

DAY 4

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

TOPICS:

Indian Geography –

- **River system in India - Indian River System**
- **Himalayas River system – Indus, Ganga, Brahamaputra**
- **Peninsular River Systems**

PRELIMS MCQ's:

Q.1) Consider the following:

1. These forests are the most wide spread forests of India.
2. These regions experience seasonal changes.
3. Hardwood trees such as sal, teak, neem and shisham are found in this region.

The above given characteristic features belong to –

- a) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- b) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- c) Temperate Evergreen Forests
- d) Temperate Deciduous Forests

Q.1) Solution (b)

Features of Tropical Deciduous Forests

Vegetation:

- Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America.
- These forests are the most wide spread forests of India.

- These regions experience seasonal changes. Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.
- They spread over areas of annual rainfall ranging between 200 cm and 70 cm.
- The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak, neem and shisham. Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials.
- Tigers, lions, elephants, langoors and monkeys are the common animals of these regions.

Q.2) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

| List I (Drainage Patterns) | List II (Description) |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. Dendritic | 1. rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression |
| B. Radial | 2. rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions |
| C. Trellis | 3. drainage pattern resembles the branches of a tree |
| D. Centripetal | 4. Secondary tributaries join primary tributaries of rivers at right angle |

Code:

A – B – C – D

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- b) 3 – 4 – 2 – 1
- c) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1
- d) 1 – 4 – 3 – 2

Q.2) Solution (c)

Important Drainage Patterns

1. The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as “dendritic” the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.

2. When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of it.
3. When the primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as 'trellis'.
4. When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is known as 'centripetal'.

Q.3) Consider the below statements with regard to River Chenab:

1. Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus.
2. It is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga.
3. It runs parallel to the Pir Panjal range.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

All the statements are correct.

The Chenab of Jammu and Kashmir State is known as the Chandrabhaga in Himachal Pradesh because it is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga which join at Tandi near Khylong.

Chandrabhaga flows north-westwards and runs parallel to the Pir Panjal Range for some distance. Near Kishtwar, it cuts a deep gorge in the Pir Panjal Range and turns southwards and flows in this direction for a short distance. Further down, it turns to the west and enters the plain area near Akhnur. The river flows for 1180 km and drains 26,755 sq. km area in India.

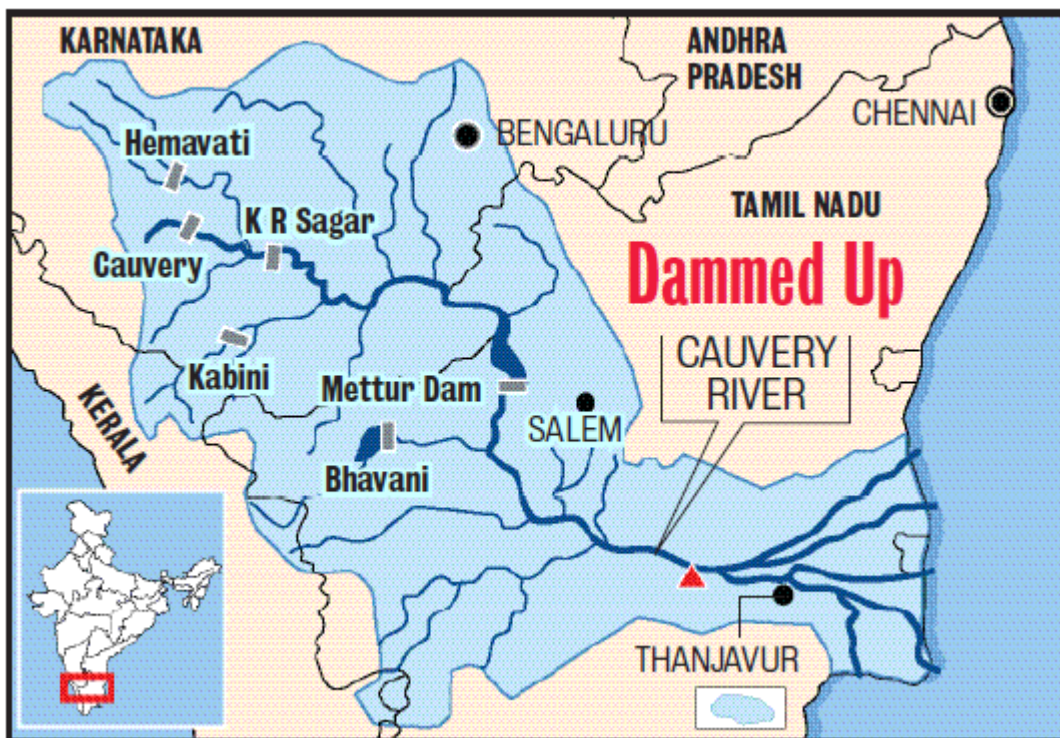
Q.4) Shimsha, Hemavati, Arkavati, Bhavani are tributaries of –

