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By-Radhika Ma'am

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71ST BPSC

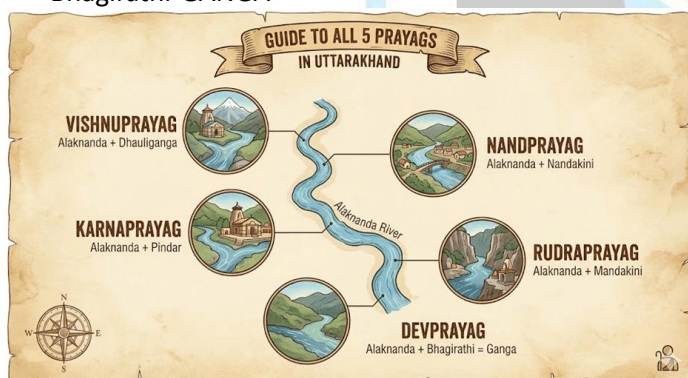
Q1. Which of the following is the place of confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Karnaprayag
- B. Vishnuprayag
- C. Rudraprayag
- D. Devprayag

Ans. D. Devprayag

The concept of Panch Prayag

- ❖ Vishnuprayag: where the river Alaknanda meets river Dhauti Ganga
- ❖ Nandprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Nandakini
- ❖ Karnaprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Pinder
- ❖ Rudraprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Mandakini
- ❖ Devprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Bhagirathi-GANGA



Q2. Which is the largest river Island in the world? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Majuli Island
- B. Srirangam Island
- C. Bhavani Island
- D. Agatti Island

Ans. A. Majuli Island

- ◆ Majuli Island, located in the Brahmaputra River in Assam (India), is the largest river island in the

world. It covers an area of around 352 sq. km (though it has reduced due to erosion over time).

- ◆ Srirangam Island is a river island in the city of Tiruchirappalli, in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The island is formed by the Kaveri and Kollidam Rivers.
- ◆ Bhavani Island is situated in the midst of the Krishna River, at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. It is located at the upstream of Prakasam Barrage.
- ◆ Agatti Island is a 7.6 km long island, situated on a coral atoll called Agatti atoll in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, India. It is 459 km west of the city of Kochi.

Extra facts: An island or isle is any piece of subcontinental land that is surrounded by water.

- ◆ Largest Island: Greenland
- ◆ Largest island in a lake: Manitoulin Island
- ◆ Largest island in a river : Majauli
- ◆ Largest island in fresh water : Marajo
- ◆ Largest uninhabited island : Devon Island
- ◆ Lowest Island : Franchetti Island in Lake Afrera, Ethiopia
- ◆ Island shared by largest number of countries : Borneo

Q3. According to the Indus Waters Treaty, the three eastern rivers are allocated to India. Which of the following is not one of them? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Jhelum
- B. Ravi
- C. Sutlej
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Jhelum

Under the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty, the six major rivers of the Indus river system were divided into two groups. The eastern rivers allotted to India are Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. The western rivers are Indus, Jhelum and Chenab. Therefore, Jhelum is not included among the three eastern rivers.

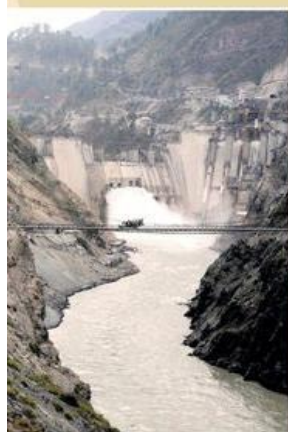
The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT)

- The distribution of waters of the Indus and its tributaries between India and Pakistan is governed by the Indus Water Treaty (IWT).
- Was signed on Sept 19, 1960, between India, Pakistan and a representative of World Bank after eight years of negotiations.
- Partition of India cut across the Indus river basin, which has the Indus river, plus five of its main tributaries.

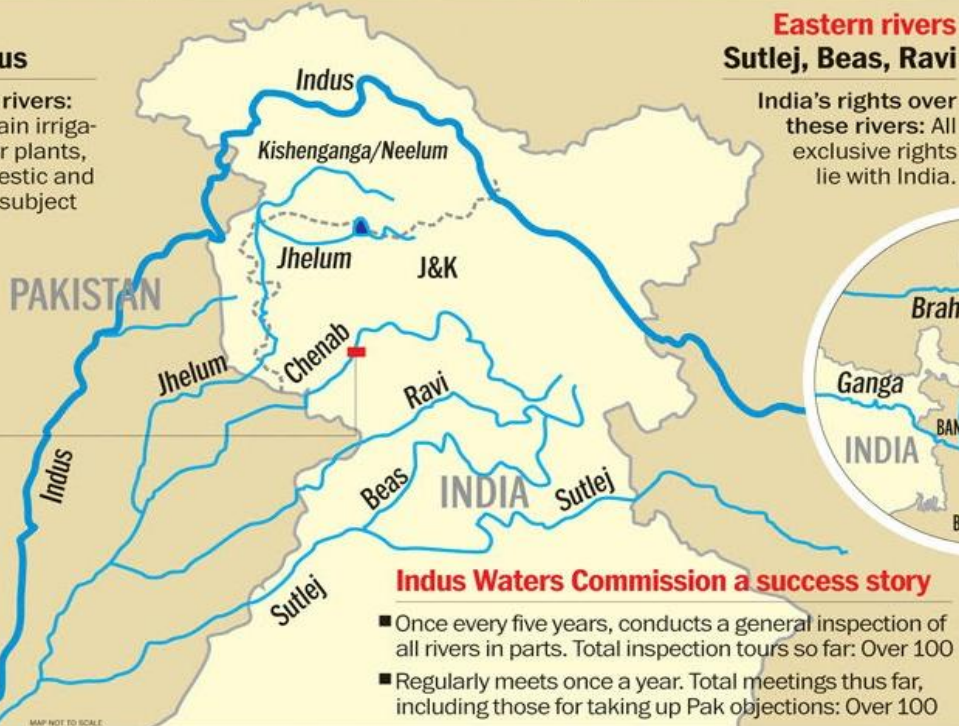
Western rivers

Chenab, Jhelum, Indus

India's rights over these rivers: Limited — can set up certain irrigation, run-of-the-river power plants, very limited storage, domestic and non-consumptive use, all subject to conditions



Baglihar dam on Chenab



Eastern rivers

Sutlej, Beas, Ravi

India's rights over these rivers: All exclusive rights lie with India.

Indus Waters Commission a success story

- Once every five years, conducts a general inspection of all rivers in parts. Total inspection tours so far: Over 100
- Regularly meets once a year. Total meetings thus far, including those for taking up Pak objections: Over 100

Q4. Which of the following is a Kharif crop? (71th BPSC 2025)

- Barley
- Sugarcane
- Gram
- Wheat

Ans. B. Sugarcane

Sugarcane is technically an annual/long duration cash crop. Compared to Rabi crops (barley, gram, wheat), sugarcane is placed more on the Kharif side because it requires higher temperature and relatively more water, and in the crop-classification of many states it is linked with the Kharif/monsoon-based season.

S. No	Cropping Season	Time Period	Crops
1.	Rabi	Sown: October-December Harvested: April-June	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard etc.
2.	Kharif	Sown: June-July Harvested:	Rice, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute,

		September-October	groundnut, soybean, sugarcane etc.
3.	Zaid	Sown and harvested: March-July (between Rabi and Kharif)	Seasonal fruits, vegetables, fodder crops etc.

Q5. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Indian cement industry?

1. Around 87% of India's cement industry is concentrated in a few major states like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
2. India is the largest producer of cement in the world.
3. Most cement plants in India are located far from raw material sources and near the ports to support exports.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (71th BPSC 2025)

- 1
- 2
- 1 and 3
- More than one of the above

Ans. A. 1

- ◆ Statement 2: Incorrect. India is the second-largest producer of cement in the world; China is the largest.
- ◆ Statement 3: Incorrect. Cement is a weight-losing, bulky, low-value product; plants are typically located near raw material sources (especially limestone), not near ports. Exports are a small share of output, so siting near ports is not the norm.

Q6. The two volcanic islands in the Indian Territory are (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Bitra and Kavaratti
- B. Kavaratti and New Moore
- C. Pamban and Barren
- D. Narcondam and Barren

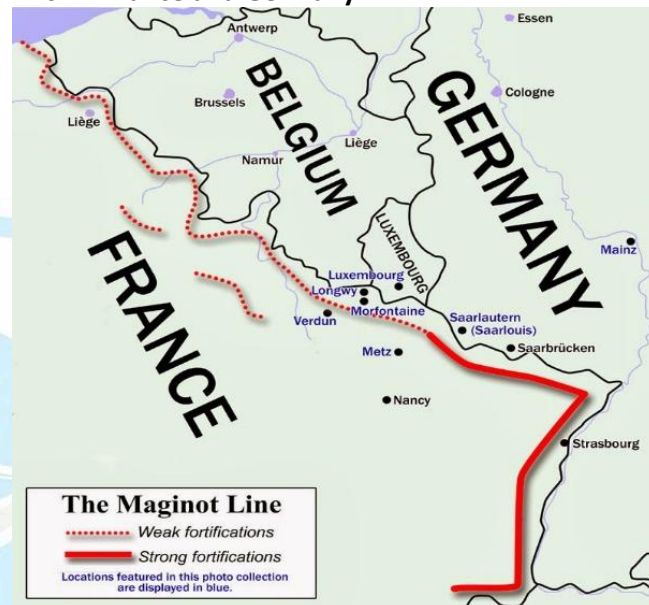
Ans. D. Narcondam and Barren

The volcanic islands in Indian territory are Narcondam and Barren, both located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Barren Island is famous for its active volcano, the only active one in India.

Q7. Maginot Line exists between which countries? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. France and Germany
- B. U.S.A. and Canada
- C. Namibia and Angola
- D. South Korea & North Korea

Ans. A. France and Germany



Name of Lines/Boundaries	Between	Features/ Description
38th Parallel	South Korea and North Korea	The 38th parallel is used to demarcate the central part of the Demilitarized zone between North and South Korea.
49th Parallel	The USA and Canada	It is located 49 degrees north of the equator. Demarcated after the Anglo-American Convention of 1818 and the Oregon Treaty of 1846, it forms the international border between the northern USA (Excluding Alaska) and Canada.
Maginot Line	Germany and France	It was a defensive line at the French border towards Germany before World War II. The Maginot line was rendered obsolete following the successful invasion of France by Germany following the outbreak of World War II

Q8. Which of the following Isthmuses has been known as the 'Devil's neck? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Kra Isthmus
- B. Isthmus of Panama
- C. Karelian Isthmus
- D. Isthmus of Corinth

Ans. A. Kra Isthmus

- ◆ An isthmus is a narrow strip of land that connects two large landmasses and separates two water bodies.
- ◆ The Kra Isthmus is referred to as the 'Devil's Neck'. The Kra Isthmus, located on the Malay Peninsula in Thailand, has gained strategic

importance due to a proposed transit artery that could connect the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand.

- ◆ The Isthmus of Panama is a narrow strip of land that connects North and South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.
- ◆ The Karelian Isthmus is the approximately 45–110-kilometre-wide stretch of land situated between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga in northwestern Russia, to the north of the River Neva. Its northwestern boundary is a line from the Bay of Vyborg to the westernmost point of Lake Ladoga, Pekonlahti.

- ♦ The Isthmus of Corinth is a narrow strip of land approximately 6.3 kilometers (3.9 miles) wide, situated between the Gulf of Corinth to the west and the Saronic Gulf to the east.

Q9. Strait of Hormuz connects (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Red Sea to Gulf of Aden
- B. The Persian Gulf to Gulf of Oman
- C. Red Sea to Indian Ocean
- D. Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea

Ans. B. The Persian Gulf to Gulf of Oman

It is a narrow maritime chokepoint (55–95 km wide) between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula, linking the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea (only sea passage from the Persian Gulf to the open ocean). It functions as a critical corridor for global shipments of oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Persian Gulf nations.

Q10. Where is "Ground Zero? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. New York
- B. Greenwich
- C. Indira Point
- D. Sriharikota

Ans. A. New York

- ♦ "Ground Zero" refers to the site of the World Trade Center in New York City, which was destroyed during the 11th September 2001 terrorist attacks.
- ♦ The term has since become synonymous with the location where the twin towers once stood and is now the site of the 9/11 Memorial and Museum.

Q11. Ladang refers to (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Plantation Agriculture
- B. Shifting Agriculture
- C. Subsistence type of Agriculture
- D. Dry farming

Ans. B. Shifting Agriculture

Ladang refers to shifting agriculture, also called **slash-and-burn cultivation**.

The World's shifting cultivation

Cultivation	Region
Ray	Vietnam and Laos
Masole	Congo(Zaire river valley)
Logan	Western Africa
Milpa	Mexico and Central American countries
Konuko	Venezuela
Chetemini	Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Taungya	Myanmar(Burma)
Humah	Java and Indonesia

Ladang	Indonesia
Cultivation	Region
Tavi	Malaysia
Fang	Equatorial African Countries
Comile	Mexico
Echalin	Guadeloupe
Roka	Brazil
Caingin	Philippines
Chena	Sri Lanka
Tamrai	Thailand

Q12. The species which are in danger of extinction are known as? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Rare
- B. Vulnerable
- C. Endangered
- D. Extinct

Ans. C. Endangered

- ♦ The species which are in danger of extinction are known as **endangered species**. These species are at serious risk of becoming extinct in the near future due to factors such as habitat loss, poaching, and other threats. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List is used to identify and monitor these species globally.
- ♦ **Rare species** are basically those animals that are infrequently encountered.
- ♦ A **vulnerable species** is one that, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, is on the verge of extinction unless the circumstances threatening its survival and reproduction improve. The primary cause of vulnerability is habitat loss or destruction of the species' home.
- ♦ An **extinct species** refers to a group of organisms that no longer exist anywhere on Earth.

Q13. Kanha National Park established in (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Assam
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Ans. C. Madhya Pradesh

- ♦ The Kanha National Park is located in the Mandla & Balaghat Districts of Madhya Pradesh
- ♦ As of 2026, India currently has 107 National Parks and 573 Wildlife Sanctuaries.



Q14. In India the Temperate Forest Research center is in which city? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Ranchi
- B. Shimla
- C. Srinagar
- D. Dehradun

Ans. B. Shimla

For research on temperate forests in India, the (HFRI) Himalayan Forest Research Institute has been established at Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE).

Q15. The second largest river basin of India is – (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Narmada river basin
- B. Mahanadi river basin
- C. Godavari river basin
- D. Kaveri river basin

Ans. C. Godavari river basin

Godavari River

- ♦ The Godavari is the largest peninsular river system. It is also called the **Dakshin Ganga**.
- ♦ It rises in the Nasik district of Maharashtra and discharges its water into the Bay of Bengal.

- ♦ Godavari tributaries run through the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- ♦ It is 1,465 km long with a catchment area spreading over 3.13 lakh sq km.
- ♦ The **Penganga, the Indravati, the Pranhita, and the Manjra** are its principal tributaries.

Narmada River

- ♦ The Narmada originates on the western flank of the Amarkantak plateau at a height of about 1,057 m.
- ♦ While flowing in a rift valley between the Satpura in the south and the Vindhya range in the north, it forms a picturesque gorge in marble rocks and Dhuandhar waterfall near Jabalpur.
- ♦ After flowing a distance of about 1,312 km, it meets the Arabian Sea south of Bharuch, forming a broad 27 km long estuary.
- ♦ The Sardar Sarovar Project along with other dams has been constructed on this river under Narmada Multipurpose project.

Mahanadi

- ♦ The Mahanadi River system is the third largest of peninsular India after Godavari and Krishna, and the largest river of Odisha state.
- ♦ The catchment area of the river extends to Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.
- ♦ Its basin is bounded by the Central India hills on the north, by the Eastern Ghats on the south and east and by the Maikala range in the west.
- ♦ It rises from a place near Sihawa, near Raipur in the state of Chhattisgarh to the south of Amarkantak.
- ♦ Tributaries: The Seonath, the Hasdeo, the Mand and the Ib joins Mahanadi from left whereas the Ong, the Tel and the Jonk joins it from right.

Kaveri River

- ♦ The Kaveri rises in Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu district in Karnataka.
- ♦ Its length is 800 km and it drains an area of 81,155 sq. km.
- ♦ Since the upper catchment area receives rainfall during the southwest monsoon season (summer) and the lower part during the northeast monsoon season (winter), the river carries water throughout the year with comparatively less fluctuation than the other peninsular rivers.
- ♦ About 3 percent of the Kaveri basin falls in Kerala, 41 per cent in Karnataka and 56 per cent in Tamil Nadu.

- ♦ Its important tributaries are the **Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amravati.**

70TH BPSC Exam

Q16. Which of the following is a major cause of air pollution?

- A. Deforestation
- B. Excessive use of pesticides
- C. Disposal of plastics
- D. Burning of fossil fuels

Correct Answer: D. Burning of fossil fuels

Explanation:

- **Burning of fossil fuels** (like coal, petrol, and diesel) releases harmful pollutants such as **carbon dioxide (CO₂)**, **sulfur dioxide (SO₂)**, **nitrogen oxides (NO_x)**, and **particulate matter**, which are primary contributors to **air pollution**.
- While **deforestation** and **pesticide use** do affect the environment, their direct impact on **air quality** is less severe compared to fossil fuel combustion.
- **Plastic disposal** mainly contributes to **land and water pollution**, not air pollution directly (unless plastics are burned, which is also harmful).

Causes of Air Pollution – Tabular Format

S.No.	Cause	Pollutants Released / Activities	Impact
1.	Burning of Fossil Fuels	- Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) - Carbon monoxide (CO) from incomplete combustion	- Air pollution - Respiratory problems
2.	Automobiles	- Emissions from cars, buses, trucks, etc. - Greenhouse gases: CO, NO _x , PM	- Climate change - Diseases like asthma and bronchitis
3.	Agricultural Activities	- Release of ammonia (NH ₃) - Use of pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers emitting toxic chemicals	- Air and soil contamination - Harm to farmers and rural population
4.	Factories and Industries	- Carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, toxic chemicals, organic compounds	- Degrades air quality - Contributes to smog and acid rain
5.	Mining Activities	- Release of dust and chemicals during mineral extraction	- Affects workers' health - Pollutes surrounding areas
6.	Domestic Sources	- VOCs from cleaning agents, paints, sprays, etc. - Chemical fumes from household products	- Indoor air pollution - Causes breathing issues and irritation

Q17. The Andes extends along which of following?

- A. East Coast of Australia
- B. West Coast of South America
- C. West Coast of India
- D. West Coast of North America

Correct Answer: B. West Coast of South America

Explanation:



The **Andes** is the **longest continental mountain range** in the world, stretching over **7,000 kilometers** along the **western edge of South America**. It runs through seven countries: **Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia,**

Chile, and Argentina. The range was formed due to the **subduction** of the **Nazca Plate** beneath the **South American Plate**, and it lies within the **Pacific Ring of Fire**, a region of high **tectonic activity** with frequent **earthquakes and volcanic eruptions**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **East Coast of Australia** – Geologically stable, no major mountain ranges like the Andes
- **West Coast of India** – Has **Western Ghats**, which are older and much smaller
- **West Coast of North America** – Has **Rocky Mountains** and **Sierra Nevada**, not the Andes

Q18. Which of the following is a zaid crop?

- A. Mustard
- B. Cotton
- C. Gram
- D. Fodder

Correct Answer: (d) Fodder

Explanation:

India has **three major cropping seasons**:

- **Rabi** (winter) – sown in October-November and harvested in March-April (e.g., wheat, mustard, gram)
- **Kharif** (monsoon) – sown with the onset of monsoon (June) and harvested in September-October (e.g., rice, cotton)
- **Zaid** – a short season between Rabi and Kharif (March to June)

Zaid crops are grown in the summer season on irrigated lands. These crops require **warm, dry weather** for growth and **longer day length** for flowering.

Examples of Zaid Crops:

*(Grown during the short summer season between Rabi and Kharif – from **March to June**, using **irrigation**)*

Crop Category	Crops	Remarks / Uses
Fodder Crops	Berseem, Sudan Grass, Sorghum, Guar , Maize (green)	Grown to feed cattle in summer months; ensures continuous supply of livestock feed
Fruit Crops	Watermelon , Muskmelon , Strawberry	Cooling fruits; rich in water content and nutrients; ideal for summer
Vegetables	Cucumber , Bitter Gourd , Pumpkin , Bottle Gourd , Guar	Short-duration crops; high market demand during summer
Pulses (Legumes)	Arhar (Pigeon Pea) , Masur (Lentil) (<i>early Rabi extension</i>)	Protein-rich pulses; sometimes sown in late Rabi and harvested during Zaid
Commercial Crops	Sugarcane (<i>planted in Zaid</i>), Guar (Cluster Beans)	Sugarcane needs long growing season; guar used in gum industry & animal feed

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Mustard** – Rabi crop
- **Cotton** – Kharif crop
- **Gram** – Rabi crop

Q19. In which of the following states of India has major reserves of coal?

