habitat Commitment Index (HCI), which tracks every country's performance record as against the commitments made during Habitat II in Istanbul in 1996, shows that India has fared worse than other South Asian countries such as Pakistan and Nepal.

The review of each country's score on the previous urban agenda was released by the New York based **Global Urban Futures Project**.

The HCI creates an index that tracks the progress made in six broad categories of the Habitat II agenda namely Infrastructure, Poverty, Employment, Sustainability, Institutional Capacity, and Gender. Instead of comparing absolute outcomes between countries of varying levels of economic development, the outcomes are adjusted for resource difference, as measured by per capita GDP.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/habitat-commitment-index-india-fares-worse-than-pakistan-nepal-2989436/>

**Q.19) Consider the following statements about Tala-Maddale**

1. It is an ancient form of dance practiced in Odisha
2. It normally focusses on episodes from the epics, Bhagavata and Puranas

**Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.19) Solution (b)**

Tala-Maddale is an ancient form of dance practiced in Southern India in the coastal Malnad regions of Karnataka and Kerala.

The art form is popular in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Shimoga districts of Karnataka and Kasaragod district of Kerala. It is a derived form of Yakshagana—a classical dance or musical form of art from the same region.

A typical Tala-Maddale show consists of veteran artists sitting in a circular fashion along with a Bhagavata (the singer, with "Tala" or pair of small hand cymbals) and a "Maddale" (a type of drum) player. Artists play the roles of characters in stories, typically, from Ramayana, Mahabharata, and other puranas. Some consider the as a good presentation of oratorical skills.

Subjects of Tala Maddale performances normally focus on episodes from the Hindu epics of Bhagavata and Puranas. However, episodes have also been created on other more current issues, some of which include the Second World War, the Tashkent Agreement, the Indian freedom struggle (Swarajya Vijaya) and computerisation (Ganakasura Kalaga).

In August 2016, the story of the Indian Freedom Struggle, Swarajya Vijaya, was enacted in Tala Maddale in the outer yard of the Sri Ananteshwara Temple at Rajangana, Karnataka. The episode (prasanga) had been written by M.V. Hegde. A similar Tala Maddale performance related to the Indian freedom struggle had been held at this very place on 14 August 1947 when India achieved freedom from British Colonial powers.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/%E2%80%98Swarajya-Vijaya%E2%80%99-in-Tala-Maddale-on-eve-of-I-Day/article14563168.ece>

**Q.20) 'TARANG' mobile app and web portal was launched to**

- a) Promote citizen partnership in governance by channelizing their ideas, comments and suggestions to Central Ministries and associated organizations
- b) Monitor power transmission projects
- c) Provide all the Passport-related services to all the Indian citizens in a convenient and transparent manner
- d) Enhance connectivity of consumers with the urban power distribution sector by providing information to consumers on power outage, addressing complaints, power reliability etc.

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

'TARANG' (Transmission App for Real Time Monitoring & Growth) Mobile App & Web Portal has been developed by RECTPCL, under the guidance of Ministry of Power. Introduction of the electronic platform shall enhance ease, accountability & transparency and would boost confidence of investors in power transmission sector. Better price discovery shall ultimately benefit the power consumers in India.

TARANG is a powerful monitoring tool that tracks upcoming transmission projects and monitor the progress of Inter-State & Intra-State transmission systems in the country, being developed through Regulated tariff mechanism as well as Tariff Based Competitive Bidding(TBCB) route.

TARANG shall also include status of stalled/delayed transmission systems in country which would enable the stakeholders viz. Ministry of Power, State Governments, all private sector transmission developers and PSUs like Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., for expeditious completion of such projects.

Green Energy Corridors, an important component of our renewable energy mission, would also be monitored through TARANG and help to meet our ambitious targets in same on time. The web portal can be accessed at [www.tarang.website](http://www.tarang.website).

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=148982>

**Q.21) "Operation Euphrates Shield" has been launched in Syria by which country?**

- a) United States of America
- b) Russia
- c) Turkey



d) Israel and Jordan

**Q.21) Solution (c)**

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/turkish-tanks-roll-into-syria/article9027597.ece>

**Q.22) Panglong Agreement is concerned with which of the following countries?**

- a) North Korea and South Korea
- b) Burma (now Myanmar)
- c) Vietnam
- d) Cambodia

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

The Panglong Agreement was reached in Panglong, Southern Shan State, between the Burmese government under Aung San and the Shan, Kachin, and Chin peoples on 12 February 1947.

The agreement accepted "Full autonomy in internal administration for the Frontier Areas" in principle and envisioned the creation of a Kachin State by the Constituent Assembly. It continued the financial relations established between the Shan states and the Burmese federal government, and envisioned similar arrangements for the Kachin Hills and the Chin Hills.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/myanmar-holds-historic-peace-talks-with-ethnic-groups/article9054231.ece>