- a) R. Krishna

- b) R. Godavari
- c) R. Narmada
- d) R. Kaveri

Q.4) Solution (d)

R. Kaveri or Cauvery's major tributaries include - the Shimsha, the Hemavati, the Arkavati, Honnuhole, Lakshmana Tirtha, Kabini, Bhavani River, the Lokapavani, the Noyyal and the Amaravati River.



Q.5) Consider the below statements with regard to Himalayan and Peninsular river system:

1. Peninsular rivers are not as long as the Himalayan rivers.
2. Peninsular rivers are smaller in number, whereas Himalayan rivers are larger in number.
3. Himalayan rivers follow more or less straight course and do not change their course.
4. Peninsular rivers are useful for irrigation and navigation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

| The Himalayan River System | The Peninsular River System |
|--|---|
| 1. Some of the longest rivers belong to the Himalayan river system. | 1. Peninsular rivers are not as long as the Himalayan rivers. |
| 2. The catchment areas and basins of the Himalayan rivers are very large. | 2. The catchment areas and basins of the Peninsular rivers are of comparatively smaller size. |
| 3. Himalayan rivers are larger in number. | 3. Peninsular rivers are smaller in number. |
| 4. The Himalayan rivers originate from the snow covered areas and receive water from rainfall as well from snow-melt. Therefore, they are perennial. | 4. The Peninsular rivers depend entirely upon rain water and are seasonal. |
| 5. The Himalayan rivers form deep gorges. | 5. The Peninsular rivers flow in shallow valleys. |
| 6. The Himalayan rivers form river meanders and often change their course. | 6. The Peninsular rivers follow more or less straight course and do not change their course. |
| 7. These rivers are useful for irrigation and navigation. | 7. These rivers are not suited for irrigation and navigation. |
| 8. These rivers flow across the young fold mountains and are still in a youthful stage. | 8. These rivers have been flowing in one of the oldest plateaus of the world and have reached maturity. |

Q.6) What are the benefits of temperate cyclones from the Mediterranean sea to India?

- a) It causes rainfall in Punjab and Haryana
- b) It is highly beneficial for kharif crops
- c) It causes torrential rainfall in Central parts of India and northern parts of southern Peninsula
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.6) Solution (a)

In northwestern India, some weak temperate cyclones from the Mediterranean sea cause rainfall in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and western Uttar Pradesh.

Although the amount is meagre, it is highly beneficial for rabi crops (not kharif). The precipitation is in the form of snowfall in the lower Himalayas. It is this snow that sustains the flow of water in the Himalayan rivers during the summer months. The precipitation goes on decreasing from west to east in the plains and from north to south in the mountains.

Q.7) Which state has maximum different types of climatic regions in India?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Gujarat
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

Q.7) Solution (d)

Maharashtra has following climatic regions:

- 1) Sub-tropical wet and dry
- 2) Tropical wet and dry
- 3) Semi-arid
- 4) Tropical wet

Source: Refer Orient BlackSwan (Thematic Map – Climatic Regions)

Q.8) Which of the below given pairs are rightly matched?

- 1. Koteswar Dam/Tehri Reservoir : : Bhagirathi River
- 2. Ranjit Sagar Dam : : Chambal River
- 3. Daudhan dam : : Ken-Betwa River
- 4. Gobind VallabhPant Sagar : : Sutlej

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 3 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

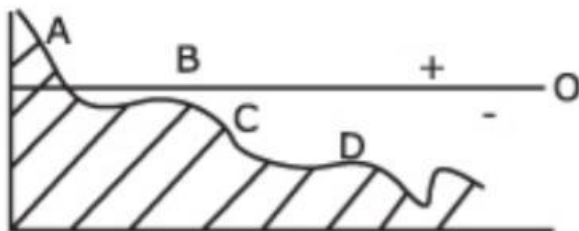
Q.8) Solution (b)

Gobind Sagar is a man-made reservoir situated in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh. It is formed by the Bhakra Dam. The reservoir is on the river Sutlej. The dam has been named in honour of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh guru.

Gobind Vallabh Pant Sagar is a man-made lake situated in southern region of Sonebhadra named after Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Ranjit Sagar Dam - also known as the Thein Dam, is part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in the state of Punjab.