- A. Odisha
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. All the above

Correct Answer: D. All the above

Explanation:

India's **coal reserves** are concentrated in the **eastern and central parts** of the country. The **major coal-producing states** include:

1. Jharkhand

- Holds the **largest coal reserves** in India.
- Major coalfields: **Jharia**, **Bokaro**, **North Karanpura**, **Ramgarh**

2. Odisha

- Second-largest in terms of coal reserves.
- Major coalfields: **Talcher**, **Ib Valley**

3. Chhattisgarh

- Important coal producer.
- Major coalfields: **Korba**, **Hasdeo-Arand**

These three states together account for a **significant portion of India's total coal reserves and production**, especially **thermal coal** used in power generation.

Types of Coal Found in India – Summary

1. Anthracite:

- Highest grade coal with high fixed carbon.
- Hard, brittle, black, and lustrous.
- Found in **Jammu and Kashmir** (small quantity).

2. Bituminous:

- Medium grade with high heating capacity.
- Most commonly used for electricity generation.
- Found in **Jharkhand**, **Odisha**, **West Bengal**, **Chhattisgarh**, and **Madhya Pradesh**.

3. Subbituminous:

- Black, dull (not shiny), higher heating value than lignite.

4. Lignite:

- Lowest grade, least carbon content.
- Found in **Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu & Kashmir**.

Top 3 States by Coal Reserves:

- Odisha, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh** (approx. 69% of total coal resources).

Q20. Which of the following minerals occurs in the Minas Gerais province of Brazil?

- A. Mica
- B. Coal
- C. Bauxite
- D. Iron ore

Correct Answer: D. Iron ore

Explanation:

Iron Ore Deposits in Brazil

- Brazil** holds some of the **largest iron ore deposits** globally.
- The **state of Minas Gerais** is home to the **Iron Quadrilateral**, a region rich in iron ore.
- This has made Minas Gerais a **leading state in steel production**.
- Major mining companies** operate in the region, with large-scale **iron ore exports**.

Q21. Which of the following is an iron ore?

- A. Limonite
- B. Pyrite
- C. Cinnabar
- D. Bauxite

Correct Answer: A. Limonite

Explanation:

Iron ores are naturally occurring minerals from which **iron (Fe)** can be extracted **economically**.

Limonite

- A **hydrated iron oxide** mineral: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Contains **iron** and is used as a **low-grade iron ore**
- Occurs in **yellow-brown** earthy form
- Often found in association with other iron ores like **hematite** and **goethite**

Pyrite

- Chemical name: **Iron sulfide (FeS_2)**
- Also known as **"fool's gold"** due to its shiny golden appearance
- Contains iron but **not used as an iron ore** because **iron extraction is uneconomical**

Cinnabar

- Mercury ore: **Mercury sulfide (HgS)**
- Has **no iron content**

Bauxite

- Chief ore of **aluminium**, not iron
- Composition: Mainly **aluminium hydroxides** like gibbsite and boehmite

Q22. Which type of rock is formed from cooling and solidification of lava?

- A. Crystal
- B. Metamorphic
- C. Igneous
- D. Sedimentary

Correct Answer: C. Igneous

Explanation:

Igneous rocks are formed when **magma or lava cools and solidifies**.

- If the cooling occurs **beneath the Earth's surface**, the rock is called **intrusive/plutonic igneous rock** (e.g., granite).
- If the cooling occurs **on the surface**, the rock is called **extrusive/volcanic igneous rock** (e.g., basalt, pumice).
- These rocks are **crystalline in structure** and are considered the **"parent rocks"** of all rock types.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Crystal** – Not a rock type; crystals are structures formed within rocks.
- Metamorphic** – Formed from existing rocks under **heat and pressure**, not from lava.
- Sedimentary** – Formed by the **deposition and compaction of sediments**, not from lava.

Q23. Which of the following is a cause of rural to urban migration in India?

- A. Few jobs in rural areas
- B. High labour demand in cities
- C. Unbalanced rural-urban development
- D. All the above

Correct Answer: D. All the above

Explanation:

Rural to urban migration in India is driven by a combination of **push factors** (from rural areas) and **pull factors** (from urban areas).

A. Few jobs in rural areas

- Rural areas mainly depend on **agriculture**, which is often **seasonal, low-paying**, and affected by **climate** and **land scarcity**.
- Lack of industrial and service sector jobs** forces youth to migrate.

B. High labour demand in cities

- Urban areas offer **more employment opportunities** in industries, construction, transport, and services.
- Cities attract rural migrants with **better wages** and **job diversity**.

C. Unbalanced rural-urban development

- Disparity in **infrastructure, healthcare, education, and income** between villages and cities drives people to migrate.
- Urban bias in policy and investment** contributes to uneven growth.

Hence, **all the above** are valid and interlinked causes of rural-to-urban migration in India.

Q24. Following are the mountain ranges of India

- Garro Hills
- Nandadevi
- Kamet
- K₂

Which of the following is their correct sequence from east to west?

- 2 1 4 3
- 1 2 3 4
- 3 4 2 1
- 4 3 1 2

Correct Answer: (b) 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

Let us identify the **location of each mountain/hill**:

- Garro Hills** – Located in **Meghalaya**, in the **far eastern** part of India
- Nanda Devi** – Located in **Uttarakhand**, part of the **Garhwal Himalayas**
- Kamet** – Also in **Uttarakhand**, **near the China border**, east of Nanda Devi
- K₂** – Located in the **Karakoram range**, in **PoK (Gilgit-Baltistan)**, in the **far northwest**

Now arrange **from east to west**:

- Garro Hills (Meghalaya) → Kamet (eastern Uttarakhand) → Nanda Devi (central Uttarakhand) → K₂ (extreme northwest)**
- But this order is **not matching any option** directly.

Accurate East to West Order:

- Garro Hills** – Easternmost (Meghalaya)
- Nanda Devi** – Garhwal Himalayas (Central Himalaya)
- Kamet** – Slightly east of Nanda Devi, still in Uttarakhand
- K₂** – Westernmost (Karakoram)

So the correct order is:

1 (Garro Hills) → 3 (Kamet) → 2 (Nanda Devi) → 4 (K₂)

- But this sequence is not in any of the options.**
→ Many students **confuse the relative positions of Kamet and Nanda Devi**.

Q25. Which of the following has highly elongated elliptical orbit?

- Meteorite
- Meteor
- Asteroid
- Comet

Correct Answer: D. Comet

Explanation:

- A **comet** is a small icy celestial body that **revolves around the Sun** in a **highly elongated elliptical orbit**.
- As it approaches the Sun, the heat causes it to release gas and dust, forming a **bright glowing coma** and often a **tail** pointing away from the Sun.
- Example: **Halley's Comet** (visible from Earth every 76 years)

Why other options are incorrect:

- Meteorite** – A fragment of a meteoroid that **reaches Earth's surface**; does not have its own orbit
- Meteor** – A meteoroid that burns up in Earth's atmosphere; also doesn't have a long orbit
- Asteroid** – Orbits the Sun mostly in the **Asteroid Belt (between Mars and Jupiter)** with **nearly circular orbits**, not elongated like comet

Q26. Which of the following human races inhabits in China, Mongolia and Japan?

- Mongoloid
- Nordic
- Australoid
- Negro

Ans-a

The **Mongoloid race** primarily inhabits **East Asia**, including **China, Mongolia, Japan, Korea**, and parts of **Southeast Asia**.

Physical features typically include:

- Yellowish skin tone
- Straight black hair
- Broad, flat face
- Epicanthic fold in the eyes

Why other options are incorrect:

- Nordic** – Belongs to the **Caucasoid race**, mainly found in **Northern Europe**
- Australoid** – Inhabitants of **Australia, parts of India, and Papua New Guinea**
- Negro** – Refers to the **Negroid race**, found primarily in **sub-Saharan Africa**

Q27. Which one of the following rivers is different from the others?

- A. Penganga
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Tungabhadra
- D. Narmada

Correct Answer: D. Narmada

Explanation:

Let's classify the rivers based on **drainage pattern and origin**:

Penganga

- Tributary of **Godavari River**
- **Peninsular river**, flows **eastward**
- Origin: Maharashtra

Mahanadi

- Major **east-flowing river** in **Chhattisgarh and Odisha**
- Empties into the **Bay of Bengal**

Tungabhadra

- Tributary of **Krishna River**
- **Flows eastward** through **Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**

Narmada

- Flows **westward**, unlike the other three
- Originates from **Amarkantak Plateau (Madhya Pradesh)**
- Empties into the **Arabian Sea**
- Flows through a **rift valley**, a unique geological feature

Q28. Which of the following ports is an artificial port?

- A. Kochi
- B. Chennai
- C. Marmugao
- D. Mumbai

Correct Answer: B. Chennai

Explanation:

- Ports can be **natural, artificial, or semi-artificial**, based on how they are developed:

Chennai Port

- Located on the **eastern coast** of India (Tamil Nadu).
- It is a **completely artificial port**, developed by **constructing breakwaters** and dredging the seabed.
- Built to facilitate trade as the **east coast lacks natural harbors**.
- One of the **oldest and busiest ports** in India.

Q29. Which of the following cities is located along the side of river Seine?

- A. Lisbon
- B. Budapest
- C. Paris

D. Belgrade

Correct Answer: C. Paris

Explanation:

- The **Seine River** is a **major river in northern France**, flowing through **Paris**, the capital city.
- The river is around **777 km long**, and **Paris** lies on both banks of the Seine, which is central to its geography and beauty.
- The **Seine** has played a crucial role in Paris's history, trade, transport, and tourism

Why other options are incorrect:

- Lisbon – Located on the Tagus River, Portugal
- Budapest – Located on the Danube River, Hungary
- Belgrade – Also on the Danube River, Serbia

Q30. Which of the following is a technopolis?

- A. Paris
- B. Moscow
- C. Silicon Valley
- D. London

Correct Answer: C. Silicon Valley

Explanation:

- A **technopolis** is a **center of high-tech manufacturing, innovation, and information-based industries**.
- **Silicon Valley**, located in **California, USA**, is the **world's leading technopolis**.
- It is home to major technology companies like **Apple, Google, Facebook (Meta), Intel, and Cisco**.
- Known for its **research universities (e.g., Stanford)**, **start-up ecosystem**, and **venture capital funding**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Paris, Moscow, and London** are major global cities, but they are **not primarily known** as technopolises.
- While they have tech industries, **Silicon Valley** is globally recognized as the **symbol of a technopolis**

70th BPSC Re-Exam

Q31. Tropic of Cancer passes through which State?

- A. Bihar
- B. Orissa
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Meghalaya

Correct Answer: None of the above

Explanation:

- The **Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N)** passes through the following **8 Indian states**: **Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram**

- Among the given options, **none** of the states lie on the Tropic of Cancer.
- **Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and Meghalaya are not intersected** by it.

⚠ Note:

This question was **deleted** by BPSC in the official key/response list because **none of the options were correct**.

Q32. Which is the oldest mountain of South America continent?

- A. Pacaraima
 - B. Turmuc-Humuk
 - C. Andese Mountain
 - D. Brazil Mountain
- Correct Answer: A. Pacaraima

Explanation:

- The **Pacaraima Mountains** are part of the **Guiana Highlands**, and are one of the **oldest geological formations** in South America, formed during the **Precambrian era**.
-  **Location & Extent:**
The Pacaraima range lies across **Brazil, Venezuela, and Guyana** and extends for about **250 miles (400 km)** in an **east-west direction**.
-  **Geological Significance:**
It acts as the **drainage divide** between:
 - The **Orinoco River Basin** (to the **north**)
 - The **Amazon Basin** (to the **south**)
-  **Highest Peak:**
 - **Mount Roraima** (Elevation: **2,772 meters** or **9,094 feet**) is the **highest point** of the range.
 - Known for its **table-top (tepui) structure**.
-  **Notable Waterfalls:**
Rivers originating from the **plateau tops** form **spectacular waterfalls** as they descend the **cliffed edges** — a famous example being the **Kaieteur Falls** in **Guyana**, one of the **world's tallest single-drop waterfalls**.

Q33. Which State has the longest boundary with Madhya Pradesh?

- A. Maharashtra
 - B. Andhra Pradesh
 - C. Uttar Pradesh
 - D. Rajasthan
- Ans-c

Q34. Which pair of rivers cuts the Tropic of Cancer twice over Chhota Nagpur Plateau?

- A. South Koel – Damodar
- B. Suwarnarekha – Damodar
- C. North Koel – Damodar

D. North Koel – Suwarnarekha
Ans(*)

Q35. Which longitude separates Canada and Alaska?

- A. 131° W
- B. 161° W
- C. 141° W
- D. 151° W

Correct Answer: C. 141° W

Explanation:

- The **141st meridian west (141° W longitude)** forms a significant portion of the **international boundary between the U.S. state of Alaska and the Yukon Territory of Canada**.
- This boundary was established by the **Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825** and reaffirmed when the U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia in **1867**.

Key Facts:

- **Alaska (USA)** lies to the **west** of 141°W.
- **Yukon (Canada)** lies to the **east** of 141°W.
- The boundary follows **141°W from the Arctic Ocean south to Mount St. Elias**.

Q36. What is Infant Mortality Rate?

- A. proportion of children that die before the age of 3 years as proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year
- B. proportion of children that die before the age of 4 years as proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year
- C. proportion of children that die before the age of 2 years as proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year
- D. proportion of children that die before the age of 1 year as proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year

Correct Answer: D.

Explanation:

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as:

- "The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year."

It is a **key indicator of health and development** in a country, reflecting:

- **Healthcare quality**
- **Nutrition**
- **Mother and child care services**
- **Sanitation and hygiene**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **A, B, C** – Incorrect age definitions. IMR specifically refers to deaths **before the age of 1 year**, not 2, 3, or 4.

Q37. Which of the following is the playground of Europe?

- A. Germany
- B. Switzerland
- C. Italy
- D. France

Correct Answer: B. Switzerland

Explanation:

- **Switzerland** is famously known as the "**Playground of Europe**", a title given by British poet **Lord Byron**.
- The name reflects its **breathtaking natural beauty**, including:
 - The **Alps** (ideal for skiing, hiking, mountaineering)
 - Beautiful **lakes, valleys, and meadows**
 - Clean environment and tourist-friendly infrastructure
- It is one of Europe's top destinations for **adventure sports, nature tourism, and winter holidays**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Germany** – Known for industry, history, and culture, but not called the playground of Europe
- **Italy** – Famous for art, architecture, and food, not primarily for outdoor adventure
- **France** – Rich in history and culture, but not associated with this specific title

Q38. Which is the mountain range along the Mediterranean Coast of Asia Minor?

- A. Kirthar
- B. Alburg
- C. Taurus
- D. Pontic

Correct Answer: C. Taurus

Explanation:

- The **Taurus Mountains** are located in **southern Turkey**, along the **Mediterranean coast** of Asia Minor (modern-day **Anatolia**).
- They form a natural barrier between the **Mediterranean region** and the **central Anatolian plateau**.
- Known for their **rugged limestone peaks**, deep valleys, and **Mediterranean forests**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Kirthar** – Located in **Pakistan**, along the **western edge of the Indus plain**
- **Alburg** – No prominent mountain range by this name
- **Pontic** – Located in **northern Turkey**, along the **Black Sea coast**, not the Mediterranean

Geographical Note:

Range	Location	Coast
Taurus	Southern Turkey (Asia Minor)	Mediterranean
Pontic	Northern Turkey	Black Sea
Kirthar	Pakistan	Arabian Sea (not in Asia Minor)
Alburg	Not a recognized mountain range	

Q39. Which is the Scotland of North-East India?

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Assam
- C. Nagaland
- D. Meghalaya

Correct Answer: D. Meghalaya

Explanation:

- **Meghalaya**, particularly its capital **Shillong**, is popularly known as the "**Scotland of the East**" or "**Scotland of North-East India**".
- The title was given by the **British** due to its:
 - **Rolling green hills**
 - **Pleasant and cool climate**
 - **Picturesque landscapes**
 - **Frequent rainfall and lush forests**

◇ Key Highlights:

- **Shillong** resembles the **Scottish Highlands**, which made British officials nostalgic.
- **Meghalaya** literally means "**Abode of Clouds**", known for **Cherrapunji** and **Mawsynram**, some of the **wettest places on Earth**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Arunachal Pradesh** – Known for Himalayan beauty but not called "Scotland of the East"
- **Assam** – Known for tea gardens and Brahmaputra plains
- **Nagaland** – Known for hills and tribal culture, but not this title

Q40. Which State of India is called as the State of Minerals?

- A. Orissa
- B. West Bengal
- C. Bihar
- D. Jharkhand

Ans-a

Explanation:

- Odisha is endowed with vast resources of a variety of minerals and occupies a prominent place in the country as a **mineral-rich State**.
- **Abundant reserves** of high-grade **Iron ore, Bauxite, Chromite, Manganese ore** along with other minerals

such as **Coal, Limestone, Dolomite, Tin, Nickel, Vanadium, Lead, Graphite, Gold, Gemstone, Diamond, Dimension & Decorative Stone** etc. are extensively available in the State.

- This has opened up **immense possibilities** for locating **mineral-based industries** for manufacture of **Steel, Ferro-alloys, Cement, Alumina/Aluminum, Refractories, Thermal Power** etc., along with setting up other **auxiliary and ancillary downstream industries**.
- Because of this mineral abundance and industrial potential, Odisha is rightly called the **"State of Minerals"** in India.

Q41. Grey revolution is related to

- A. Fisheries
- B. Fertilizers
- C. Oilseeds
- D. Potatoes

Correct Answer: B. Fertilizers

Explanation:

- The **Grey Revolution** refers to the **rapid increase in the production and use of fertilizers**, especially chemical fertilizers, in agriculture.
- It played a key role in **boosting crop yields**, particularly during and after the **Green Revolution**.
- However, it also raised concerns about **soil health, environmental degradation**, and **sustainability** due to excessive fertilizer use.
- Why other options are incorrect:
 - **Fisheries** – Related to the **Blue Revolution**
 - **Oilseeds** – Associated with the **Yellow Revolution**
 - **Potatoes** – Linked with the **Round Revolution**

Comparison with Other Revolutions:

Revolution	Sector/Product
Green	Food grains (wheat, rice)
White	Milk
Blue	Fish/Aquaculture
Yellow	Oilseeds
Pink	Meat, Onion, Pharma
Silver	Eggs/Poultry
Golden	Horticulture, Honey
Brown	Leather, Cocoa
Red	Meat, Tomatoes
Round	Potato
Grey	Fertilizers

Q42. Which of the following is not associated with Australia Continent?

- A. Eyr Lake

- B. Nallarbarr Plain
- C. Salwin Mountain
- D. Salvin Valley

Correct Answer: D. Salvin Valley

Explanation:

- **A. Eyr Lake** – ☒ Correctly associated
 - Refers to **Lake Eyre**, Australia's **largest salt lake**, located in **South Australia**.
- **B. Nallarbarr Plain** – ☒ Likely a spelling variant of **Nullarbor Plain**, a well-known **limestone desert plain** in **southern Australia**.
- **C. Salwin Mountain** – While **not clearly defined**, this likely refers to the **Salween River region** (also spelled Salwin), which is **not in Australia** but is also **not an actual mountain**. However, the name **does exist** in Asian geography.
- **D. Salvin Valley** – ☒ **No such valley exists** in recognized geography, especially not in Australia or anywhere else. It appears to be a **fictitious or incorrect name**, making it the **odd one out**.

Q43. Choose the odd pair among the following options.

- A. Gobi : Mongolia
- B. Kalahari : America
- C. Thar : India
- D. Sahara : Africa

Correct Answer: B. Kalahari : America

Explanation:

Let's examine each pair:

Gobi : Mongolia – Correct

- The **Gobi Desert** is located in **Mongolia and northern China**.

Kalahari : America – **Incorrect Pair**

- The **Kalahari Desert** is actually located in **Southern Africa**, spread across **Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa** – **not in America**.

Thar : India – Correct

- The **Thar Desert** (also called the **Great Indian Desert**) lies in **Rajasthan, India**, and extends into **Pakistan**.

Sahara : Africa – Correct

- The **Sahara Desert** is the **largest hot desert in the world**, located in **North Africa**.

Q44. Amarkantak source place of Son river is situated at

- A. Rajmahal hills
- B. Mahadeo hills
- C. Makalu range
- D. Maikal range

Correct Answer: D. Maikal range

Explanation:

- **Amarkantak** is a hill station and pilgrim town located in the **Maikal range**, which lies at the **meeting point of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges** in **Madhya Pradesh**.
- It is the **source of several important rivers**:
 - **Son River** (tributary of the Ganga)
 - **Narmada River**
 - **Johilla River**
- The **Son River** originates from **Sonmuda**, a valley in **Amarkantak**, and flows north-eastward toward **Bihar**, eventually joining the **Ganga**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **A. Rajmahal Hills** – Located in **Jharkhand**, not related to Amarkantak
- **B. Mahadeo Hills** – Part of **Satpura range**, but not where Son originates
- **C. Makalu Range** – Located in the **Himalayas (Nepal-Tibet)**, unrelated to Son Rive.

