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# Geography of India Questions for CDS Exams

## Geography of India Quiz 1

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right option.

**1. Which of the following pass link the Srinagar to Leh?**

A. Mana Pass   B. Rohtas Pass   C. Nathula Pass   D. Zoji La Pass   E. None of these

**2. Where do the Western and Eastern Ghats meet?**

A. Nilgiri hills   B. Cardamom hills   C. Palani hills   D. Annamalai hills

**3. The largest irrigation canal in India is called the:**

A. Yamuna Canal   B. Sirhand Canal   C. Indira Gandhi Canal

D. Upper Bari Doab Canal

**4. The most important uranium mine of India is located at**

A. Manavalakurichi   B. Gauribandanur   C. Vashi   D. Jaduguda

**5. The only zone in the country that produces gold is also rich in iron is**

A. North-eastern zone   B. North-western zone   C. Southern zone

D. None of the above

**6. The Yarlung Zangbo river, in India, is known as**

A. Ganga   B. Indus   C. Brahmaputra   D. Mahanadi

**7. The principal copper deposits of India lie in which of the following places?**

A. Hazaribag and Singbhum of Bihar   B. Khetri and Daribo areas of Rajasthan

C. Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh   D. Siwaliks in Uttar Pradesh and in Karnataka

**8. The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called**

A. the Palghat gap   B. the Bhorghat pass   C. the Thalghat pass   D. the Bolan pass

**9. The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is**

A. north of Tropic of Cancer   B. south of the Equator   C. south of the Capricorn  
D. north of the Equator

**10. The percentage of irrigated land in India is about**

A. 45   B. 65   C. 35   D. 25



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**Correct Answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	C	D	C	C	A	A	D	C

**Explanations:**

1.

**Zoji La** is a high mountain pass in Jammu and Kashmir, India, located on the Indian National Highway 1D between Srinagar and Leh in the western section of the Himalayan mountain range.

2.

The meeting point of the Western and Eastern Ghats meet is Nilgiri hills.

**About Western Ghats:**

**Western Ghats** are also known as **Sahyadri** in certain parts of India. They run parallel to the western coast of India. Since they are continuous without any major breaks, hence it is very difficult to pass through them. Although this difficulty has been reduced in the present times due to the advanced transport technology, however in the olden days, it was definitely a huge task to pass the ghats and get onto the opposite side. However the Western Ghats do have passes such as the Bor Ghat, Pal Ghat, and Thal Ghat which makes it possible to travel through the Western Ghats despite the fact that they are continuous.

Although most of the peninsular rivers drain into the Bay of Bengal, their origin point is the Western Ghats. Important rivers such as the Tungabhadra, the Krishna, and the Godavari have their origin point in the Western Ghats.

**About Eastern Ghats:**

The **Eastern Ghats** run parallel to the eastern coastal plains of India. Unlike the Western Ghats, they are discontinuous in nature and is dissected by the rivers that

drain into the bay of bengal. As discussed above, most of these rivers have their origin in the Western Ghats.

It must be noted that the Eastern Ghats are lower in elevation than the Western Ghats. The highest peak of Western Ghats is the Mahendragiri. The difference in the elevation levels of the highest peaks in both the Ghats can also be compared. Anaimudi which is the highest peak of the Western Ghats has a height of 2695 meters whereas Mahendragiri of Eastern Ghats is of 150 meters. This gives us a fair idea of the differences in elevation levels of the hills in both the Ghats.

### 3.

**The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal projects in India.** It starts from the Harike Barrage at Harike, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab and terminates in irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the north-west of Rajasthan state.

Previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, it was renamed the Indira Gandhi Canal in 1985 following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The canal consists of the Rajasthan feeder canal with the first 167 kilometers in Punjab and Haryana state and a further 37 kilometers in Rajasthan followed by the 445 kilometers of the Rajasthan main canal, which is entirely within Rajasthan. The canal enters Haryana from Punjab near Lohgarh village then runs through the western part of the Sirsa district before entering Rajasthan near Kharakhera village in the Tibbi tehsil of the Hanumangarh district. **The canal traverses seven districts of Rajasthan: Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Sriganganagar.**

### 4.

**The most important uranium mine of India is located at Jaduguda.**

**Jaduguda** is a census town in Purbi Singhbhum district in the Indian state of Jharkhand. It is a small township of Uranium Corporation of India in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state in Eastern India. It is 35 km by road and 20 km by train from the city of Jamshedpur. This was the first mines where Uranium was produced in India on a reasonable scale. The township was established in 1965 and it was way ahead of its time with modern school, clubs with tennis courts and a full-fledged

hospital. The school here was part of the chain of schools called Atomic Energy Central School.

**Jadugoda** is the headquarters of Uranium Corporation of India Limited (A Govt of India Enterprise). It was established in the late 1960s due to presence of rich ore of Uranium. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) recently completed its project of uranium Mining and Mill at Narwapahar, Jharkhand. Adequate resources of uranium have been identified to meet the requirements of India's nuclear power program.

## 5.

The only zone in the country that produces gold is also rich in iron is Southern zone.

There are three gold fields in the country, namely Kolar Gold Field, Kolar district, Hutti Gold Field in Raichur district (both in Karnataka) and Ramgiri Gold Field in Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh.

**Karnataka is the largest producer of gold in India.** The state has recoverable reserves of 17.5 million tonnes of gold ore containing 42,023 kg of metal, mainly in Kolar, Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur districts. Some gold reserves are also reported from a number of scattered localities in Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bellary, Mysore, Mandya, Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts.

Though lagging far behind Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of gold in India. On the basis of the detailed mapping done by the Geological Survey of India in recent years, a total of 7.06 million tonnes of ore and 37,025 kg of gold metal have been assessed in the state.

The main deposits are found in Ramagiri in Anantapur district. However, this field is almost exhausted. The other areas of gold deposits are Bisanattam and Palachchur in Chittoor district and Jonnagiri in Kumool district..

## 6.

**Brahmaputra** also known as Yarlung Zangbo is one of the major rivers of Asia, a trans-boundary river which flows through China, India and Bangladesh. It is also called Tsangpo-Brahaputra (when referring to the whole river including the stretch

within Tibet) and the Jamuna River in Bangladesh. The Manas River that runs through Bhutan joins it at Jogighopa, in India. It is the tenth largest river in the world by discharge, and the 29th longest.

**7.**

The principal copper deposits of India lie in **Hazaribag and Singbhum** of Bihar.

**8.**

**Palakkad Gap or Palghat Gap** is a low mountain pass in the Western Ghats between Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu and Palakkad in Kerala. It has an average elevation of 140 meters with a width of 30 kilometers. The pass is located between the Nilgiri Hills to the north and Anaimalai Hills to the south.

**9.**

The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is north of the Equator.

**Kanyakumari** is located at 8.08°N 77.57°E. It has an average elevation of 300 meter. Contrary to the popular (and sensational) belief that Kanyakumari lies at the meeting point of three bodies of water, it borders only one: the Laccadive Sea to the south west, south, and to the southeast. It is the confluence of the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

**It is located at the southern tip and southernmost point of the Indian Subcontinent.** However, the southernmost point of the Republic of India is at Indira Point on Great Nicobar Island, at 6°45'10"N and 93°49'36"E.

**10.**

Irrigation in India includes a network of major and minor canals from Indian rivers, groundwater well based systems, tanks and other rainwater harvesting projects for agricultural activities. Of these groundwater systems is the largest. In 2010, only about 35 percent of total agricultural land in India was reliably irrigated. About 2/3rd cultivated land in India is dependent on monsoons. Irrigation in India helps improve food security, reduce dependence on monsoons, improve agricultural productivity

and create rural job opportunities. Dams used for irrigation projects help produce electricity and transport facilities, as well as provide drinking water supplies to a growing population, control floods and prevent droughts.



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