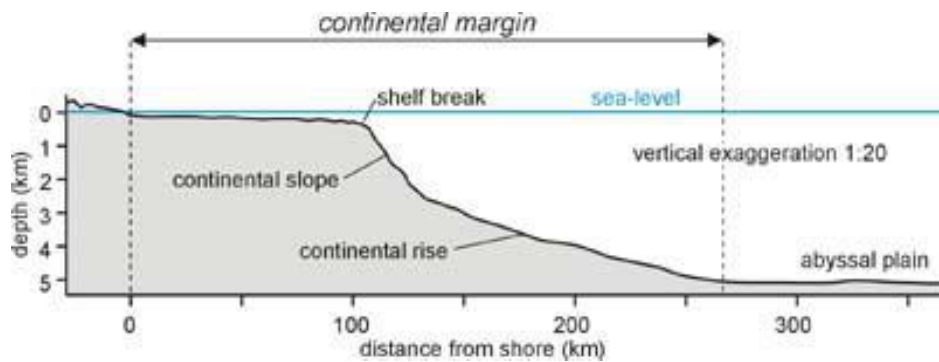
The Ranapratap Sagar Dam is built on the Chambal River at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan in India.

Q.9) Consider the diagram below:

Letters A, B, C and D in the diagram represent sequential arrangement of basic topographical features along a coast. Identify the correct sequence from the codes given below:

- a) Land, continental shelf, continental slope, deep sea plain
- b) Land, continental slope, continental shelf, deep sea plain
- c) Mountain, sea coast, continental slope, deep sea plain
- d) Hill, continental slope, ocean deep, deep sea plain

Q.9) Solution (a)



Q.10) What are the favourable conditions for the river capture to occur?

1. Higher volume of water so that velocity and discharge may be sufficiently high
2. Steep channel gradient
3. Relatively broad valley
4. More sediment load

Choose the correct answer from the code below:

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

Though river capture is a natural process, but it does not take place in all circumstances rather it requires certain necessary conditions.

One of the condition include that there should be relatively narrow valley so that water may not spread in the otherwise wide and flat valleys and there should be low sediment so that the river may resort to active headward erosion etc.

Also It is should be on the windward side which receives high rainfall.

Q.11) Consider the following:

1. It rises in the Malwa plateau.
2. It flows northwards.
3. It is famous for its badland topography.

Identify the correct river from below:

- a) R. Narmada
- b) R. Tapi
- c) R. Chambal
- d) R. Mahi

Q.11) Solution (c)

River Chambal rises near Mhow in the Malwa plateau of Madhya Pradesh and flows northwards through a gorge up wards of Kota in Rajasthan, where the Gandhisagar dam has been constructed. From Kota, it traverses down to Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Dholpur, and finally joins the Yamuna. The Chambal is famous for its badland topography called the Chambal ravines.

Q.12) Arrange the following rivers from North to South:

1. Tapti
2. Narmada
3. Krishna
4. Godavari

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- b) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3

Q.12) Solution (b)



Q.13) Which of the below given are conditions that favour the formation of deltas?

1. Shallow sea, adjoining the delta
2. Strong current at the river mouth which leads to formation of tides
3. Active vertical and lateral erosion in the lower course of the river to supply large amount of sediments

Choose the correct answer from the code below:

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

Q.13) Solution (a)

The following conditions favour the formation of deltas:

1. active vertical and lateral erosion in the upper course of the river to supply large amount of sediments;
2. tideless, sheltered coast;
3. shallow sea, adjoining the delta;
4. no strong current at the river mouth which may wash away the sediments.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Erosion is distinguished from weathering as no transportation of material is involved in case of erosion.
2. Abrasion is the process of gradual destruction of rocks through physical, chemical and biological processes caused by wind, water, climate change etc.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

Weathering is the process of gradual destruction of rocks at or near the earth's surface through physical, chemical and biological processes caused by wind, water, climate change etc.

Erosion is the process of gradual transportation of weathered rock materials through natural agencies like wind, river, streams, glaciers etc.

Weathering is distinguished from Erosion as no transportation of material is involved in case of weathering.

Abrasion is a physical process.

Q.15) Winter monsoons do not cause much rainfall in India because –

- a) They move from land to the sea
- b) Due to anti cyclonic circulation on land
- c) They have little humidity
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (d)

Winter monsoons do not cause rainfall as they move from land to the sea. It is because firstly, they have little humidity; and secondly, due to anti cyclonic circulation on land, the possibility of rainfall from them reduces. So, most parts of India do not have rainfall in the winter season.