Q45. Dalmatian Coast is

- A. Intermontane
- B. Foot-hills
- C. Foot-hills of Karst
- D. River depositional

Correct Answer: C. Foot-hills of Karst

Explanation:

- The **Dalmatian Coast** lies along the **eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea** in **Croatia**.
- It is famous for its **long, narrow islands** running **parallel to the coastline**, created due to the **submergence of the lower ends of river valleys** and **mountain ridges**.
- This coast is formed in a **Karst region** – which is a **limestone landscape** known for features like **caves, sinkholes, and underground rivers**.
- The coast has evolved due to **tectonic subsidence and sea-level rise**, resulting in a **submerged Karst topography**.

Why it is called a Dalmatian type coast:

- The term "**Dalmatian coast**" refers to this unique topography with **parallel mountain ridges and valleys** running along the coast, often found in **Karst regions**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Intermontane** – Refers to valleys **between mountain ranges**, not coastal areas.
- **Foot-hills** – General term for land at the base of mountains, not specific to Dalmatian coast.

- **River depositional** – Refers to plains formed by **sediment deposition** (e.g., deltas), which does **not** apply here.

Q46. Amid the distributaries of which river is situated Divi Island?

- A. Mahananda
- B. Vimasadhara
- C. Godavari
- D. Krishna

Correct Answer: D. Krishna

Explanation:

- **Divi Island** is located in the **delta region of the Krishna River** in **Andhra Pradesh, India**.
- It lies **between the distributaries** of the **Krishna River** near its **confluence with the Bay of Bengal**.
- The region is known for **wetlands, mangroves**, and **biodiversity**, and it plays a role in **fishing and agriculture**.
- The **Krishna delta** splits into many distributaries before draining into the sea, forming islands like **Diviseema (Divi Island)**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Mahananda** – A tributary of the Ganga, flows in Bihar and West Bengal, **not a deltaic river**.
- **Vamsadhara** – A smaller east-flowing river, does **not form a large delta** with distributaries.
- **Godavari** – Has a delta region, but **Divi Island is not part of it**.

Q47. Which of the following seed is used in production of engineered diamonds?

- A. Moissanite
- B. White sapphire
- C. Graphite
- D. Cubic Zirconia

Correct Answer: C. Graphite

Explanation:

- **Engineered diamonds** (also known as **lab-grown** or **synthetic diamonds**) are produced using either:
 - **HPHT** (High Pressure High Temperature) method
 - **CVD** (Chemical Vapor Deposition) method
- In both methods, **carbon atoms** are needed to build the diamond crystal structure.

Graphite:

- **Graphite is a pure form of carbon**, just like diamond.
- In the **HPHT method**, a small piece of **graphite** is used as the **carbon source or seed**.

- Under extreme **pressure and temperature**, graphite transforms into **diamond**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Moissanite** – A different mineral (silicon carbide), used as a diamond **substitute**, not in diamond production.
- White sapphire** – A gemstone (corundum, aluminum oxide), not used in diamond synthesis.
- Cubic Zirconia** – A **diamond simulant**, not related to actual diamond formation.

Q48. Renewable Energy means

- Electricity produced from solar
- Electricity produced from thermal plants
- Electricity produced from coal
- Electricity produced from wind

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- 1 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only

Correct Answer: A. 1 and 4 only

Explanation:

- Solar** and **wind energy** are forms of **renewable energy** and are considered **clean and environment-friendly** sources.
- Thermal plants** and **coal-based electricity** are derived from **fossil fuels**, which emit **greenhouse gases** and are **non-renewable**.

Classification:

Source	Type
1. Solar	Renewable

2. Thermal (fossil fuel-based)	Non-renewable
3. Coal	Non-renewable
4. Wind	Renewable

Q49. Which is the oil refinery having maximum capacity in India?

- Barauni
- Mathura
- Trombay
- Koyali

Correct Answer: D. Koyali

Explanation:

Koyali Refinery, also known as the **Gujarat Refinery**, is located near **Vadodara in Gujarat**.

It is operated by **Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)**.

It has a capacity of **13.7 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA)**, making it the **largest among the options given**.

Capacity Comparison (Approx.):

Refinery	Location	Capacity (MMTPA)
Koyali	Gujarat (Vadodara)	13.7 ✓
Trombay	Mumbai (HPCL)	9.5
Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	8.0
Barauni	Bihar	6.0

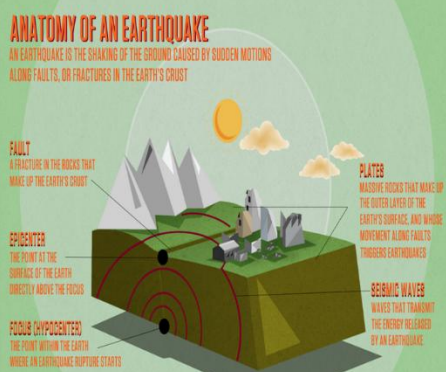
69TH BPSC-39TH BPSC

Q50. The process that continually adds new crust is (69th BPSC)

- Subduction
- Earthquake
- Seafloor spreading
- Convection

Answer: C. Seafloor spreading

Term	Description
Subduction:	The definition of subduction is the process that occurs when two tectonic plates meet at convergent boundaries, and one of the plates moves under the other one due to gravity and differences in density. The boundary area where this occurs is the subduction zone.
Earthquake:	An earthquake in simple words is the shaking of the earth. It is a natural event. It is caused due to release of energy, which generates waves that travel in all directions. The vibrations called seismic waves are generated from earthquakes that travel through the Earth and are recorded on instruments called seismographs. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocenter, and the location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter.



Seafloor spreading:	The seafloor spreading hypothesis was proposed by the American geophysicist Harry H. Hess in 1960. Seafloor spreading is the process of magma welling up in the rift as the old crust pulls itself in opposite directions. Cold seawater cools the magma, creating a new crust.
Convection:	It is the vertical movement of air which expands and rises after being heated by radiation or conduction at lower layers of atmosphere.

Q51. The theory that states "pieces of Earth's crust are in constant, slow motion driven by movement in the mantle" is called(69th BPSC)

- A. the theory of Pangea
- B. the theory of plate tectonics
- C. the theory of plate boundaries
- D. the theory of continental drift

Answer: B. the theory of plate tectonics

The theory of Pangea:

German meteorologist Alfred Wegener first presented the concept of Pangea (meaning "all lands") along with the first comprehensive theory of continental drift, the idea that Earth's continents slowly move relative to one another, at a conference in 1912 and later in his book The Origin of Continents and Oceans (1915).

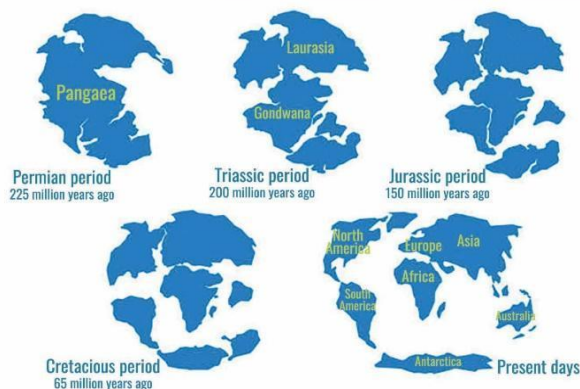
The theory of plate tectonics:

- ❖ The plate tectonic theory is a fundamental concept in geology that explains the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates, which make up the Earth's outermost shell.
- ❖ This theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the dynamic processes that shape the Earth's surface, including the formation of continents, ocean basins, mountains, earthquakes, and volcanic activity.
- ❖ The Earth's lithosphere is divided into several large and smaller plates that float on the semi-fluid asthenosphere beneath them. These plates are made up of the Earth's crust and the uppermost part of the mantle.
- ❖ Plate tectonics is driven by the movement of the Earth's mantle, specifically convection currents. The heat from the Earth's interior causes the mantle to convect, creating circulation patterns. This movement of material in the mantle drags the overlying lithospheric plates with it.

Continental Drift Theory

- ❖ Continental Drift Theory was put forward by the German scientist Alfred Wegner in 1915.
- ❖ According to the Continental Drift Theory, part of the crust are capable of horizontal movement round the globe causing the continents to slowly change their positions in relation to one another.
- ❖ The fact that South America is a mirror image of Africa is presented as a proof of the continental drift theory (see video below for an animation showing the migration of both of these continents).
- ❖ For hundreds of millions of years, all the land of Earth was joined together in one large mass or super continent. Scientists call it Pangea (meaning "all lands" in Greek). Then about 200 million years ago the land began to drift apart. It broke into two pieces, and scientists have called the continent in the north Laurasia and the continent in the south Gondwanaland (named by Eduard Suess, an Austrian geologist). The two large continents continued to break apart into the smaller continents that exist today. Scientists call this movement 'continental drift'.

CONTINENTAL DRIFT



Q52. In the context of 'Shipwreck Tourism', shipwrecks in Indian waters have been explored at Sunchi Reef, Amee Shoals and Grade Island. Where are these locations? (69th BPSC)

- A. Off the coast of Lakshadweep
- B. Off the coast of Tamil Nadu
- C. Off the coast of Odisha
- D. Off the coast of Goa

Answer: D. Off the coast of Goa

Sila Tripathi had authored the chapter An overview of shipwreck explorations in Indian waters, part of the book Shipwrecks around the World: Revelations of the past (October 2015).

He had written that while India's maritime history was 5,000 years-old, details on ancient or historical period shipwrecks was very inadequate.

"The recorded shipwreck history of India starts from the European period onwards. Since the initiation of shipwreck studies in Indian waters shipwrecks have been explored in (Sunchi Reef, St George's Reef, Amee Shoals, SailRock, Grande Island) off Goa, (four in Minicoy Island

and one in Suheli Par) off Lakshadweep Islands, and one each off Poompuhar and Konark in Tamil Nadu and Odisha waters respectively," the chapter had noted.

Q53. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Gangetic Dolphin':

1. The Gangetic River Dolphin has been categorized as 'endangered' under the IUCN's Red list.
2. It does not have a crystalline eye lens rendering it effectively blind.
3. Navigation and hunting are carried out using echolocation.
4. It has been recognized as India's National Aquatic Animal.

Which of the above statements are correct? (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1, 3 and 4
- B. Only 2, 3 and 4
- C. Only 1, 2 and 4
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Major Points Related to Ganga River Dolphin

About:	The Ganga River Dolphin (<i>Platanista gangetica</i>), also known as the "Tiger of the Ganges" was officially discovered in 1801.
Habitat:	❖ Ganges river dolphins historically distributed in major river systems (Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu) of India, Nepal and Bangladesh. ❖ According to the recent study in the Ganga River Basin, the species recorded from the main stream of Ganga River followed by the tributaries, Ghagra, Kosi, Gandak, Chambal, Rupnarayan, and Yamuna.
Features:	❖ The Ganges river dolphin can only live in freshwater and is essentially blind. They hunt by emitting ultrasonic sounds, which bounces off of fish and other prey, enabling them to "see" an image in their mind. ❖ They are frequently found alone or in small groups, and generally a mother and calf travel together. ❖ Females are larger than males and give birth once every two to three years to only one calf. ❖ Being a mammal, the Ganges river dolphin cannot breathe in water and must surface every 30-120 seconds. ❖ Because of the sound it produces when breathing, the animal is popularly referred to as 'Susu'.
Importance:	❖ They have significant importance because it is a reliable indicator of the health of the entire river ecosystem. ❖ The government of India declared it the National Aquatic Animal in 2009. ❖ It is also the State Aquatic Animal of Assam.
Major Threats:	❖ Unintentional killing through entanglement in fishing gear. ❖ Poaching for dolphin oil, used as fish attractant and for medicinal purposes. ❖ Habitat destruction due to development projects (e.g. water extraction and the construction of barrages, high dams and embankments), pollution (industrial waste and pesticides, municipal sewage discharge and noise from vessel traffic).
Protection Status:	❖ International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Endangered ❖ Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 : Schedule I ❖ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) : Appendix I ❖ Convention on Migratory Species (CMS): Appendix 1
Related Government Initiatives:	❖ Project Dolphin ❖ Vikramshila Ganges Dolphin Sanctuary has been established in Bihar. ❖ National Ganga River Dolphin Day (5th October)

Q54. Assertion(A): Rich placer deposits of gold are found on the Ghana coast and gold-bearing veins are found in Brazil.

- Reason(R): At some points of time, these continents were joined together along the Atlantic coast.

Select the correct answer: (69th BPSC)

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- B. A is false but R is true
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Answer: D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

The occurrence of rich placer deposits of gold in the Ghana coast and the absolute absence of source rock in

the region is an amazing fact. The gold bearing veins are in Brazil and it is obvious that the gold deposits of the Ghana are derived from the Brazil plateau when the two continents lay side by side.

Q55. Which one of the following is the world's richest region from a marine biodiversity perspective, comprising twenty-one islands with estuaries, beaches, forests of the nearshore environment, sea grasses, coral reefs, salt marshes and mangroves? (69th BPSC)

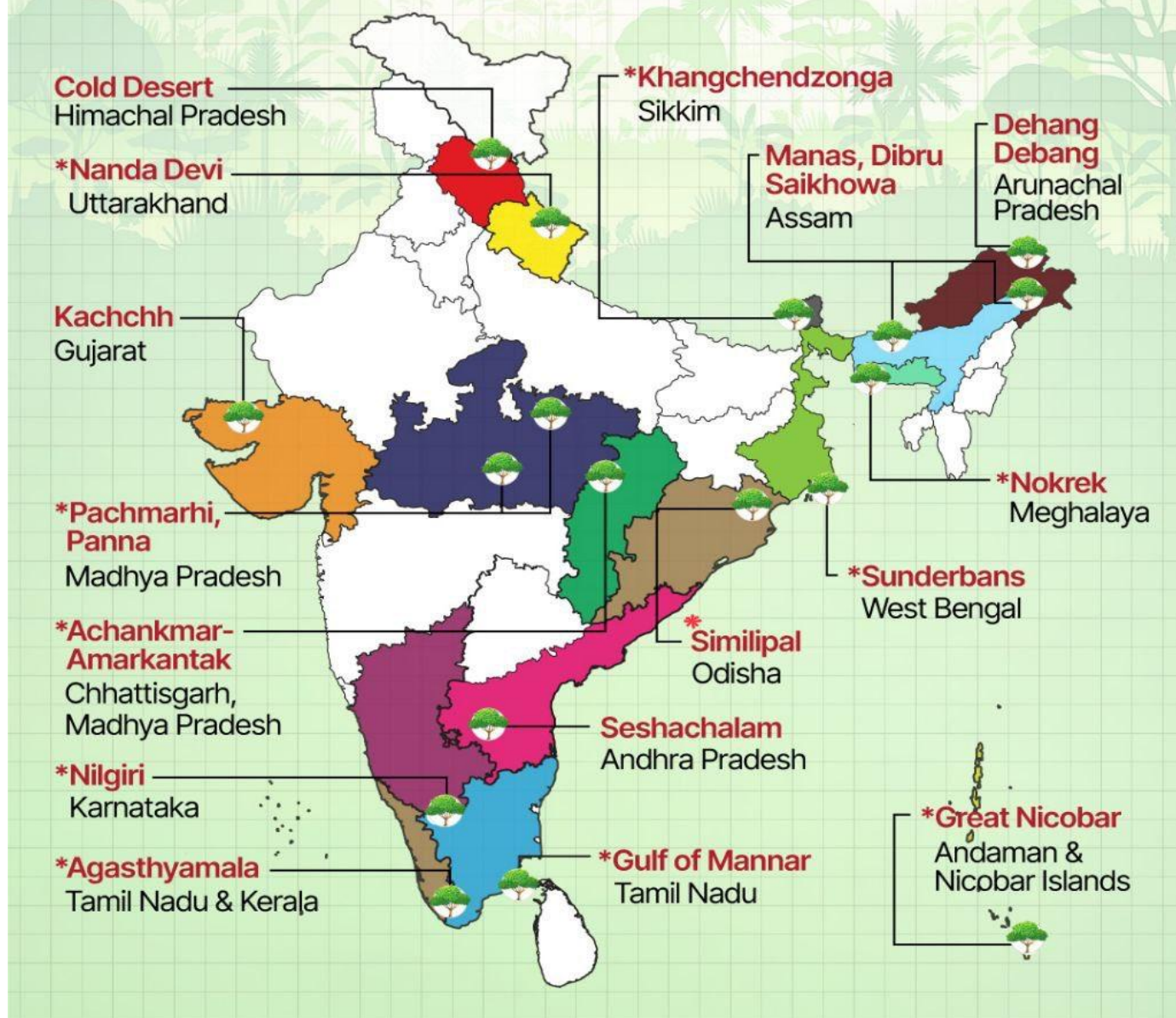
- A. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- B. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve
- C. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- D. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

Answer: D. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

Reserves	Description
Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve	The Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve situated in Uttarakhand includes parts of Chamoli, Almora, Pithoragarh and Bageshwar districts. The major forest types of the reserve are temperate. A few important species are silver weed and orchids like latifolie and rhododendron. The biosphere reserve has a rich fauna, for example the snow leopard, black bear, brown bear, musk deer, snowcock, golden eagle and black eagle. Major threats to the ecosystem are the collection of endangered plants for medicinal use, forest fires and poaching.
Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve	It is located in the swampy delta of the river Ganga in West Bengal. It extends over a vast area of 9,630 sq. km and consists of mangrove forests, swamps and forested islands. Sunderbans is the home of nearly 200 Royal Bengal tigers. The tangled mass of roots of mangrove trees provide safe homes for a large number of species, from fish to shrimp. More than 170 birds species are known to inhabit these mangrove forests. Adapting itself to the saline and fresh water environment, the tigers at the park are good swimmers, and they hunt scarce preys such as chital deer, barking deer, wild pig and even macaques. In the Sunderbans, the mangrove forests are characterised by Heritiera fomes, a species valued for its timber.
Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (NBR), the first of the fourteen biosphere reserves of India, was established in September 1986. It embraces the sanctuary complex of Wyanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Mudumalai, the entire forested hill slopes of Nilambur, the Upper Nilgiri plateau, Silent Valley and the Siruvani hills. The total area of the biosphere reserve is around 5,520 sq. km. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve possesses different habitat types, unspoilt areas of natural vegetation types with several dry scrubs, dry and moist deciduous, semievergreen and wet evergreen forests, evergreen sholas, grasslands and swamps. It includes the largest known population of two endangered animal species, namely the Nilgiri Tahr and the Lion-tailed macaque. The largest south Indian population of elephant, tiger, gaur, sambar and chital as well as a good number of endemic and endangered plants are also found in this reserve.
Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 105,000 hectares on the southeast coast of India. It is one of the world's richest regions from a marine biodiversity perspective. The biosphere reserve comprises 21 islands with estuaries, beaches, forests of the nearshore environment, sea grasses, coral reefs, salt marshes and mangroves. Among the Gulf's 3,600 plant and animal species are the globally endangered e.g. sea cow (Dugong dugon). Besides six mangrove species, endemic to Peninsular India are also endangered.

The time increases at a rate of 4 minutes per one degree

Biosphere Reserves in India



Q56. What is the local time of Thimphu(Bhutan) located at 90° East longitude when the time at Greenwich(0°) is 12:00 noon? (69th BPSC)

- A. 4:00 p.m
- B. 7:00 p.m
- C. 6:00 a.m
- D. 6:00 p.m

Answer: D. 6:00 p.m

of longitude, east of the Prime Meridian.

Difference between Greenwich and Thimpu = 90° of longitudes

Total Time difference = $90 \times 4 = 360$ minutes = 360/60 hours

= 6 hours\Local time of Thimpu is 6 hours more than that at Greenwich, i.e. 6.00 p.m.

Q57. Which of the following statements is correct? (69th BPSC)

- A. Mica is found in Kodarma.

- B. Cuddapah series is famous for diamonds
- C. Petroleum reserves are found in Aravalli hills.
- D. Natural gas is found in Dharwar rock formation.

Answer: A. Mica is found in Kodarma.

- ❖ Koderma is one of the districts of Jharkhand which is blessed with abundant natural resources and rich mineral deposits throughout the district. Earlier it was famous for production of world class mica and was known as the Mica Capital of India or Abrakh-Nagri.
- ❖ Cuddapah System: It is called the Cuddapah system because the rock outcrops were first observed in the Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh. These were deposited in the synclinal basins. These are unfossiliferous rocks. Some of the rocks in this category are clay, slates, sandstones, and limestones. These rocks contain ores of iron, manganese, copper, cobalt, nickel, etc.
- ❖ Petroleum is found in Krishna-Godavari basin, Cauvery basin, Assam Gujarat and Rajasthan. Aravallis have deposits of copper zinc limestone gypsum etc but not Petroleum.
- ❖ Natural gas is found in sedimentary basins, generally in the areas of marine sediments. The Dharwar system consists of minerals like manganese, iron-ore, copper, lead etc but not petroleum.

Q58. How many latitudes are there on the globe drawn at 1 degree interval? (69th BPSC)

- A. 179
- B. 178
- C. 180
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. 179

The latitude of a place on the earth's surface is its distance north or south of the equator, measured along the meridian of that place as an angle from the centre of the earth. Lines joining places with the same latitudes are called parallels. The value of equator is 0° and the latitude of the poles are 90°N and 90°S (Fig. 3.1 on the next page). If parallels of latitude are drawn at an interval of one degree, there will be 89 parallels in the northern and the southern hemispheres each. The total number of parallels thus drawn, including the equator, will be 179.

Q59. The average height of the Kosi plain from mean sea level is (69th BPSC)

- A. 30m
- B. 150m
- C. 300m
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. 30m

The Kosi basin is the integral part of the lower Ganga plain. It is monotonously levelled plain. The average

elevation in the basin is between 30 M and 40 M general slope is from south and from north-west to south-east.

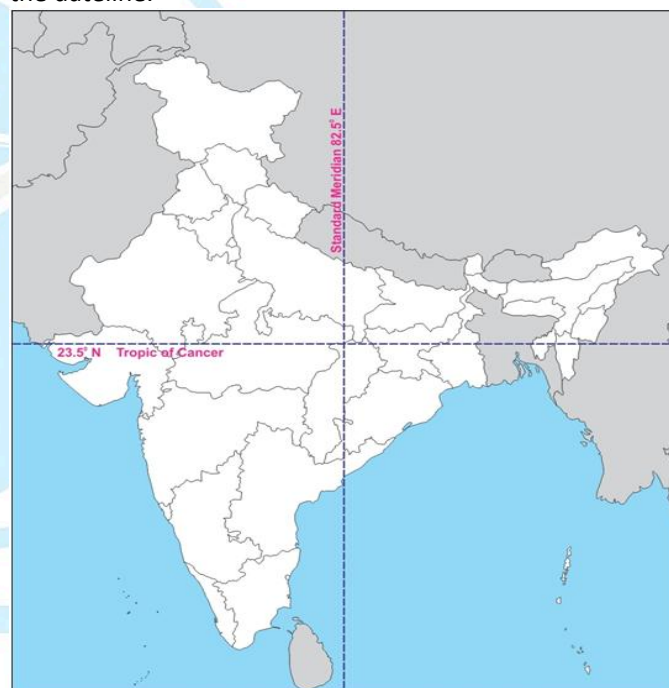
Q60. On which plateau, the Tropic of Cancer and the Indian Standard Time Line intersect each other? (69th BPSC)

- A. Malwa
- B. Baghelkhand
- C. Bundelkhand
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Baghelkhand

Tropic of Cancer is 23.5° N and Indian Standard date line is 82.5° E. They intersect in Baghelkhand. The crossing point of the topic of cancer and Indian Standard Time in Chhattisgarh is Surajpur.

Bundelkhand is north of the Tropic and Malwa is west of the dateline.



Q61. Which district of Uttarakhand is not situated along the Tibbet boundary? (69th BPSC)

- A. Almora
- B. Chamoli
- C. Uttarkashi
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Almora

UTTRAKHAND GK

Formation	09 November 2000
Capital	Dehradun
Population	1,00,86,292
Area	53,483 sq. km.
Total Districts	13
Ancient Name of the State	Uttaranchal

Number of Administrative Divisions	02 (Garhwal and Kumaon)
High Court	Nainital

Q62. Where does the El Nino current flow? (69th BPSC)

- A. The Bay of Bengal
- B. The Indian Ocean
- C. The Pacific Ocean
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: C. The Pacific Ocean

- ❖ El Nino is a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
- ❖ It is the "warm phase" of a larger phenomenon called the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).
- ❖ It occurs more frequently than La Nina.

- B. Umm Al-Quwain, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah, Riyadh, Dammam, Taif, Dubai
- C. Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Fujairah, Dubai, Bahrain, Kuwait
- D. Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al-Quwain, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah

Answer: D. Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al-Quwain, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah

Q64. The river Subarnarekha originates near which of the following villages? (69th BPSC)

- A. Ormanjhi
- B. Mandar
- C. Hehal
- D. Nagri

Answer: D. Nagri

El Niño and La Niña

El Niño

- Warming of the ocean surface/ Above average sea surface temp. (SST)
- Easterly winds either weaken or start blowing in the opposite direction
- First noticed by Peruvian fishermen in the 1600s
- More frequent than La Niña

Impacts

- Drastically higher rainfall in S. America (coastal flooding and erosion)
- Droughts in Indonesia and Australia; wildfires
- Weaker monsoons and even droughts in India and SE Asia
- Reduces the upwelling of cooler, nutrient-rich waters from the deep - along the west coast of South and Central America.

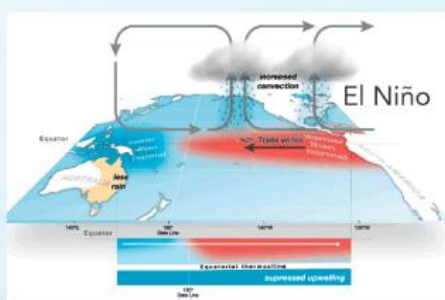


Fig. 1 - Depiction of El Niño Phenomenon

La Niña

- Also called El Viejo, anti-El Niño, or simply "a cold event"
- Normal easterly winds along the equator become even stronger
- May last 1-3 years, unlike El Nino (which usually lasts no more than a year)

Impacts

- Heavier rains in SE Africa, catastrophic floods in Australia
- Drier-than-normal conditions in S. America
- Summer Monsoon rainfall - greater than normal rainfall in India; beneficial for agriculture dependent Indian economy
- Off the west coast of the Americas, upwelling increases, bringing cold, nutrient-rich water to the surface.

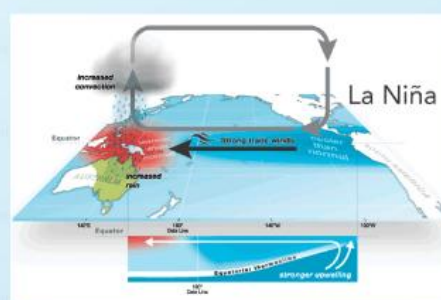


Fig. 2 - Depiction of La Niña Phenomenon

Q63. The emirates of UAE are (69th BPSC)

- A. Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Jeddah, Kuwait, Bahrain, Umm Al-Quwain

The Subarnarekha is one of the longest east flowing inter-state rivers. It originates near Nagri village in Ranchi district of Jharkhand at an elevation of 600 m.

Rivers in India, Their Lengths, Origins and Tributaries

S. No	Rivers	Origin	Length (km)	End.
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1	Ganga	Gangotri Glacier (Bhagirathi), Uttarakhand	2,525	Bay of Bengal
2	Yamuna	Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarakhand	1,376	Merges with Ganga at Allahabad (Triveni Sangam – Kumbh Mela spot)
3	Brahmaputra	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, but enters India in Arunachal Pradesh.	1,800	Merges with Ganga and ends in Bay of Bengal
4	Chambal	Tributary of Yamuna river, starting at Madhya Pradesh	960	Joins Yamuna river in UP
5	Son	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	784	Joins Ganga just above Patna – also considered part of Vindhya river system
6	Gandak	Nepal; Ganges tributary at Indo-Nepal border (Triveni Sangam)	630	Joins Ganga near Patna
7	Kosi	Starts from Bihar near Indo-Nepal border	720	Joins Ganga near Katihar district of Bihar
8	Mahanadi	Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh	858	Bay of Bengal, near False Point, Kendrapara, Odisha
9	Damodar	Tributary of Hugli near Chandwara, Jharkhand	592	Merges with Hugli in West Bengal
10	Mahananda	Pagaljhora falls, Darjeeling, West Bengal	360	Merge in Ganga

Q65. In the end of its mountainous journey at Attock, the Indus river is joined by which river from Afghanistan? (68th BPSC)

- A. Amu Darya
- B. Kabul River
- C. Helmand River
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: B. Kabul river

- ❖ The Kabul River joins the Indus River near Attock, Pakistan. It is the main river of eastern Afghanistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. Its major tributaries include the Logar, Panjshir, Alingar, Surkhab, Kunar, Bara, and Swat Rivers.
- ❖ The Amu Darya River is one of the largest rivers in Central Asia. Most of the water flow of the Amu Darya River comes from Tajikistan (72.8 percent), while Afghanistan and Uzbekistan account for 14.6 percent and 8.5 percent of its water flow, respectively.
- ❖ The Helmand is Afghanistan's longest river. It originates near Kabul in the western Hindu Kush mountain range. It flows in a south-westerly direction through desert areas for a total of about 1,150 kilometers before emptying into Lake Hamun, which straddles the Afghanistan-Iran border.



Q66. Which one of the following is the well-publicized wildlife campaign in the world launched in 1973? (68th BPSC)

- A. Project Tiger
- B. Lion Project
- C. Sundarban Project
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: A. Project Tiger

- ❖ Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation initiative in India that was launched in 1973 during PM Indira Gandhi's tenure.
- ❖ The primary objective of Project Tiger is to ensure the survival and maintenance of the tiger population in

their natural habitats by creating dedicated Tiger Reserves.

- ❖ The Project is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).
- ❖ Largest Tiger Reserve in India— Nagarjunsagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana)
- ❖ Smallest Tiger Reserve in India— Bor Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)

List of Tiger Reserves in India

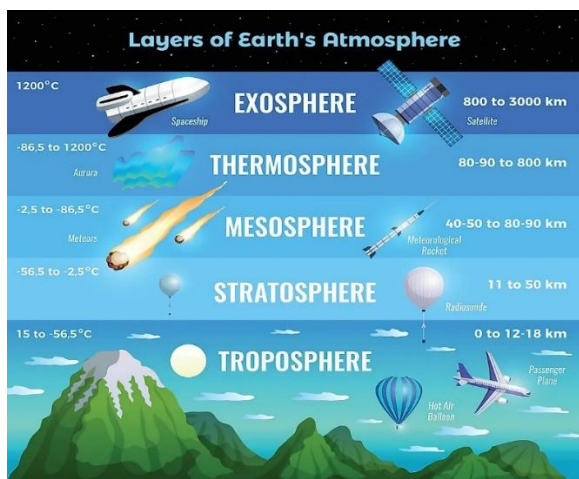
Q67. Which of the following statements is true about the Troposphere? (68th BPSC)

- A. It is the topmost layer of the atmosphere.
- B. The temperature at this layer increases with the height.
- C. Its average height is 13 km.
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: C. Its average height is 13 km.

Layers	Characteristics
Troposphere	❖ It is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. ❖ The average height of the troposphere is 13 km; its height is about 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator. At the equator, its thickness is greatest because heat is transported to great heights by strong convection currents. ❖ All the climatic and weather changes take place in this layer of the atmosphere. ❖ The temperature decreases with the increase in height; for every 165 m of height, the temperature decreases by 1°C (normal lapse rate). ❖ Tropopause is a zone that separates the troposphere from the stratosphere. The temperature in this zone is nearly constant (-80°C over the equator and about -45°C over the poles) and hence, it is called the tropopause.
Stratosphere	❖ The stratosphere is found above the tropopause and extends up to a height of 50 km. ❖ One important feature of the stratosphere is that it contains the ozone layer. ❖ The lower portion of the stratosphere has a maximum concentration of ozone is called Ozonosphere. ❖ It is found in between the height of 15 km to 35 km above sea level. ❖ This layer absorbs ultraviolet radiation and shields life on the earth from intense, harmful forms of energy. ❖ Therefore, temperature rises in this layer. ❖ This layer is free from atmospheric disturbance, making conditions most ideal for flying aeroplanes. ❖ This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomena. ❖ The transition separating the stratosphere from the mesosphere is termed as stratopause.
Mesosphere	❖ Located between about 50 and 80 kilometers above Earth's surface, the mesosphere gets progressively colder with altitude. ❖ The top of this layer is the coldest place found within the Earth system, with an average temperature of about minus 85 °C (-120 °F). ❖ The very scarce water vapor present at the top of the mesosphere forms noctilucent clouds, the highest clouds in Earth's atmosphere. ❖ Most meteors burn up in this atmospheric layer. Sounding rockets and rocket-powered aircraft can reach the mesosphere. ❖ The transition boundary which separates the mesosphere from the stratosphere is called the stratopause.
Thermosphere	❖ It is located between about 80 and 700 kilometers above Earth's surface, whose lowest part contains the ionosphere. ❖ Because this layer is much closer to the sun, it can reach temperatures up to 2,000 °C (3,600 °F) ❖ In this layer, temperatures increase with altitude due to the very low density of molecules found here. It is both cloud- and water-vapor-free. ❖ The aurora borealis (Northern lights) and aurora australis (Southern lights) are sometimes seen here. ❖ The International Space Station (ISS) orbits in the thermosphere.
Ionosphere	❖ It is not a distinct layer as the others mentioned above. Instead, the ionosphere overlaps the mesosphere, thermosphere, and exosphere. ❖ It's a very active part of the atmosphere, and it grows and shrinks depending on the energy it absorbs from the sun.

	❖ It is an electrically conducting region capable of reflecting radio signals back to Earth. ❖ The electrically charged atoms and molecules that are formed in this way are called ions, giving the ionosphere its name and endowing this region with some special properties.
Exosphere	❖ This is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere extending beyond the ionosphere above a height of about 400 km. ❖ The air is extremely rarefied and the temperature gradually increases through the layer. ❖ Light gases like helium and hydrogen float into the space from here. ❖ Temperature gradually increases through the layer. (As it is exposed to direct sunlight) ❖ This layer coincides with space.

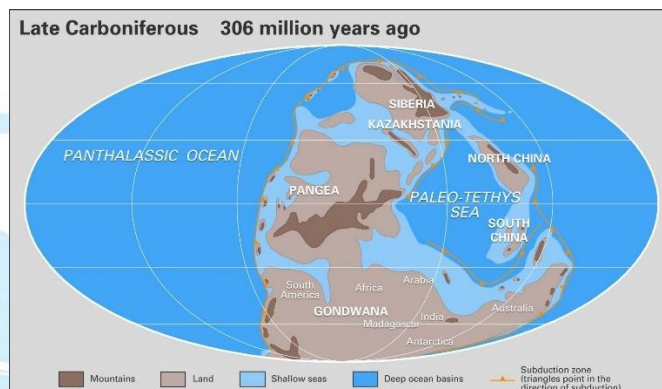


Q68. The southern continent broken from Pangaea is called (68th BPSC)

- A. Laurasia
- B. Gondwanaland
- C. Pacific Ocean
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: B. Gondwanaland

- ❖ About 300 million years ago a supercontinent called Pangea existed. According to Alfred Wegener, all the continents were "connected" in what was called "Pangaea".
- ❖ This supercontinent was surrounded by a vast ocean called "Panthalassa".
- ❖ The split in Pangea resulted in the formation of two large continental masses, Laurasia and Gondwanaland. The northern continent was called Laurasia and the southern continent was called Gondwanaland.



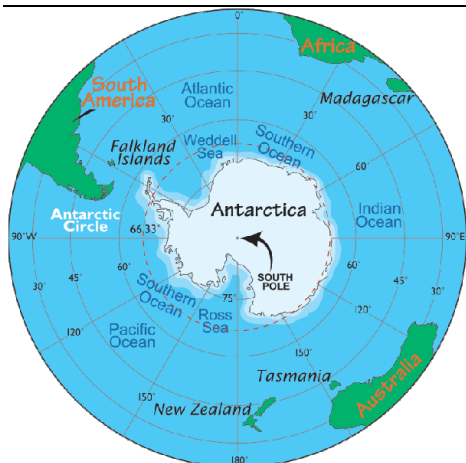
Q69. The Arctic region and the Antarctica continent are situated near (68th BPSC)

- A. The Sahara Desert
- B. The North and South Poles
- C. The Amazon Basin
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: B. The North and South Poles

- ❖ The Arctic region is located near the North Pole and the Antarctic region is located near the South Pole.
- ❖ The Sahara Desert is in Africa. It is the largest desert in the world.
- ❖ The Amazon basin is related to the continent of South America.





Q70. Which states of India have a common border with Myanmar? (68th BPSC)

- A. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
- B. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram
- C. Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: A. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram

Note:

- ❖ Myanmar belongs to South-East Asia. Its capital is Naypyidaw.
- ❖ The currency of Myanmar is the kyat.
- ❖ The main mountain range of Myanmar is Arakanyoma. It is an extended form of Arakan Yoma Himalaya.
- ❖ Irrawaddy River is the main river flowing in Myanmar.

Neighbour	Length of Border (in Km)	Bordering States
Bangladesh	4096	West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
China	3488	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
Pakistan	3322	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat
Nepal	1751	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim
Myanmar	1643	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram

Bhutan	699	Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh
Afghanistan	106	Jammu & Kashmir (at Wakhan Corridor in PoK)



Q71. Which one of the following is the world's richest region from a marine biodiversity perspective, comprising 21 islands with estuaries, beaches, forests of the nearshore environment, seagrasses, coral reefs, salt marshes and mangroves? (68th BPSC)

- A. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve
- B. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- C. Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve
- D. More than one of the above

Ans: A. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve

- ❖ Located at the south-eastern tip of India, the Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve is the first Marine Biosphere Reserve in South and South-East Asia. The Gulf is where the southward extension of the Bay of Bengal meets the Indian Ocean, and is one of the most biologically diverse regions in India.
- ❖ The Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is in Uttarakhand, while the Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve is located in the Sundarbans deltaic region in West Bengal.

Q72. India's territorial limit extends towards the sea up to how many nautical miles/km from the coast? (68th BPSC)

- A. 16 nautical miles (about 25.9 km)
- B. 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km)
- C. 10 nautical miles (about 19.9 km)
- D. More than one of the above

Ans: B. 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km)

- ❖ It is noteworthy that the distance of the sea is measured in nautical miles.
- ❖ According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea held in 1982, a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline of any country comes under the territorial limits of that country.

- ❖ The distance of 24 nautical miles from the baseline is called the Contiguous Zone.
- ❖ A distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline is called the Exclusive Economic Zone



Q73. Which of the following river valleys is rich in coal reserves in India? (68th BPSC)

- A. Damodar River Valley
- B. Son River Valley
- C. Mahanadi River Valley
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: D. More than one of the above

In India, more than 97 percent of coal reserves are found in the Damodar, Son, Mahanadi and Godavari river basins. The most important Gondwana coalfield is located in the Damodar Valley.

Rift valley with coal seams	Distribution
Damodar valley with tributary valley Konar, Barakar, Bokaro valley	Jharkhand, West Bengal (Jharia, Raniganj)
Son valley	Chhattisgarh
Mahanadi valley	Chhattisgarh, Orissa
Brahmani valley	Orissa
Godavari valley with its tributaries	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
Narmada valley	Madhya Pradesh

Additional information

Damodar River

- ❖ The Damodar river rises in the Palamu hills of the Chota Nagpur plateau in the state of Jharkhand.
- ❖ It passes through two Indian states namely, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
 - The Damodar occupies the eastern margins of the Chotanagpur Plateau where it flows through a rift valley and finally joins the Hugli.
 - The Barakar river is its main tributary.
- ❖ Due to the devastating floods caused by the Damodar river and its tributaries in the plains of West Bengal, it is also known as the 'sorrow of Bengal'.

Mahanadi River

- ❖ The Mahanadi River system is the third largest of peninsular India after Godavari and Krishna, and the largest river of Odisha state.
- ❖ The catchment area of the river extends to Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

- ❖ Its basin is bounded by the Central India hills on the north, by the Eastern Ghats on the south and east and by the Maikala range in the west.
- ❖ It rises from a place near Sihawa, near Raipur in the state of Chhattisgarh to the south of Amarkantak.

Son River

- ❖ It is one of the largest southern tributaries of the Ganges after the Yamuna River.
- ❖ Course:
 - Origin: It originates from the Amarkantak highlands in the hills of the Maikala range in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh at an elevation of 640 m. (The Narmada River also originates from Amarkantak, though it flows westward while Sone journeys towards the east).
 - The river cuts through the Kaimur Range and joins the Ganges above Patna in Bihar after a 487-mile (784-km) course.
 - It flows through the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand.
- ❖ Major Tributaries: The main tributaries of the Sone River are the Rihand River and the Koel River. The other tributaries are the Gopad River and the Kanhar River.
- ❖ Dehri is the major town situated on the Son River.

Q74. Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers which are a common phenomenon in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally they are known as (68th BPSC)

- A. Blossom Showers
- B. Norwesters
- C. Mango showers
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: C. Mango showers

- ❖ **Mango showers** : Mango showers is the name of the pre-monsoon showers in Karnataka, Kerala, Konkan and Goa that help in the ripening of mangoes. They are also known as April rains or summer showers. The reason of the Mango Showers is thunderstorms over the Bay of Bengal. These summer rains normally come in the second half of the month of April, though the arrival is difficult to predict. The showers prevent the mangoes from dropping prematurely from trees and are crucial for the mango cultivators of South India.
- ❖ **Blossom Showers – Pre-Monsoon Rains**: Blossom Showers, occur mainly during the March- May months, i.e., before the arrival of monsoon into India. Therefore, they are also called as the April Rains. Blossom Showers in Kerala, help in the flowering of plantation crops like Coffee and Tea.

- ❖ **Norwesters:** Norwesters or the Kalbaishakhi is a local rain fall and thunder storm which occurs in India and Bangladesh. Kalbaishakhi occurs, with increasing frequency, from March till monsoon establishes over North-East India.

Some Famous Local Storms of Hot Weather Season

- (i) **Mango Shower :** Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers which are a common phenomena in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally, they are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of mangoes.
- (ii) **Blossom Shower :** With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.
- (iii) **Nor Westers :** These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam. Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of 'Kalbatsakhi', a calamity of the month of Batsakh. These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation. In Assam, these storms are known as "Bardoli Chheerha".
- (iv) **Loo :** Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.