Q.16) Income tax in India is

- a) progressive
- b) regressive
- c) proportional
- d) based on benefit principle

Q.16) Solution (a)

Progressive tax is the taxing mechanism in which the taxing authority charges more taxes as the income of the taxpayer increases. A higher tax is collected from the taxpayers who earn more and lower taxes from taxpayers earning less. The government uses a progressive tax mechanism.

Under progressive taxes, it is believed that people who earn more should pay more. The income tax is divided into slabs. As the income of the tax payer crosses a benchmark income, a new rate of tax (higher than before) is charged to him.

Regressive - If tax rate is gradually reduced due to increase in income

Proportional – When tax rate is constant

Q.17) India ranks a low 39th in terms of fixed broadband adoption among Asia Pacific countries according to the report 'State of ICT in Asia and the Pacific 2016: Uncovering the Widening Broadband Divide'. Consider the following statements with respect to the report.

1. The report is released by Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
2. The subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in the ESCAP region are ahead of Latin America and the Caribbean countries but far lower than Europe and North America

Which of the following statements are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.17) Solution (d)

It was revealed by the recently released report 'State of ICT in Asia and the Pacific 2016: Uncovering the Widening Broadband Divide'. It was published by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

India ranks lower than countries such as Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Bangladesh in fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2015.

Hong Kong, New Zealand, Japan, Macao, Australia and Singapore topped the list. In India, just 1.35 of its citizens have subscribed to fixed broadband service in 2015.

The subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in the ESCAP region are behind Latin America and the Caribbean countries. It is far lower than Europe and North America.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/India-ranks-39th-in-Asia-Pacific-on-fixed-broadband/article14578791.ece>

Q.18) Consider the following statements with respect to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

1. India and Pakistan are members of the OIC
2. All the GCC countries are members of OIC

3. It is headquartered at Abu Dhabi, UAE

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 2
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.18) Solution (a)

OIC is an international organization founded in 1969, consisting of 57 member states, with a collective population of over 1.6 billion as of 2008. The organisation states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony".

The OIC has permanent delegations to the United Nations and the European Union. The official languages of the OIC are Arabic, English, and French.

56 of which are also member states of the United Nations. Some, especially in West Africa, are – though with large Muslim populations – not necessarily Muslim majority countries. A few countries with significant Muslim populations, such as Russia and Thailand, sit as Observer States, while others, such as India and Ethiopia, are not members.

The OIC supports a two-state solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

India has been blocked by Pakistan from joining the OIC over Kashmir issue. OIC regard parts of Kashmir as "occupied by India". The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has voiced its concern over alleged excesses of the Indian military and the paramilitary forces in Kashmir.

It is headquartered at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates are member of both GCC and OIC.

The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf/GCC is a regional intergovernmental political and economic union consisting of all Arab states of the Persian Gulf, except for Iraq. Its member states are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

The Charter of the Gulf Cooperation Council was signed on 25 May 1981, formally establishing the institution.

All current member states are monarchies, including three constitutional monarchies (Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain), two absolute monarchies (Saudi Arabia and Oman), and one federal monarchy (the United Arab Emirates, composed of seven member states, each with its own emir). There have been discussions regarding the future membership of Jordan, Morocco, and Yemen.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/oic-expresses-concern-over-kashmir-violence/article9012449.ece>

Q.19) Consider the following statements about 'Access to Justice' Project

1. The project aims to address the legal needs of the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, particularly women, children, and Scheduled Castes and tribal communities, who do not have the requisite means to ensure that their rights are guaranteed
2. The first phase of the project focused on North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir
3. The project is anchored with the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.19) Solution (c)

The first phase was implemented in the seven focus states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh as well as at the national level with key institutions. The first phase of the project (2009-2012) focused on both the demand as well as

supply side of justice, and has reached out to two million people, apart from training 7,000 paralegals and young lawyers.

The “Access to Justice” project is being implemented in the eight North-Eastern States, and Jammu and Kashmir, at a total cost of Rs.30 crore for five years (2012-17).

The Project is anchored with the Department of Justice (DoJ), Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. The DoJ has designated a National Project Director (NPD), who is responsible for the overall management, including achievement of planned results, and for the use of UNDP funds through effective process management and well established programme review and oversight mechanisms. The DoJ signs a budgeted Annual Work Plan with UNDP on an annual basis which lays down in detail what the Project seeks to achieve in that year.