Q75. The atmosphere is mainly heated by the (68th BPSC)

- A. Short-wave solar radiation
- B. Reflected solar radiation
- C. Long-wave terrestrial radiation
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: C. Long-wave terrestrial radiation

The energy of the sun reaches earth through radiation and circulates through various processes such as conduction, convection, advection, and terrestrial radiation.

The different ways of heating and cooling of the atmosphere are mentioned below:

- ❖ **Terrestrial Radiation:** The earth's surface after being heated up by the insolation, starts to radiate energy to the atmosphere in the form of long waves. The long-wave radiation is absorbed by the atmospheric gases particularly by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Thus, the atmosphere is indirectly heated by the terrestrial radiation.
- ❖ **Conduction:** It is the transfer of heat at the zone of contact between earth's surface and atmosphere.

- ❖ **Convection:** It is the vertical movement of air which expands and rises after being heated by radiation or conduction at lower layers of atmosphere.
- ❖ **Advection:** It is the transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air (wind).

Q76. The Sargasso Sea is a part of the (67th BPSC)

- A. Arctic Ocean
- B. North Atlantic Ocean
- C. South Atlantic Ocean
- D. Indian Ocean

Answer: B. North Atlantic Ocean

- ❖ The Sargasso Sea is a characteristic of the Atlantic Ocean, which is an area of calm and steady water currents flowing around between 20° to 40° north latitude and 35° to 75° west longitude.
- ❖ It is an area situated between the Gulf Stream, Canary and North Equatorial Currents.
- ❖ Rootless and thick grass floats on the coast of this sea, which is known as Sargassum, due to this grass this area is called Sargasso Sea.
- ❖ The highest salinity and temperature of the Atlantic Ocean are found in this region.

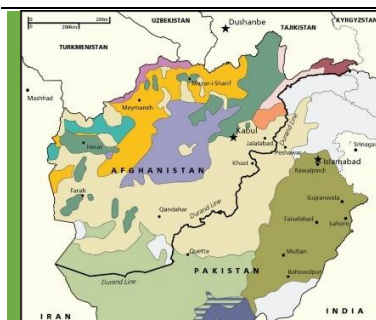


Q77. What is the boundary line between India and China called? (67th BPSC)

- A. Radcliffe Line
- B. Indira Point
- C. Durand Line
- D. McMahon Line

Answer: D. McMahon Line

Name of Lines/Boundaries	Between	Features/ Description
Durand Line	Pakistan and Afghanistan	Delimited by Sir Mortimer Durand with the agreement of the erstwhile Amir of Afghanistan in 1893. Present-day Afghanistan does not recognize the Durand line.



McMahon Line



China and India

It was drawn by Sir Henry McMahon in consultation with Tibetan representatives in 1914.

China disputes the legal status of this line but it is the de facto border between India and China.

Radcliffe Line



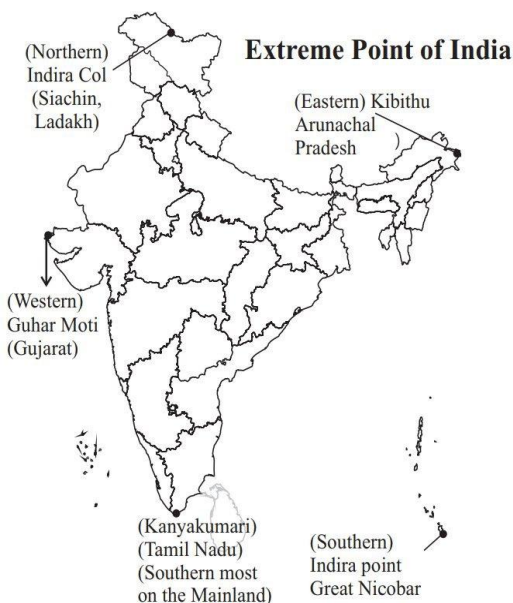
India and Pakistan

It was demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the Partition of India and the formation of East and West Pakistan.

It includes present-day India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Indira Point

- ❖ Indira Point, southernmost point of India's territory, is a village in the Nicobar district at Great Nicobar Island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India. It is located in the Great Nicobar tehsil.
- ❖ The point was formerly known as Pygmalion Point and Parsons Point.
- ❖ This village was named Indira Point after former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the local light house on 19 February 1984. The official renaming ceremony happened on 10 October 1985.
- ❖ Galathea National Park and Lighthouse are the major attractions here.



Q78. Rajasthan receives very little rain because (67th BPSC)

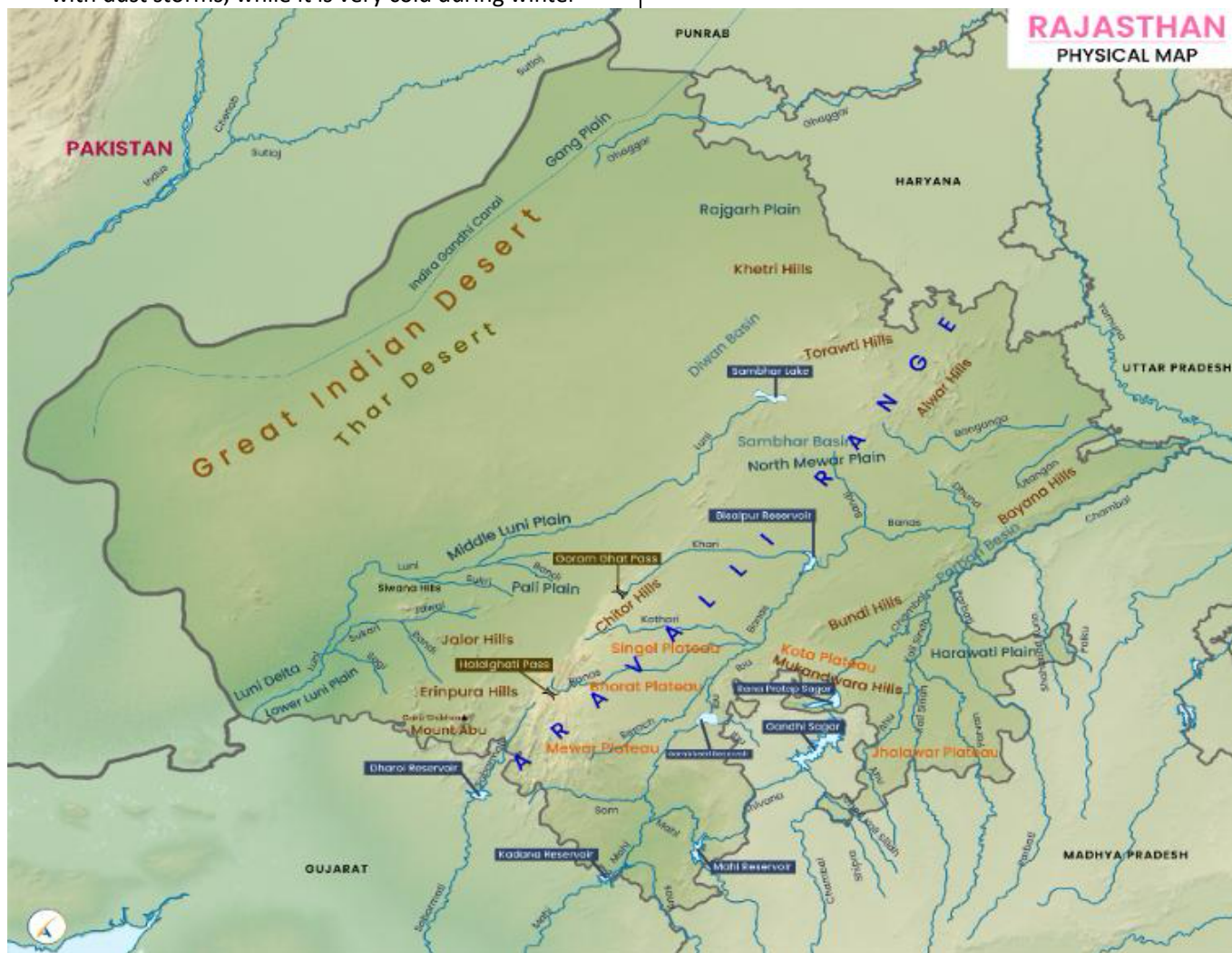
A. It is too hot

- B. There is no water available and thus the winds remain dry.
- C. The winds do not come across any barriers to cause the necessary uplift to cool the air.
- D. The monsoon fails to reach the area.

Answer: C. The winds do not come across any barriers to cause the necessary uplift to cool the air.

- ❖ Rajasthan receives very little rainfall as it lies in the rain-shadow region of the Aravalli hills.
- ❖ The climate of Rajasthan varies greatly across the state. In desert areas it is very hot and dry in summer with dust storms, while it is very cold during winter

The Karewa formation are glacio- fluvial-lacustrine and aeolian loess of Plio-Pleistocene age. The Karewa deposits are composed of sand, silt, clay, shale, mud, lignite, gravel and loessic sediments. Therefore, it is extremely important for agricultural and horticultural practices in the valley. The world famous variety of saffron, which is locally known as zafran is cultivated on these deposits. It also helps in the cultivation of almond, walnut, apple and orchards.



Q79. For which cultivation, "Karewas" are famous? (67th BPSC)

- A. Saffron
- B. Mango
- C. Grapes
- D. Banana

Answer: A. Saffron



Q80. Consider the following statements

1. In India, Project Tiger was launched in 1973.
 2. The theme for National Biodiversity Day in 2022 is "Building a shared future for all life".
 3. The Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct? (67th BPSC)

- A. 1 and 3
B. 2 and 3
C. 1, 2 and 3
D. Only 1

Answer: C. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ Project Tiger' is a centrally sponsored scheme run by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- ❖ On 1 April 1973, the Government of India started Project Tiger from Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand.
- ❖ 'Project Tiger' is being run by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).
- ❖ The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change established in the year 2006 by amending the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ❖ The theme of National Biodiversity Day for the year 2022 was "Building a shared future for all life".
- ❖ The theme of the 2024 International Day for Biodiversity is 'Be part of the Plan'. The theme calls upon the international community to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity worldwide and support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Q81. At which of the following places, the newspaper print paper industry is located? (67th BPSC)

- A. Durgapur
B. Nepanagar
C. Kanpur
D. Satana

Answer: B. Nepanagar

The biggest newspaper print mill of India is located in Nepanagar. It is an industrial township situated in the district of Burhanpur, which is in Madhya Pradesh. It is located between the cities Burhanpur and Khandwa. The word 'Nepa' is an abbreviation for 'National Environment Protection Authority', and hence the city is named Nepanagar.

The newspaper printing mill is called 'Nepa Mills Limited'. It was earlier called as The National News Print Limited. The Nepa mill is spread over an area of 107 acres, and the company has also constructed 2164 residential quarters in the town. It was founded in 1948 and it started its production from April of 1956. The raw materials that they used were Salai wood and Bamboo, which were available abundantly in the forests surrounding Nepanagar.

State-wise distribution of paper mills are:

- ❖ West Bengal: Major Mills in the state are situated along Hooghly River. The important mills of the state are Calcutta, Tribeni, Titagarh, Alambazar, Kakinara, Bansberia, Baranagar and Raniganj.
- ❖ Orissa: Right now, three mills are producing paper at Brajarajnagar, Rayagada and Chowdwar.
- ❖ Madhya Pradesh: Major Mills are located at Nepanagar, Vidisha, Rewa, Ratlam, Shahdol etc. Nepa Nagar is the only newsprint manufacturing unit in the country.
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh: Major Mills are situated at Rajamundry, Kagaznagar, Bodhan and Bhadrachalam.
- ❖ Maharashtra: Mills are located at Kalyan, Khopli, Ballarpur, Pune, Nagpur, Bhiwandi, Bombay and Kamptee etc. Most of these mills are old and worn out.
- ❖ Karnataka: Leading paper manufacturing units in the state are Bhadravati, Belagola, Dandeli, Ramanagram, Bangalore, Krishnaraj Sagar.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu: Cheranmahadevi, Pallipalayam, Udmalpet, Chennai, Salem, Amravathinagar, Pahanasam, Madurai, etc. are the major producers.
- ❖ Uttar Pradesh: Saharanpur and Lalkuan have mills of large size. The other centres are at Meerut, Modinagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Pipraich, Muzaffamagar, Allahabad (Naini), Varanasi, Kalpi, Budaun and Mainpuri.

Q82. Where was the first coal mine in India mined? (67th BPSC)

- A. Raniganj
B. Dhanbad
C. Asansol
D. Jharia

Answer: A. Raniganj

Raniganj region of West Bengal was the very first coalfield in India where coal mining was started by the East India Company in the year 1774

List of Coal Mines in India

Coal Mine	States
Jharia Coalfield Bokaro Coalfield Jayanti Coalfield Godda Coalfield Giridih (Karbhari Coal Field) Ramgarh Coalfield Karanpura Coalfield Daltonganj Coalfield	Jharkhand
Korba Coalfield Hasdeo Arand Coalfield Mand-Raigarh Coalfield	Chhattisgarh
Singareni Collieries Company Limited Kantapalli Coalfield Kothagudem Coalfield	Andhra Pradesh / Telangana
Neyveli Lignite Coalfield	Tamil Nadu
Jharsuguda Coalfield Rampia Coalfield Talcher Coalfield Ib Valley Coalfield	Odisha
Ledo Coalfield Makum Coalfield Najira Coalfield Janji Coalfield Lakhimpur Coalfield Ledo Coalfield	Assam
Darrangiri (Garo hills) Maolong and Langrin Coalfields (Khasi & Jaintia Hills) Cherrapunji Coalfield Liotryngew Coalfield	Meghalaya
Singrauli Coalfield Satpura Coalfield Sohagpur Coalfield Johila Coalfield Umaria Coalfield Satpura Coalfield	Madhya Pradesh
Pench-Kanhan Coalfield Wardha Valley Coalfield	Maharashtra

Q83. According to the Census of India, 2011, which Scheduled Tribe is the largest in India? (67th BPSC)

- A. Kol
- B. Bhil
- C. Gond
- D. Santhal

Answer: B. Bhil

- ❖ According to the 2011 census, Bhils are the largest tribal group in India. They constitute about 38% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of India.
- ❖ Bhil tribe is found in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh as well as Tripura.
- ❖ Gond is the second largest and Santhal is the third largest tribal community

Census 2011 facts

- ❖ The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) was conducted in 2011 for the first time since 1931.
- ❖ It seeks to canvass every Indian family in rural and urban India, and ask about their:
 - Economic status, to allow Central/State authorities to come up with a range of indicators of deprivation which could be used by each authority to define a poor or deprived person.
 - Specific caste name, to allow the government to re-evaluate which caste groups are economically worse off and which are better off.

State with the highest population density	Bihar
State with the lowest population density	Arunachal Pradesh
Union territory with least population	Lakshadweep
State with the highest population	Uttar Pradesh
State with the lowest population	Sikkim
State with the highest sex ratio	Kerala
State with the lowest sex ratio	Haryana
State with the highest literacy rate	Kerala
State with the lowest literacy rate	Bihar

Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate in India (Category)	Data from Census of India 2011
Males	82.14%
Females	65.46%
Overall Literacy	74%

Q84. Which is the chief heavenly body of the solar system? (67th BPSC)

- A. Jupiter
- B. Saturn
- C. Sun
- D. Earth

Answer: C. Sun

- ❖ The Sun is a star and the creator of our solar system.
- ❖ The source of the Sun's energy is the conversion of hydrogen atoms in its center into helium by nuclear

fusion. That is, there is a process of nuclear fusion in the Sun.

- ❖ The minimum distance from the Earth to the Sun is 147 million km.
- ❖ The maximum distance of the Sun from the Earth is 152.1 million km.
- ❖ The average/mean distance of the Sun from the Earth is 14.98 crore km.

Planets	Facts
Mercury	It is the nearest to the Sun and also the smallest planet in our solar system. It has no satellite of its own. It takes 1408 hours to complete a rotation.
Venus	It is called morning or an evening star, although it is not a star. Sometimes it is called as Earth's twin. Venus has no moon or satellite of its own. It rotates from east to west while the Earth rotates from west to east. It takes 5,832 hours to complete a rotation.
Earth	The Earth is the only planet in the solar system on which life is known to exist. The axis of rotation of the Earth is 23.5 degrees relative to the orbital plane – the plane of Earth's orbit around the sun. The tilt is responsible for the change of seasons on the Earth. The Earth has only one moon. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete a rotation.
Mars	It appears slightly reddish and, therefore, it is also called the red planet. Mars has two small natural satellites. It takes 25 hours to complete a rotation.
Jupiter	Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system. Jupiter has 53 named satellites and another 26 awaiting official names. It also has faint rings around it. It takes only 10 hours to complete a rotation.
Saturn	The Saturn is yellowish in colour. It has an icy ring around it. It has more than 60 known moons. It takes 11 hours to complete a rotation (second-shortest day in the solar system).
Uranus	Uranus also rotates from east to west (like Venus). It has a highly tilted rotational axis. It takes 17 hours to complete a rotation.
Neptune	It is the eighth and most distant planet in our solar system.

The Neptune is dark, cold and has a presence of supersonic winds. It takes 16 hours to complete a rotation.

Q85. Which elements are abundant in the formation of the interior layer of the Earth? (67th BPSC)

- A. Silica and Magnesium
- B. Basalt and Silica
- C. Nickel and Ferrum
- D. Silica and Aluminium

Answer: C. Nickel and Ferrum

Three Layers of Earth

- ❖ **Crust/ Lithosphere / (SiAl-Silica + Aluminium):** This is the outside layer of the earth and is made of solid rock, mostly basalt and granite.
- ❖ **Mantle/ Mesosphere / (SiMa- Silica + Magnesium):** It lies below the crust and is up to 2900 km thick. It consists of hot, dense, iron and magnesium-rich solid rock.
- ❖ **Core/ Inner Circle (Centrosphere) / (NiFe- Nickel + Ferrous):** It is the center of the earth and is made up of two parts: the liquid outer core and solid inner core. The outer core is made of nickel, iron and molten rock.

Q86. Who among the following postulated the concept of the "Geographical cycle of erosion"? (67th BPSC)

- A. W.M Davis
- B. S.W Woolridge
- C. Kober
- D. A.Holmes

Answer: A. WM Davis

WM Davis was an American geographer. He gave the concept of "geographical cycles" which came to be known as "erosion cycles" in 1899.

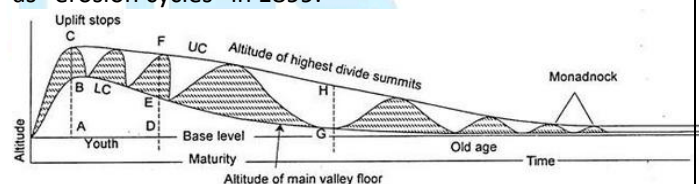


Fig. 16.1 : Graphical presentation of geographical cycle presented by W.M. Davis.

Q87. In which hemisphere, roaring forties, furious fifties and shrieking sixties are blowing? (67th BPSC)

- A. Southern Hemisphere
- B. Eastern Hemisphere
- C. Western Hemisphere
- D. Northern Hemisphere

Answer: A. Southern Hemisphere

- ❖ The winds blowing continuously in both the hemispheres from the subtropical high pressure belt towards the sub-polar low pressure belt are called westerly winds.

- ❖ In the Northern Hemisphere, their direction is from South-West to North-East and in the Southern Hemisphere from North-West to South-East.
- ❖ Since the area of the land is less in the southern hemisphere, the westerly wind has developed the most in the southern hemisphere.
- ❖ The maximum development of these winds has taken place between 40 degree to 65 degree latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere.
- ❖ Between 40 degree south latitude, these winds are called Roaring Forties.
- ❖ At 50 degree south latitude, these winds are called Furious Fifties.
- ❖ At 60 degree south latitude it is called Shrieking Sixties



Q88. Pattiseema Project is associated with the integration of which of the following rivers? (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Krishna and Kaveri
- B. Krishna and Godavari
- C. Godavari and Mahanadi
- D. Ganga and Brahmaputra

Answer: B. Krishna and Godavari

Pattiseema Lift Irrigation project is the first river-linking project in India, connecting Godavari with Krishna through the Polavaram right canal. It will divert surplus Godavari water to Krishna river. Its name is also recorded in 'Limca Book of Records'. The project was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Chandrababu Naidu in March 2016, while the project was completed in a record time of one year.

LINKING HOPES THE PROJECT

❑ **Pattiseema**, a lift irrigation project, interlinks **Godavari and Krishna** rivers through the Polavaram right canal

❑ The canal traverses for **174 km** through West Godavari and Krishna districts in AP

❑ About **80 tmc ft** of water will be pumped into the Polavaram canal. An additional **40 tmc ft** water is tapped en route through seasonal streams linked to the canal

❑ It is a **temporary project**. Once the Polavaram dam is completed, the right canal will be linked to the dam

❑ Pattiseema is the first project to be completed under the **revised national river interlinking project**

❑ AP has earlier interlinked the **Tungabhadra with the Pennar** through the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the **Krishna with the Pennar**

WHAT'S GOOD

❑ The Pattiseema scheme is largely **beneficial to farmers** in the Krishna delta — **13 lakh acres** spread over Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts

❑ The AP government proposes to **divert 80 tmc ft of water** it saves from the Krishna river reservoirs (Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem) to the dry **Rayalaseema** region

THE COST

❑ Pattiseema may prove to be **harmful to the environment**. Interlinking of rivers is fraught with ecological loss. Since the rivers have different environments, mixing water may **affect aquatic life**.

❑ The new canal will recharge the groundwater more than needed. This will lift up the **water table** abnormally, **causing damage** to the root system of the plants and crops all along the canal

❑ The Pattiseema is linked to the Budameru (river) diversion channel. If there's **flooding in Budameru**, Vijayawada, parts of Krishna and West Godavari districts may be affected

❑ Farmers in **West Godavari** fear that **inflow** into Godavari delta system will get **reduced** if water is diverted to Krishna



Q89. Combustion of underground coal occurs in the state of (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. West Bengal
- B. Bihar

- C. Jharkhand
- D. Odisha

Answer: C. Jharkhand

Underground coal burning has been happening in Jharia of Jharkhand state since the last 100 years.

Coal catches fire due to spontaneous heating and the fire spreads out over bigger areas. Fires in coal mines originate from spontaneous combustion occurring either underground or on the surface. 75 % of the fires occur due to spontaneous combustion.

Q90. The rivers Damodar, Koel and Subarnarekha originate from which of the following? (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Deccan Plateau
- B. Central Highland
- C. Chota Nagpur Plateau
- D. Meghalaya Plateau

Answer: C. Chota Nagpur Plateau

Chotanagpur Plateau

- ❖ Chotanagpur plateau represents the north-eastern projection of the Indian Peninsula.
- ❖ Mostly in Jharkhand, northern part of Chhatisgarh and Purulia district of West Bengal.
- ❖ The Son river flows in the north-west of the plateau and joins the Ganga.
- ❖ The average elevation of the plateau is 700 m above sea level.
- ❖ This plateau is composed mainly of Gondwana rocks.
- ❖ Rivers like the Damodar, the Subarnarekha, the North Koel, the South Koel and the Barkar have developed extensive drainage basins.
- ❖ The Damodar river flows through the middle of this region in a rift valley from west to east. Here are found the Gondwana coal fields which provide bulk of coal in India.
- ❖ North of the Damodar river is the Hazaribagh plateau with an average elevation of 600 m above mean sea level. This plateau has isolated hills. It looks like a peneplain due to large scale erosion.
- ❖ The Ranchi Plateau to the south of the Damodar Valley rises to about 600 m above mean sea level. Most of the surface is rolling where the city of Ranchi (661 m) is located.

Central Highland

- ❖ **Central Highland**, or the Madhya Bharat Pathar or Madhya Bharat Plateau, is east of the Marwar or Mewar Upland.
- ❖ The basin of the Chambal river, which flows in a rift valley, makes up the majority of the plateau.
- ❖ Its principal tributaries include the Kali Sindh, which emerges from Rana Pratap Sagar; the Banas, which runs across the Mewar plateau; and the Parwan and Parbati, which emerge from Madhya Pradesh.

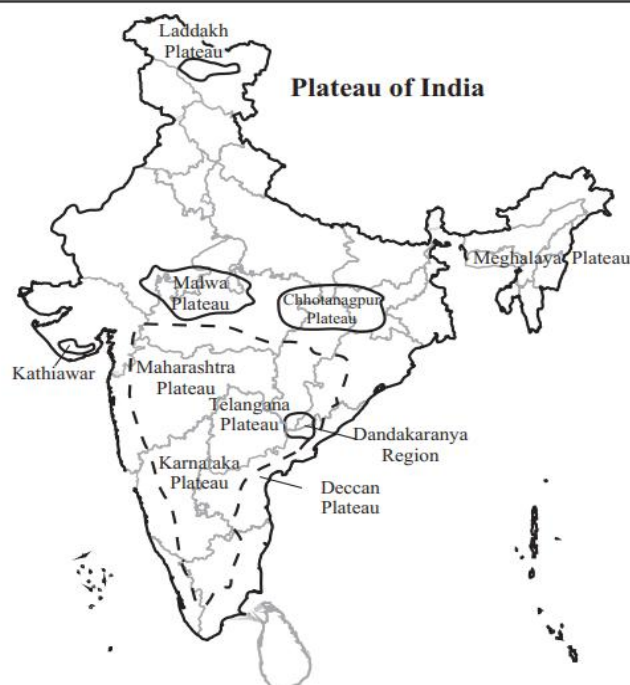
Meghalaya Plateau

- ❖ Beyond the Rajmahal hills, to the east, the peninsular plateau stretches to **Meghalaya or the Shillong plateau**.
- ❖ The plateau's highest peak is Shillong (1,961 m).

- ❖ This plateau is separated from the main block by the Garo-Rajmahal Gap.
- ❖ Down-faulting caused this gap to appear. Later, sediments left behind by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra filled it.
- ❖ The Meghalaya plateau slopes southward toward the Surma and Meghna rivers and northward toward the Brahmaputra valley.
- ❖ Its western border roughly corresponds with the border with Bangladesh.
- ❖ The Khasi-Jaintia Hills (1,500 m), the Mikir Hills (900 m), and the Garo Hills (900 m) are the names of the western, middle, and eastern portions of the plateau, respectively (700 m).

Deccan Plateau

- ❖ About five lakh square kilometres are covered by the **Deccan Plateau**.
- ❖ The Satpura and Vindhya in the northwest, the Mahadev and Maikal in the north, the Western Ghats in the west, and the Eastern Ghats in the east define its triangle shape.
- ❖ The Deccan Plateau is 600 metres above sea level on average. The elevation varies from 500 m in the north to 1000 m in the south.
- ❖ The flow of its principal rivers serves as a good indicator of its general slope, which runs from west to east.



Q91. Geodesy is the science that deals with (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Dating of terrestrial rock
- B. Measurement of dimension of the Earth.

C. Measurement of elevation and depression of the earth

D. None of the above

Answer: B. Measurement of dimension of the Earth.

Geodesy is the science of accurately measuring and understanding the Earth's geometric shape, orientation in space, and gravity field.

Q92. The theory of continental drift was developed by (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

A. J.J Wilson

B. A.Wegener

C. Du Toit

D. H.Hess

Answer: B. A.Wegener

❖ The famous German scholar Alfred Wegener presented this theory in 1912. He found that a geographical uniformity could be given by joining the present continents. He called it the Jig-saw fit.

❖ According to him, all the landmasses of the earth were connected together in the Carboniferous era. He named this large continent as 'Pangaea'. There was an expanse of a great ocean around it which was called 'Pthalasa'.

❖ In the last Jurassic era, the division of Pangea started and one part of it shifted towards the north and the other part towards the south.

❖ The northern part is called Laurasia (Angaraland) and the southern part is called Gondwanaland.

Q93. Which of the following statements are concerned with eskers and drumlins?

1. Eskers are ridges of crudely bedded gravels and sands.

2. Drumlins are constituted mostly of boulders and clay.

3. Basket of eggs topography is characteristic of terrains with eskers.

4. While eskers are built by glacier streams, drumlins result from glacier action.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1, 2 and 4

C. 3 and 4 only

D. 1 and 2 only

Answer: B. 1, 2 and 4

Basket of eggs topography is characteristic of Drumlins.

❖ **Eskers:** These are ridges made of sands and gravels, deposited by glacial meltwater flowing through tunnels within and underneath glaciers, or through meltwater channels on top of glaciers.

○ Over time, the channel or tunnel gets filled up with sediments. As the ice retreats, the

sediments are left behind as a ridge in the landscape.

❖ **Drumlins:** Drumlins are oval-shaped ridge-like features that are mainly composed of glacial till with few masses of sand and gravel. Their long axis is parallel to the direction of the movement of the ice. They are believed to have been formed due to the streamlined movement of glacial ice sheets, during which dumping of rock debris occurs beneath heavily loaded ice via fissures caused in the glacier. The end of the drumline that faces the glacier is called the "stoss end", while the other end is called the "tail". The moving ice pushes the stoss end because of which it gets blunter and steeper. Generally, drumlins are found in clusters having thousands in number. They indicate the direction of glacier movement.

Q94. Sunda Trench lies parallel to the island of (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

A. Java

B. Maldives

C. Sumatra

D. Mauritius

Answer: C. Sumatra

The Sunda Trench is located parallel to the island of Sumatra.

The Sunda Trench, earlier known as the Java Trench, is located in the northeastern Indian Ocean, with a length of 2,600 kilometres. It is the deepest point in the Indian Ocean.

IMPORTANT OCEANIC TRENCHES



Q95. Compare the Himalayan River with the Peninsular River based on the following comparisons:

1. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial, whereas most of the Peninsular rivers are rainfed.

2. The gradient of the Himalayan river is steeper than the Peninsular river.
 3. The Peninsular river causes more erosion on its way in comparison to the Himalayan river.
 4. Choose the correct answers from the options given below: (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)
- A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

The slopes of the Himalayan rivers is very steep on the upper reaches. That is one reason that they erode and transport huge amounts of sediments. Further, the landforms over these rivers flow is also young. On the other hand, the peninsular rivers have not very steep gradient and they flow on already eroded old topography. Further, the hard rocks of the peninsular region are not as susceptible to erosion as those of the Himalayan region.

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1. These rivers are perennial in nature.	1. These rivers are seasonal in nature. They dry up in summers as they are dependent upon rainfall.
2. These rivers cause much erosion and have great flow of water.	2. These rivers create much less erosion and also have weaker flow of water.
3. These rivers are meandering.	3. These rivers are straight.
4. These rivers originate in the Himalayas.	4. These rivers originate in small hills and plateaus.
5. These rivers irrigate the northern plains.	5. These rivers irrigate the Deccan Plateaus.
6. Himalayan river basins are very fertile.	6. Peninsular river basins are not so very fertile.
7. These rivers cover a very long distance.	7. These rivers cover a shorter distance.
8. The Ganga, The Indus, and the Brahmaputra are the major Himalayan rivers.	8. The Narmada, The Tapi, The Mahanadi, The Godavari, The Krishna and The Kaveri are the major Peninsular rivers.

Q96. An effective Coriolis force results from (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Solar System
B. Earth rotation
C. Interior of the Earth
D. Colorado and Gulf Streams

Answer: B. Earth rotation

Coriolis Force

Coriolis force is the invisible force that appears to deflect the objects. The Coriolis force is determined by the object's rate of rotation and mass of the object.

Coriolis Effect on Earth

Coriolis force is perpendicular to the object's axis. As the Earth spins on its axis from west to east, the Coriolis force acts north-south. At the Equator, the Coriolis force is zero.

Causes of Coriolis Effect

The key to the Coriolis Effect lies in Earth's rotation. The earth rotates faster at the equator than it does at the poles. Earth being wider at the equator, the equatorial regions race nearly 1,600 kilometres per hour. At the poles, the earth rotates at a rate of 0.00008 kilometres per hour.

"Ferrel's Law" and the "Coriolis Force / Effect"

- Is a deflective force caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis
- All particles in motion are deflected toward the right in the Northern Hemisphere
- All particles in motion are deflected toward the left in the Southern Hemisphere

Q97. Which of the following countries does not have a land border with the Dead Sea? (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Lebanon
B. Israel
C. Palestine
D. Jordan

Answer: A. Lebanon

- ❖ The Dead Sea, also called the Salt Sea, is a salt lake bordering Jordan to the east and Israel to the west.

- ❖ However, the western shore's southern half belongs to Israel, while the shore's northern half is in the West Bank, an area claimed by both Israel and Palestine.
- ❖ It lies to the east of the Mediterranean Sea and south of the Sea of Galilee.
- ❖ It lies in the Jordan Rift Valley and is fed mainly by the Jordan River, which enters the lake from the north.



Q98. Ilmenite, which is widely distributed along the Indian coastline, is a mineral of (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Tungsten
- B. Titanium
- C. Gallium
- D. Tin

Answer: B. Titanium

Ilmenite (FeO.TiO_2) is important titanium mineral. It is widely distributed along the Indian coastal lines. With proven reserves exceeding 270 million tonnes, about 37 per cent of the total world Ilmenite reserves are located in the beach sands of the southern peninsular India. Titanium known for its excellent corrosion resistance, high strength and low density, is widely used for aero-engine and airframe structures in both civilian and military aircraft. Titanium-alloy components also find applications in satellite launch vehicles, rockets and missiles. As of now, India's total titanium requirement is being met by imports even though it possesses a large reserve base of titanium minerals.

Ilmenite is the most important ore of titanium and the main source of titanium dioxide, which is used in coatings, printing inks, fabrics, plastics, paper, sunscreens, food, and cosmetics.

Q99. Ganga Plain has been described as a (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Pediplain

- B. Peneplain
- C. Geosyncline
- D. Karst Plain

Answer: C. Geosyncline

- ❖ Geosyncline means a huge depression. Ganga Plain can be best described as a geosyncline.
- ❖ Peneplain (an almost plain) is a low-relief plain which is formed as a result of stream erosion. It is produced by fluvial erosion that would, in the course of geologic time, reduce the land almost to base level (sea level), leaving so little gradient that essentially no more erosion could occur.
- ❖ Pediplain is an extensive plain formed in a desert by the coalescence of neighbouring pediments.
 - Pediment: It is a gently sloping bedrock surface created by lateral erosion or by mechanical weathering.
- ❖ Karst plain can be best described as limestone plain

Q100. Which of the following is a freshwater lake? (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Chilika
- B. Sambhar
- C. Wular
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Wular

Chilika Lake:

- ❖ It is a brackish water lake and a shallow lagoon with estuarine character spread across the districts of Puri, Khurda and Ganjam in the state of Odisha.
- ❖ It is connected to the Bay of Bengal by a 32 km long and 1.5 km wide channel that mostly runs parallel to the Bay separated by a narrow spit.
- ❖ It is located at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing into the Bay of Bengal, covering an area of over 1,100 km².

Sambhar Lake

- ❖ 80 km south-west of Jaipur in east-central Rajasthan, it is the country's largest inland saline water body.
- ❖ Represents the depression of the Aravalli Range.

Wular Lake

- ❖ It is the largest freshwater lake in India.
- ❖ It is located in the Bandipore district of Jammu and Kashmir.

IMPORTANT LAKES IN INDIA



Q101. Which of the following planets has the least density? (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Earth
- B. Mars
- C. Venus
- D. Saturn

Answer: D. Saturn

- ❖ Saturn has the lowest density (0.7).
- ❖ Earth has the highest density (5.5).

Saturn

- ❖ Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in our solar system.
- ❖ Adorned with thousands of beautiful ringlets, Saturn is unique among the planets.
- ❖ It is not the only planet to have rings—made of chunks of ice and rock—but none are as spectacular or as complicated as Saturn's.
- ❖ Saturn has the highest number of satellites or moon, i.e., 82 in the solar system.
- ❖ Like fellow gas giant Jupiter, Saturn is a massive ball made mostly of hydrogen and helium.
- ❖ Few missions have visited Saturn: Pioneer 11 and Voyagers 1 and 2 flew by, But Cassini orbited Saturn 294 times from 2004 to 2017.

Q102. What is the most famous feature of Chiria located in West Singhbhum? (67th BPSC CANCELLED EXAM)

- A. Iron Ore Mining
- B. Dam
- C. Bird Sanctuary
- D. National Park

Answer: A. Iron Ore Mining

Chiria located in West Singhbhum is famous for Iron Ore Mining. Chiria is a census town situated in Pashchimi Singhbhum district in the state of Jharkhand, India. India's largest iron ore mine with a reserve of 2 billion tonnes of iron ore is stored there.

Q103. Where is Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary located? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Goa
- B. Srinagar
- C. Odisha
- D. Maharashtra

Answer: A. Goa

The Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is located on western tip of the Island of Chorao along the Mandovi River in Goa. The sanctuary is an estuarine mangrove habitat and is named after Salim Ali, the famous Indian ornithologist. The sanctuary is host to little bittern, black bittern, red knot, jack snipe, pied avocet, striated heron, western reef heron, mudskippers, fiddler crabs, etc.

Q104. Khetri Mines situated in Rajasthan is famous for (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Copper
- B. Iron
- C. Diamond
- D. Coal

Answer: A. Copper

Khetri Copper Complex

- ❖ Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range, which hosts copper mineralisation, giving rise to a 80 km long metallogenetic province from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south, popularly known as Khetri Copper Belt.
- ❖ The belt comprises of tightly folded Proterozoic metasediments that rest over basement gneisses and is a part of the North Delhi fold belt.
- ❖ Prominent deposits of the belt are: Khetri, Kolihan, Banwas, Chandmari, Dhani Basri, Baniwali Ki Dhani (Neem Ka Thana, Rajasthan).
 - Other deposits are: Dholamala, Akwali, Muradpura - Pacheri (Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan), and Devtalai (Bhilwara, Rajasthan).

Copper Deposits in India: Mainly located in Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh), and Jhunjhunu and Alwar (Rajasthan) districts. Minor deposits are found in Agnigundala (Andhra Pradesh), Chitradurg and Hasan (Karnataka), and South Arcot (Tamil Nadu) districts.

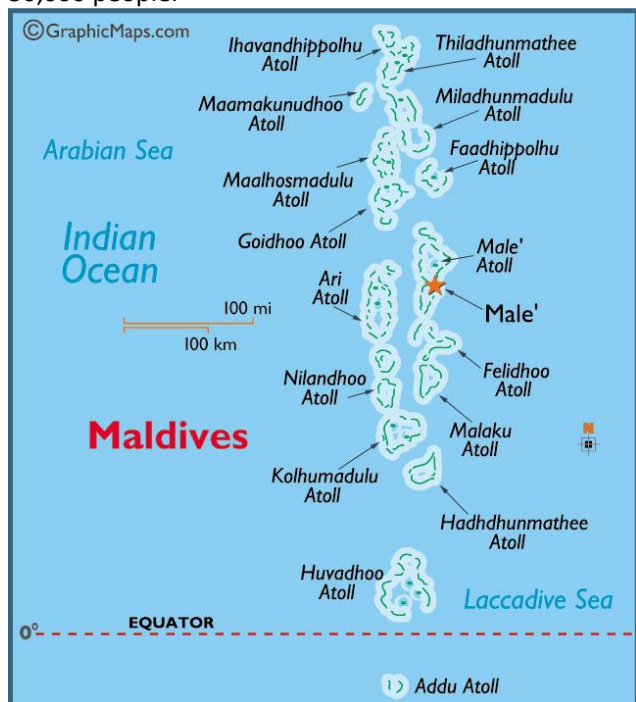
Q105. Addu Atoll is situated in which ocean? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Arctic Ocean
- C. Indian Ocean
- D. Pacific Ocean

Answer: C. Indian Ocean

Addu Atoll, also known as Seenu Atoll, is the southernmost atoll of the Maldives.

Apart from its strategic location in the Indian Ocean, Addu is the second largest city in the archipelago, home to over 30,000 people.



Q106. Mekong Ganga Cooperation was launched in 2000 at (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Laos
- B. Thailand
- C. Cambodia
- D. India

Answer: A. Laos

Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)

- ❖ MGC is an initiative by six countries for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications.
- ❖ It was launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Lao.
- ❖ Both the Ganga and the Mekong are civilizational rivers, and the MGC initiative aims to facilitate closer contacts among the people inhabiting these two major river basins.

Aleuts: Alaska

Ainus: Japan

Bedouin: Sahara and Middle East

- ❖ The MGC is also indicative of the cultural and commercial linkages among the member countries of the MGC down the centuries.

Q107. Rupsi Airport is situated in which state of India? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Assam
- C. Goa
- D. Port Blair

Answer: B. Assam

Rupsi Airport is an airport located in the city of Rupsi in Dhubri district of Assam, north-east India.

Q108. Niagara Falls in North America is located between (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Lake Superior and Lake Michigan
- B. Lake Michigan and Lake Huron
- C. Lake Huron and Lake Ontario
- D. Lake Ontario and Lake Erie

Answer: D. Lake Ontario and Lake Erie

Niagara Falls is located between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Niagara River acts as an international border between the USA & Canada. The Niagara Falls consists of three waterfalls, The American Falls, the Bridal Veil Falls and the "Horseshoe" Falls of Canada.



Q109. One of the following pairs is a mismatch. Find it (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Masai: Central Eastern Africa
- B. Sakai: Malaysia
- C. Bedouin: Arabian Peninsula
- D. Kirghiz: Central Asia

Answer: B. Sakai: Malaysia

Sakai is a tribe living in Sumatra island of Indonesia.

Important tribes

Bindibu or Aborigines: Australia

Bushman: Kalahari

Chukchi: NE Asia, USSR, North Siberia

Eskimos: Greenland, North Canada, Alaska, N Siberia
Fulani: Western Africa
Gobi Mongols: Gobi
Guicas: Amazon forest area
Hausa: North Nigeria
Hotten tots: Hot tropical Africa
Ibanas: Equatorial rain forest region of South-East Asia
India Tribes: Amazon basin
Kalmuk: Central Asia
Kazakhs: Kazakhstan
Kirghiz: Asiatic steppes
Koryakas: N. Siberia, Eurassian

Q110. Which of the following is not a coalfield of Germany? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Ruhr Valley
- B. Lorraine Basin
- C. Saar Basin
- D. Achen Basin

Answer: B. Lorraine Basin

Germany:

Germany is another main coal-producing country of Europe. Ruhr, Saar, Saxony and Silesia are the main coalfields of Germany.