Read More -

http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/access_to_justice.html

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/73-of-Law-Ministry-budget-goes-for-poll-related-work/article14576555.ece>

Q.20) Recently Supreme Court said it may refer a plea challenging the validity of the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) resettlement Act to a constitution bench if it finds that some issues needed interpretation of the Constitution. Consider the following statements with respect to J&K resettlement Act

1. It envisages grant of permit for resettlement of Pakistani nationals who had migrated to Pakistan from Jammu and Kashmir after India's partition
2. People of Jammu and Kashmir who migrated to Pakistan from 1947 could be considered for their return but their descendants could not be

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.20) Solution (c)

- It envisages grant of permit for resettlement of Pakistani nationals who had migrated to Pakistan from Jammu and Kashmir between 1947 and 1954 after India's partition
- People of Jammu and Kashmir who migrated to Pakistan from 1947 could be considered for their return but their descendants could not be.
- The law is considered as draconian, unconstitutional and improper which threatened the security of the State
- In 1982, the Act was first challenged before SC and then Governor B.K. Nehru had refused to sign the Bill and sent it back to the Assembly
- Later Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the then President of newly constituted BJP, had also filed a petition before the apex court seeking intervention
- The matter was considered by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in 2001 on a presidential reference
- The apex court returned the reference back to President with a three-word pronouncement- 'Returned, respectfully, unanswered'

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/JampK-resettlement-law-SC-hints-referring-it-to-larger-Bench/article14572823.ece>

Q.21) Consider the following statements about National Housing Bank (NHB)

1. The National Housing Policy, 1988 envisaged the setting up of NHB as the Apex level institution for housing
2. It is wholly owned by Reserve Bank of India
3. 'Residex', India's first official residential housing price index was launched by NHB

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3

- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.21) Solution (d)

National Housing Bank (NHB), a wholly owned subsidiary of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), was set up on 9 July 1988 under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. NHB is an apex financial institution for housing. NHB has been established with an objective to operate as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions both at local and regional levels and to provide financial and other support incidental to such institutions and for matters connected therewith.

NHB registers, regulates and supervises Housing Finance Company (HFCs), keeps surveillance through On-site & Off-site Mechanisms and co-ordinates with other Regulators.

The National Housing Policy, 1988 envisaged the setting up of NHB as the Apex level institution for housing.

In pursuance of the above, NHB was set up on 9 July 1988 under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. NHB is wholly owned by Reserve Bank of India, which contributed the entire paid-up capital. The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of NHB vest, under the Act, in a Board of Directors. The Head Office of NHB is at New Delhi.

Residex

- NHB Residex was launched (first official residential housing price index) in 2006-07.
- NHB is working on a complete revamp of its residential housing index or 'Residex'.
- It is also working on new indices such as rental index and building and construction material index
- The new Residex will be having both evaluated value and registered value of a particular house as well
- NHB is also working on two more indices which include rental index and building and construction material index
- As of now, Residex is available for 26 cities.

Source: <http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/fRYayJUap7vpZsPv5788nN/Finally-an-inclusive-mortgage-market.html>

Q.22) Recently, which of the following communities was granted Scheduled Tribe status?

- a) Kattunayakan
- b) Malalikulavan
- c) Kuruman
- d) Irular

Q.22) Solution (d)

Puducherry had sent a proposal for declaration of five communities as ST, including Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran), Kattunayakan, Malalikulavan, Yerukkula and Kuruman 14 years back.

The President has given his assent to declaration of Irular community (including Villi and Vettaikaran) in the Scheduled Tribes list.

Puducherry has got its first Scheduled Tribes. The three communities had got the first approval from Registrar General of India and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes in May and then in November.

The other four communities are still awaiting the necessary approvals.

President gave it's assent in the month of December, but the issue was in news earlier as well.

Read More - <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/president-gives-nod-to-add-puducherrys-irular-community-in-the-scheduled-tribes-list/articleshow/56150919.cms>

Source: <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=142361>

Q.23) Consider the following statements about 'UJALA' scheme

1. It is a LED based 'Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme'
2. Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) are the implementing agencies
3. It is mandatory for all the states to adopt this scheme

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.23) Solution (b)

Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for all (UJALA)

News: Gujarat has become the first state to distribute 2 crore LED bulbs under the Centre's Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for all (UJALA) scheme

Aim: To promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.

It was launched as LED based "Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP)

Replaced: "Bachat Lamp Yojana"

It urges the people to use LED bulbs in place of incandescent bulbs, tube lights and CFL bulbs as they are more efficient, long lasting and economical in their life cycle duration

Implementing Agency: Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) a public sector body of Government of India

An ordinary bulb is an extremely energy inefficient form of lighting with just 5% of the electricity input converted to light. Efficient light bulbs like Light-emitting Diode (LEDs)

consumes only one-tenth of energy used by ordinary bulb to provide the same or better light output.

It is not mandatory to adopt the scheme.

Source: http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/current-affairs/gujarat-becomes-first-state-to-distribute-2-cr-led-bulbs_7372921.html