The Ruhr Region is having good quality of coking coal. The coal belt of this region is 65 km long and 16 km wide and it extends in the east and west of Ruhr. Saar Region is having bituminous coalfields. Its main deposits are in Rhineland. Saxony Coalfield is located in eastern part of Germany. Halle, Magdeburg and Leipzig are the main coalfields.

Coal-Producing Regions of the World

Country	Region
China	Datong in Shansi province, Huo-Lin GHe in Inner Mongolia, Huainan and Huaibei in Anhui. Xuzhou in Jiangsu, Lipanshin in Guizhou, and Kailuan in Heger province.
The USA	Western Pennsylvania to Alabama, Kentucky, and Western Virginia in the Appalachian coal region. Illinois, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Europe	Franco-Belgian coalfields, Campine-Limburg coalfield, Ruh, Saar, Silesia, Saxony, and Pilsen. Pennine ranges and Scottish highland.
Australia	New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia (Victoria State).
India	Raniganj, Jharia, Giridih, Ramgarh in Jharkhand, Wardha Valley in Maharashtra, Umaria, and Sohagpur region of Madhya Pradesh.
South Africa	Transvaal and Natal States

Q111. Name the city of Russia that is known as "Venice of North"? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Vladivostok
- B. St. Petersburg
- C. Novosibirsk
- D. Moscow

Answer: B. St. Petersburg

Saint Petersburg is known as the cultural center of Russia.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOBRIQUETS

Lapps: N. Finland, Scandinavian country
Maoris: New Zealand
Masai: East & Central Africa
Meos: Myanmar
Orang Alsi: Malaysia
Pygmies: Congo basin, Zaire
Red Indian: N. America
Semangs: East Sumatra
Tapiro: Papua New Guinea
Turregs: Sahara
Yoakuts: Siberia
Zulus: South Africa
Sobriquets : Place

Gift of Nile : Egypt
 City of Seven Hills : Rome (Italy)
 Eternal City : Rome (Italy)
 Queen of Adriatic : Venice (Italy)
 Island of Cloves : Zanzibar
 Land of Thunderbolts : Bhutan
 Land of Canals : Pakistan
 Empire City : New York (US)
 Dark Continent : Africa
 Pearl of Antilles : Cuba
 Sugar Bowl of the World : Cuba
 Land of Golden Pagodas : Myanmar
 Land of Kangaroos : Australia
 Britain of South : New Zealand
 Key of Mediterranean : Gibraltar
 Holy Land : Palestine / Jerusalem
 Sick Man of Europe : Turkey
 Playground of Europe : Switzerland
 The Sorrow of China River :Hwang HO
 World's Bread Basket : Prairies of North America
 City of Golden Temple : Amritsar
 Land of five Rivers : Punjab
 The Sorrow of Bengal River : Damodar
 Gateway of India : Mumbai
 Queen of Arabian Sea : Kochi
 Spice Garden of India : Kerala
 Switzerland of India : Kashmir
 City of Seven Islands : Mumbai
 Twin Cities : Hyderabad-Secunderabad
 The Sorrow of Bihar : River Kosi
 Queen of Chotanagpur : Netarhat (Jharkhand)
 Queen of Mountains : Mussoorie
 Manchester of India : Ahmedabad
 Venice of East : Kochi

Nickname	Country
Sugar bowl of the world	Cuba
Land of golden fleece	Australia
Gift of the Nile	Egypt
Land of thousand lakes	Finland
Land of white elephants	Thailand
Land of the midnight sun	Norway
Land of the rising sun	Japan
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
Land of thunderbolt	Bhutan
Land of the morning calm	South Korea
Hermit Kingdom	North Korea
Land of golden pagoda	Myanmar
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Rainbow Nation	South Africa

Q112. Bharmour Tribal region is located in (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Sikkim
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Ladakh

Answer: B. Himachal Pradesh

Bharmar tribal area comprises Bharmar and Holi tehsils of the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It has been notified tribal area since 1975. Bharmar is inhabited by Gaddi a tribal community who have maintained a district identity in the Himalayas region as they practiced transhumance.

Major Tribes of India

Tribes	Description
Bhil	This ethnic Adivasi group is primarily found in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra. Bhil is the largest tribal group in India as per the 2011 census, known for their exceptional archery skills.
Gond	The Gond tribe, second in population only to the Bhils, spans across various states, including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Odisha. Gonds are subdivided into Raj Gonds, Dhurve Gonds, Madia Gonds, and Khatulwar Gonds, primarily speaking the Gondi language.
Munda	The Munda tribe, an Austro-Asiatic speaking group, is concentrated in the South and East Chhota Nagpur plateau region of Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal. They predominantly speak Mundari, a language belonging to the Munda sub-group of Austro-Asiatic languages, and celebrate the Sarhul festival.
Tharu	Tharu, a Scheduled Tribe found in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, mostly resides in forest areas and practices agriculture. They speak various dialects of Tharu, an Indo-Aryan sub-group language, as well as variants of Hindi, Urdu, and Awadhi. Tharus revere Lord Shiva as Mahadev and refer to their supreme being as Narayan, believing in their role as the provider of sunshine, rain, and harvests.
Meena	The Meena tribe is thought to be a blend of multiple tribes, primarily recognized as a fishing community with their distinct Meena language. They are found in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and the Union Territory of Delhi in India. Meena communities predominantly inhabit compact villages and were granted Scheduled Tribe status by the Government of India in 1954.
Bhutia	Bhutia tribes typically trace their origins to Tibet and migrated to Sikkim in the 16th century, settling in the Northern part known as Lachungpa . The majority of the tribes are concentrated in the dry valley of North Sikkim, referred to as Denzongpa in Sikkim. They are also present in Darjeeling and Kalimpong.
Bodo	The authentic ethnic tribal community in the North-Western parts of Assam is the Bodo tribe. Residing in the Brahmaputra valley, they are recognized as the earliest settlers in Assam and were the first to cultivate rice and rear silkworms. They constitute the largest ethnic and linguistic group of tribes.
Chakma	Chakma is the largest tribe in the hilly area of Eastern Bangladesh, known as the Chittagong hill tracts. Primarily Buddhist, the Chakma tribe is significant in the region.
Jarawa	The Jarawa, one of the four tribes in the Andamans, are hunters and gatherers living on two large islands.

	With a population ranging from 200-400, they are considered substantial compared to other tribes in the Andaman Islands. Nomadic in nature, they live in groups of 40-50 individuals.
Khasi	Khasi, the earliest immigrant tribes, migrated from Myanmar and settled in the plains of East Assam. They once had their own kingdom until British control. The term "Khasi" is derived from Shankradeva's Baghavata Purana , an Indo-Aryan literature.
Khond	These tribes are typically found in Bihar and are recognized as Scheduled Tribes, originating from Odisha and holding significance as one of India's major tribes. Khonds are also present in Andhra Pradesh. They are also referred to as Kandhs, with the tribe divided into groups such as hill or kutia and plain-dwelling Khonds.
Naga	Originally not identified as tribes, the Naga tribes are associated with tribes in Assam and Myanmar. Belonging to the Indo-Mongoloid family, each Naga tribe is divided into as many as twenty clans. Major Naga tribes include Angami, Chang, Konyak, Lotha, Phoms, Rengma, Sema, Pochury, and Zeliang.
Oraons	The Oraons are among the most progressive tribes in India, actively involved in education and worshipping in churches.
Santhal	The Santhal tribe, the third-largest in India, primarily resides in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Assam. Belonging to the pre-Aryan period, they were formidable fighters during the British regime in India, and a smaller group of Santhals can also be traced back to Bangladesh.
Toda	Toda tribe is the most ancient and unusual tribe of the Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu. Todas have their own language. They have their own secretive customs and regulations. Todas worship nature like Hill Gods, Lord Amodr (the realm of the dead) and Goddess Teikirzi . Toda community is well known for its embroidery garments, buffalo rearing, and expertise in silver-smith works.

Q113. Chandra and Bhaga rivers in India flow through the region (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Spiti
- B. Ladakh
- C. Lahaul
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: D. More than one of the above

- ❖ Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus. It is formed by the confluence of two rivers Chandra and Bhaga.
- ❖ These streams pass through Lahaul-Spiti in Himachal Pradesh and join each other at Tandi near Keylong. From here it is known as Chandrabhaga.

- ❖ The river flows 1,180 km before entering Pakistan.

Q114. Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro-electric Project on Chambal river is located in the state of: (66th BPSC Re-exam)

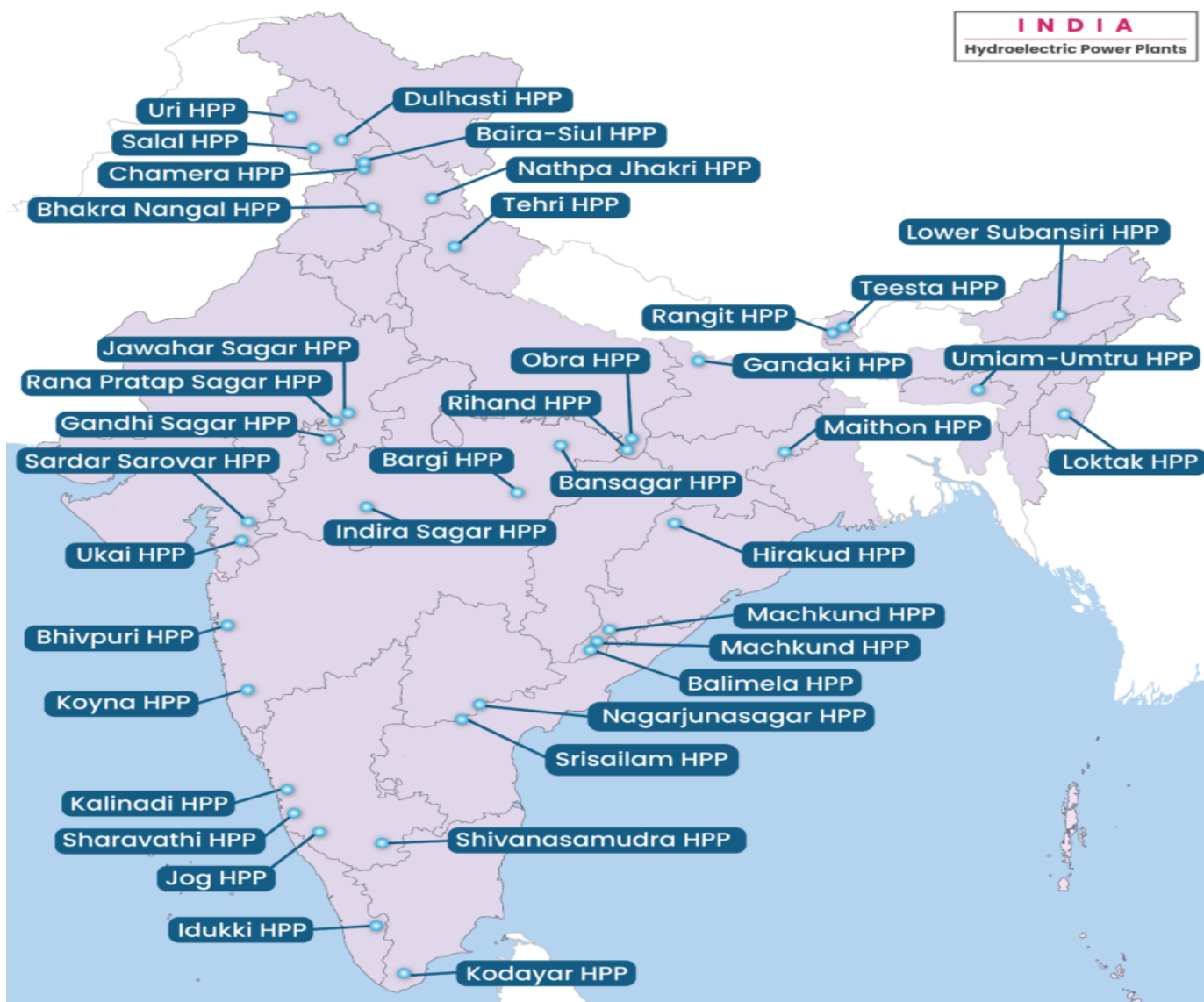
- A. Jharkhand
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Chhattisgarh

Answer: B. Rajasthan

Rana Pratap Sagar is a 172MW hydro power project. It is located on Chambal river/basin in Rajasthan, India.

States	River	Hydroelectric Power Plant
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Power plant
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Srisailem Hydro Electric Power plant
Andhra Pradesh, Orissa	Machkund	Machkund Hydro Electric Power plant
Gujarat	Narmada	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Power plant
Himachal Pradesh	Baira	Baira-Siul Hydroelectric Power plant
Himachal Pradesh	Sutlej	Bhakra Nangal Hydroelectric Power plant
Himachal Pradesh	Beas	Dehar Hydroelectric Power plant
Himachal Pradesh	Sutlej	Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Power plant
Jammu and Kashmir	Chenab	Salal Hydro Electric Power plant
Jammu and Kashmir	Jhelum	Uri Hydro Electric Power plant
Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	Subarnarekha Hydroelectric Power plant
Karnataka	Kalinadi	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Power plant
Karnataka	Sharavathi	Sharavathi Hydroelectric Power plant

Karnataka	Kaveri	Shivanasamudra Hydroelectric Power plant
Kerala	Periyar	Idukki Hydro Electric Power plant
Madhya Pradesh	Sone	Bansagar Hydroelectric Power plant
Madhya Pradesh	Narmada	Indira Sagar Hydro Electric Power plant
Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Rihand	Rihand Hydroelectric Power plant
Maharashtra	Koyna	Koyna Hydroelectric Power plant
Manipur	Leimtak	Loktak Hydro Electric Power plant
Odisha	Sileru	Balimela Hydro Electric Power plant
Odisha	Mahanadi	Hirakud Hydro Electric Power plant
Sikkim	Rangit	Rangit Hydroelectric Power plant
Sikkim	Teesta	Teesta Hydro Electric Power plant
Uttarakhand	Bhagirathi	Tehri Hydro Electric Power plant
Himachal Pradesh	Baspa	Baspa-II Hydro Electric Power plant
Himachal Pradesh	Satluj	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Power Plant
Himachal Pradesh	Beas	Pandoh Dam
Himachal Pradesh	Ravi	Chamera-I
Himachal Pradesh	Ravi	Chamera-II
Himachal Pradesh	Beas	Pong
Jammu and Kashmir	Chenab	Dulhasti



Q115. Pyrenees Mountain ranges in Europe separate the countries (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Spain and France
- B. Spain and Portugal
- C. France and Germany
- D. Germany and Switzerland

Answer: A. Spain and France

The Pyrenees mountain range separates the Iberian Peninsula from the rest of Europe, stretching more than 430km between Spain and France and rising higher than

Q117. Which state of India is the largest producer of copper? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Chhattisgarh

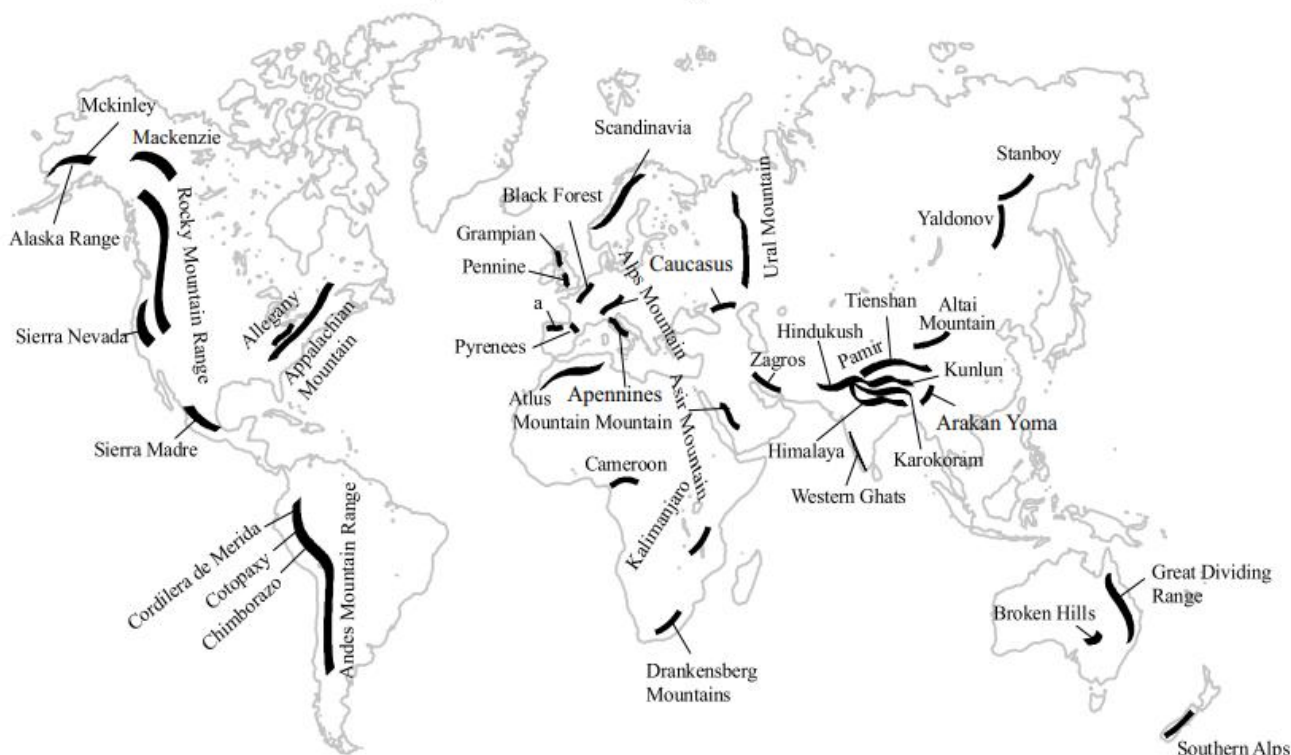
Answer: A. Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of copper in India. It accounts for producing 53% of copper in this country.

Rajasthan accounts for 43%, and Jharkhand accounts for 4% of copper production in India.

Copper Ore Distribution in India

Major Mountain Ranges of the World



3,400m in elevation.

Q116. Jawahar Nehru Port is located in the State of (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Goa
- B. Gujarat
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Answer: D. Maharashtra

Jawaharlal Nehru Port, abbreviated as JNPT, also known as Nhava Sheva, is the largest container port in India. Located east of Mumbai (previously known as 'Bombay') in Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, this port on the Arabian Sea is accessed via Thane Creek.

Chilpi Series

It encompasses parts of Madhya Pradesh's Balaghat and Chhindwara districts. Quartzite, copper-pyrite, mica schist, and marble comprise the series. The copper from this series is used at the Malanjkhand Copper Plant.

Ghatsila

This copper smelting plant is located in Jharkhand. It is a refinery that uses electrolysis. It produces brass sheets. It also obtains gold, silver, and nickel from copper processing.

Khetri

It is an integrated copper mining and ore refining plant in Rajasthan's Jhunjhunu District. It was founded in 1967. It also gets copper ore from

	Madhya Pradesh's Malanjkhanda copper mines. There is also a sulfuric acid plant and a fertiliser plant.
Malanjkhanda	Malanjkhanda is an open cast copper mine in Madhya Pradesh's Balaghat District. In Malanjkhanda, a copper plant has been established. The copper ore is also sent to Rajasthan's Khetri Copper Plant.
Rakha Initiative	The Rakha Copper Plant is located in the Rakha District of Jharkhand's Singhbhum. It obtains copper ore from the Rakha mines.
Tajola	The Tajola Copper Plant is located in the Maharashtra town of Raigadh. Copper cathodes were imported for the plant. It produces copper rods

Q118. Pahalgam in Kashmir is located on the bank of river (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Shyok
- B. Jhelum
- C. Lidder
- D. Chenab

Answer: C. Lidder

- ❖ Pahalgam is a town and a notified area in Anantnag district in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ❖ It is situated 45 km from Anantnag on the banks of Lidder river.
- ❖ Pahalgam is a popular tourist destination and hill station.
- ❖ It is also an important stop on the Amarnath Yatra.

Shyok River

The Shyok River is a tributary of the Indus River that flows through northern Ladakh and enters Gilgit-Baltistan, in Pakistan, spanning some 550 km (340 mi).

Jhelum River:

- ❖ It is a river that flows in India and Pakistan.
- ❖ It is a tributary of the Indus River.
- ❖ The Jhelum (Vyeth in Kashmiri, Vetesta in Sanskrit and Hydaspes in Greek) is the main waterway of the Kashmir valley.
- ❖ It is the largest and most western of the five rivers of Punjab and passes through the Jhelum District in the North of Punjab province, Pakistan.
- ❖ The largest tributary of the Jhelum is the Kishenganga (Neelum) River, which joins near Muzaffarabad and enters the Punjab province, Pakistan.
- ❖ Kunhar River is the second largest tributary of the river, which connects Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) and Pakistan on the Kohala Bridge of Kangan Valley.

- ❖ Other tributaries include Sandran River, Bringi River, Arapath River, Watlra River, Lidder River and Veshaw River.

Chenab River

- ❖ Source: It rises in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh state.
- ❖ The river is formed by the confluence of two rivers, Chandra and Bhaga, at Tandi, 8 km southwest of Keylong, in the Lahaul and Spiti district.
- ❖ Flows Through: It flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of Punjab, Pakistan, before flowing into the Indus River.

Q119. Dandakaranya region lies in the State of (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Odisha
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: D. More than one of the above

Dandakaranya is a physiographic region of India which spans over the central and eastern parts of India. It covers a vast area of about 35,600 square miles and encompasses the Eastern Ghats in the east and the Abujhmar Hills in the west along with parts of the Indian states Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. It stretches to about 200 miles from north to south and 300 miles from east to west. It has been the home to the people belonging to Gond community.



Q120. Which of the following is not a cattle breed of Rajasthan? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Tharparkar
- B. Rathi
- C. Hallikar
- D. Mewati

Answer: C. Hallikar

Hallikar is the main cow breed of Karnataka.

Cow breeds of Rajasthan :- Tharparkar, Rathi, Mewati, Haryanvi, Nagauri, Kankrej, Ajmera, Gir

Note:

1. Recently, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister welcomed a pair of **Punganur cows**, specially brought from Andhra Pradesh. The Punganur cow is a dwarf cattle breed native to the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the world's smallest humped cattle breeds.

2. Pulikulam Cattle breed

- It is a popular draught and game breed of Tamil Nadu.
- The cattle originated from Pulikulam, a village located in Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu.
- It is also known as Palingu maadu, Mani maadu, Jallikattu maadu, Mattu maadu and Kilakattu maadu.
- These are maintained as migratory herds, and its draught and manure capabilities play a significant role in the rural livelihood of the communities rearing them for draught and organic agricultural production.
- This breed of cattle is famous for a local game called Jalikattu where bulls are used as a bull-taming sport.
- It is commonly seen in Salem and Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu and part of Bangalore district of Karnataka.
- Pulikulam / Alambadi bulls are dark grey, almost black and cows grey or white.

Q121. The largest island in terms of geographical area is (66th BPSC)

- A. Hokkaido
- B. Honshu
- C. Shikoku
- D. Kyushu

Answer: B. Honshu

- ❖ Honshu is the largest island of Japan with an area of 2,27,960 km².
- ❖ It is the seventh largest island in the world and also the second most populous island in the world after Indonesia's Java Island.
- ❖ Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is located in the central-east of Honshu.

Q122. Greenland is a part of which one of the following countries? (66th BPSC)

- A. Denmark
- B. Finland
- C. Canada
- D. United Kingdom

Answer: A. Denmark

- ❖ Greenland is an autonomous country of the Kingdom of Denmark, located at the crossroads between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans.

❖ It is the world's largest Island and lies east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.



Q123. Among the following continents, which one has the highest number of countries? (66th BPSC)

- A. Europe
- B. Asia
- C. Africa
- D. North America

Answer: C. Africa

Among the seven continents of the world, Africa has the maximum number of countries, 54 countries. There are 52 countries in Asia, 49 countries in Europe and 23 countries in North America.

Q124. The state of India with the highest percentage of tribal population to its total population as per 2011 census is (66th BPSC)

- A. Arunachal
- B. Mizoram
- C. Nagaland
- D. Meghalaya

Answer: B. Mizoram

About 95% of the population of Mizoram is of diverse tribal origin.

As of the 2011 India census, Mizoram had a population of 1,091,014. It is the second least populous state in the country

Schedule Caste Population - 20,13,78,086 (16.6% of total Population)

Schedule Tribe Population - 10,42,81,034 (8.6% of total Population)

Important Facts about Census 2011

	2001	2011
Population	1,02,87,37,436	1,21,01,93,422

1. Male	53,22,23,090 (51.73%)	62,37,24,248 (51.54%)
2. Female	49,65,14,346 (48.27%)	58,64,69,174 (48.53%)
Urban Population	27.80%	31.16%
Decadal Growth Rate	21.54%	17.64%
Annual Growth Rate	1.97%	1.64%
Sex Ratio	933:1000	943:1000
Literacy	64.83%	74.04%
1. Male	75.26%	82.14%
2. Female	53.67%	65.46%
Density (Persons per sq km)	324	382

Q125. Which one of the following coffee growing areas is not in Karnataka? (66th BPSC)

- A. Chikmagalur
- B. Coorg
- C. Baba Budangin
- D. Pulneys

Answer: D. Pulneys

Pulneys is not in the state of Karnataka. It is a famous coffee growing region of Tamil Nadu.

All others are major coffee growing regions located in the state of Karnataka.

Karnataka – Major Producer of Coffee

- ❖ 71% of India's coffee is produced in Karnataka.
- ❖ The largest coffee-producing region of Karnataka is Kodagu (Coorg) district.
- ❖ Kodagu district of Karnataka produces 33% of the total coffee produced in India.
- ❖ The other main coffee-producing regions of Karnataka are Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga, and Mysore.

Q126. Which one of the following districts of India is the largest in terms of geographical area? (66th BPSC)

- A. Leh
- B. Kutch
- C. Jaisalmer
- D. Barmer

Answer: A. Leh

Initially Kutch was the largest district of India but, from October 31, 2019, Leh has become the largest district of India.

Kutch district (Gujarat) is the second largest district of India with an area of 45,652 km².

Smallest District in India – Mahe

- ❖ State: Puducherry
- ❖ Area: 9 square kilometers
- ❖ Mahe, a district within Puducherry, emerges as India's smallest district with a mere 9 square kilometers of area and a population of 41,816. Nestled along the picturesque western coast, Mahe is characterized by its compact size yet vibrant community of 4,646 households. Despite its small stature, Mahe exudes cultural richness, scenic beauty, and historical significance, offering a unique glimpse into India's diverse heritage and landscapes.

Q127. The state of India with the maximum number of wildlife sanctuaries is (66th BPSC)

- A. Karnataka
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: C. Maharashtra

Among the given options, the state of Maharashtra has the maximum number of wildlife sanctuaries.

There are about 42 wildlife sanctuaries in Maharashtra.

The largest number of wildlife sanctuaries in the whole of India are in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There are 96 wildlife sanctuaries in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Largest wildlife sanctuary in Maharashtra

Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve: The Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is a wildlife sanctuary in Maharashtra's Chandrapur district. It is the oldest and largest national park and Maharashtra's most important wildlife sanctuary. The Tadoba Region's national park was established in 1955, covering an area of 116.54 square kilometres. It was merged with Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary in 1995 to form India's 41st tiger reserve under Project Tiger. The park boasts of teak and bamboo thickets, jagged cliffs, marshlands and lakes that are home to various animals such as panthers, tigers, wild dogs, sloth bears, hyenas, jackals, barking deer, bison and so on. Tadoba is one of India's best wildlife destinations for an exciting tiger-sighting tour.

Famous wildlife sanctuaries in Maharashtra

- ❖ Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
- ❖ Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary
- ❖ Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary
- ❖ Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary
- ❖ Bor Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Gautala Wildlife Sanctuary

Q128. Atal Tunnel is across which one of the following Himalayan ranges? (66th BPSC)

- A. Zaskar
- B. Ladakh

- C. Western Pir Panjal
- D. Eastern Pir Panjal

Answer: D. Eastern Pir Panjal

Atal Tunnel (also known as Rohtang Tunnel) is a highway tunnel built under the Rohtang Pass in the eastern Pir Panjal range of the Himalayas on the Leh-Manali Highway in Himachal Pradesh. It is the longest tunnel in India (9.02 km)

Q129. India's 13th major port is going to be set up in which state? (66th BPSC)

- A. Kerala
- B. Gujarat
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: C. Maharashtra

There were 12 major ports in India. The setting up of 13th major port at Vadnavan in Maharashtra was approved in 2020.



Q130. Which one of the following is a leading producer of solar energy in India? (66th BPSC)

- A. Telangana
- B. Karnataka
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: D. Rajasthan

Rajasthan — 17.8 GW

Rajasthan has the highest solar power generation potential of any state in the country. The state recently surpassed Karnataka as the leading state in solar installations. As of August 2023, Rajasthan's operational solar power projects produced roughly 17.8 GW of solar energy. Rajasthan plans to install 30,000 MW of solar energy capacity by 2025.

Gujarat — 10.13 GW

Solar energy accounts for around 10,133 MW of Gujarat's total renewable energy production of 19,414.8 MW. The state has set a target of raising its renewable energy capacity to 68,000 MW by 2030.

Karnataka — 9.05 GW

Karnataka, in India's southwest, is the state is the third largest producer of solar energy in India. Karnataka has a total installed solar power capacity of around 9050 MW

Q131. Which one of the following countries is the largest country without borders in terms of geographical area? (65th BPSC)

- A. New Zealand
- B. Philippines
- C. Japan
- D. Cuba

Answer: C. Japan

The total area of Japan is 3,77,915 sq km while that of the Philippines is 3,00,300 sq km, New Zealand is 2,68,021 sq km and Cuba is 1,09,844 sq km.

Q132. The country which has the longest North-South (latitudinal) extension of its territory is (65th BPSC)

- A. Russia
- B. Chile
- C. China
- D. Brazil

Answer: B. Chile

The geography of Chile is extremely diverse, as the country extends from a latitude of 17° South to Cape Horn at 56° and from the Pacific Ocean in the west to the Andes in the east. Chile is situated in southern South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean and a small part of the South Atlantic Ocean. Chile's territorial shape is considered among the world's most unusual; from north to south, the country extends 4,270 km (2,653 mi), and yet it only averages 177 km (110 mi) in width.



Q133. Which of the following countries has the highest number of islands? (65th BPSC)

- A. Philippines
- B. Indonesia

- C. Maldives
D. Cuba

Answer: B. Indonesia

Countries	No. of islands	No. of inhabited islands	notes
Indonesia	17,508	6,000	Largest archipelagic state. 5 major islands and about 30 smaller groups, about 6,000 are inhabited.
Maldives	1,192	187	1,192 islands in total of 10 atolls; 187 islands are inhabited.
Philippines	7,641	2,000	Thousands of islands are unnamed, and tiny.
Cuba	4,195		

Q134. Among the following countries, which one is the largest producer of saffron in the world? (65th BPSC)

- A. Spain
B. Greece
C. New Zealand
D. Iran

Answer: D. Iran

Iran has over 90% share in the global saffron production yearly. Iran has a favourable climate, rich cultural heritage, and centuries-old tradition of saffron cultivation. Khorasan Province in Iran is the birthplace of approximately 95% of the world's Persian/Iranian Saffron.

Q135. Which one of the following is the largest producer of Uranium in the world? (65th BPSC)

- A. Kazakhstan
B. Canada
C. Australia
D. France

Answer: A. Kazakhstan

Rank	Country/Region	Uranium production (2021) (tonnes U)	Percentage of World Production (2021)
1	 Kazakhstan	21,819	45.14%
2	 Namibia	5,753	11.90%
3	 Canada	4,693	9.1%
4	 Australia	4,192	8.67%

Q136. The hills situated closer to Kanyakumari are (65th BPSC)

- A. Anaimalai Hills
B. Nilgiri Hills
C. Cardamom Hills
D. Shevaroy Hills

Answer: C. Cardamom Hills

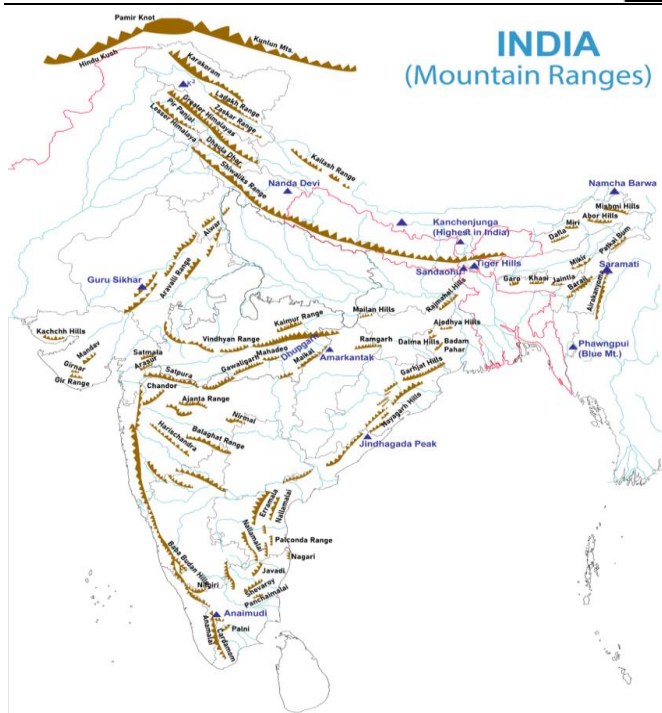
The hills situated closer to Kanyakumari is Cardamom Hills. Cardamom Hill is to the south of Annamalai hills and is separated from them by the Shenkottai pass. also known as Ealaimalai, these hills are famous for Cardamom cultivation.

Anamalai Hills Also known as Elephant Hill, a range of mountains in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu and Kerala with the highest peak Anamudi

Cardmom Hills Part of the southern Western Ghats located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu

Nilgiri Hills Referred as Blue mountains, a range of mountains in the westernmost part of Tamil Nadu at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala Hills are separated from the Karnataka plateau to the north by the Moyar River and from the Anaimalai Hills & Palni Hills to the south by the Palghat Gap

Shevaroy Hills The Servarayan hills, with the anglicised name Shevaroy Hills, are a towering mountain range near the city of Salem, in Tamil Nadu state, southern India. The local Tamil name comes from a local deity, Servarayan.



Q137. Which one of the following hills does not have tea plantations? (65th BPSC)

- A. Kanan Devan
- B. Nilgiri
- C. Darjeeling
- D. Girnar

Answer: D. Girnar

- ❖ Among the given options, tea gardens are not located on Girnar Hill.
- ❖ 'Kanan Devan' is located in 'Kerala near Munnar' which is known for its tea plantations.
- ❖ 'Nilgiri hills' is located in 'Tamil Nadu' in the 'Eastern Ghats' and is also known for tea plantations.
- ❖ Similarly 'Darjeeling located in West Bengal' is also known for its tea.
- ❖ The northern part of India is the biggest producer at about 83% of the country's annual tea production in 2021-22 with the majority of the production coming from Assam followed by West Bengal.
 - The Assam valley and Cachar are the two tea producing regions in Assam.
 - In West Bengal, Dooars, Terai and Darjeeling are the three major tea producer regions.
- ❖ The southern part of India produces about 17% of the country's total production with the major producing states being Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

Q138. Coral reefs are not found in which one of the following regions? (65th BPSC)

- A. Gulf of Cambay
- B. Gulf of Mannar
- C. Gulf of Kutch

D. Lakshadweep and Minicoy Island

Answer: A. Gulf of Cambay

No coral reef is found in the Gulf of Cambay(Gulf of Khambhat)

- ❖ The three major types of coral reefs found in India are fringing, barrier and atolls.
- ❖ Coral reefs in India are found in a lot of areas including the Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands. The Gulf of Kutch in the northwest has some of the most northerly reefs in the world.
- ❖ Patches of coral reefs are also found in Ratnagiri, Malvan and Redi, south Bombay and at the Gaveshani Bank located in the west of Mangalore.
- ❖ Corals running parallel to the shore are found at Quilon near the Kerala coast to Enayem in Tamil Nadu. On the east coast, between Parangipettai (south of Cuddalore) and Pondicherry, corals are found in abundance. When it comes to island corals, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep Islands are rich with flourishing corals.

Q139. Among the following religious groups, which one has recorded the highest percentage of literacy rate as per the 2011 census? (65th BPSC)

- A. Christians
- B. Hindus
- C. Jains
- D. Sikhs

Answer: C. Jains

According to the 2011 census, the highest literacy rate is of the Jain community, which is 86.73 percent, while the lowest literacy rate is 42.72 percent of the Muslim community

Q140. Which one of the following is a landlocked country? (64th BPSC)

- A. Belgium
- B. Hungary
- C. Romania
- D. Ukraine

Answer: B. Hungary

Those countries whose geographical boundaries are surrounded only by land and do not have direct access to sea, ocean and ocean etc., are called landlocked countries.

There are 17 landlocked countries in Europe, out of which Hungary is also a landlocked country.

Hungary is bordered by Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Austria.

Note: North America has no landlocked countries, and Australia is rather obviously not landlocked.

❖ **Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country of world.** It has total area of 2,724,900 Sq Km. It is surrounded by 5 different neighbouring countries. These are – China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

❖ **The smallest landlocked country of world is Vatican City** which has area of 0.44 Sq Km and it is totally bordered by Italy.

List of Landlocked countries:

❖ **Africa**

- Zambia, Mali, Niger, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Burundi, Malawi, Eswatini, Lesotho

❖ **Europe**

- Austria, Serbia, Hungary, Slovakia, Switzerland, Belarus, North Macedonia, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Moldova, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino, Vatican City

❖ **Asia**

- Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Laos, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal

❖ **South America**

- Bolivia, Paraguay

Q141. Which one among the following is the largest island in the area? (64th BPSC)

- A. Borneo
- B. Great Britain
- C. Madagascar
- D. Sumatra

Answer: A. Borneo

Of the above options, the largest island in terms of area is the island of Borneo. The island is located in the west central Pacific Ocean. Its area is about 7,43,330 sq km. Greenland is the largest island in the world with a total area of 21,66,086 sq km.

Q142. In which of the following areas, the Mediterranean climate does not prevail? (64th BPSC)

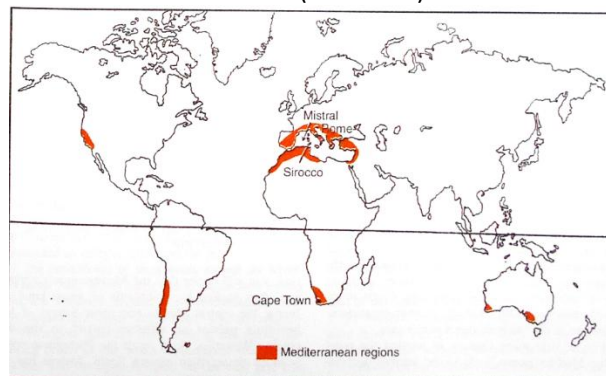
- A. Central Chile
- B. Cape Town
- C. Adelaide
- D. Pampas

Answer: D. Pampas

Mediterranean climate regions include

- ❖ central Chile,
- ❖ California (around San Francisco),
- ❖ South-western tip of Africa (around Cape Town)
- ❖ Southern Australia (in southern Victoria and around Adelaide, bordering the St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs),

❖ South-west Australia (Swanland).



Q143. The country which is the largest silk producer in the world is (64th BPSC)

- A. India
- B. China
- C. Brazil
- D. Japan

Answer: B. China

China is the world's single largest producer and the world's leading supplier of silk to global markets. India is the second-largest producer in the world. India boasts a diverse range of silk types, including Mulberry, Tasar, Muga, and Eri. In the fiscal year 2021-22, Karnataka emerged as the leading state in India's silk production, making a substantial contribution of 32%.

Q144. Which one among the following countries of the world except the United States of America is the largest crude oil producer? (64th BPSC)

- A. Russia
- B. China
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Canada

Answer: A. Russia

Country	Continent	Oil production December 2023 (bbl/day)[1]
United States	North America	13,295,000
Russia	Europe/Asia	10,126,000
Saudi Arabia (OPEC)	Asia	8,950,000
Canada	North America	4,971,000
Iraq (OPEC)	Asia	4,375,000

Q145. Which one of the following is not a part of the Meghalaya plateau? (64th BPSC)

- A. Bhuban Hills
- B. Garo Hills
- C. Khasi Hills
- D. Jaintia Hills

Answer: A. Bhuban Hills

Meghalaya Plateau

- ❖ Beyond the Rajmahal hills, to the east, the peninsular plateau stretches to Meghalaya or the Shillong plateau.
- ❖ The plateau's highest peak is Shillong (1,961 m).
- ❖ This plateau is separated from the main block by the Garo-Rajmahal Gap.
- ❖ Down-faulting caused this gap to appear. Later, sediments left behind by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra filled it.
- ❖ The Meghalaya plateau slopes southward toward the Surma and Meghna rivers and northward toward the Brahmaputra valley.
- ❖ Its western border roughly corresponds with the border with Bangladesh.
- ❖ The Khasi-Jaintia Hills (1,500 m), the Mikir Hills (900 m), and the Garo Hills (900 m) are the names of the western, middle, and eastern portions of the plateau, respectively (700 m).

Q146. The pass which is situated at the highest elevation is (64th BPSC)

- A. Zoji La
- B. Nathu La
- C. Rohtang pass
- D. Khyber pass

Answer: B. Nathu La

Nathula Pass of Sikkim is situated at the highest altitude. It is situated at an altitude of 4310 meters above sea level. This pass connects India and China (Tibet).

Important Passes of Himalayas

Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	Mintaka pass: In Karakoram range, near the tri junction of India-Afghanistan- China. Aghil pass: North of K2, joins Ladakh with Xinjiang. Remains closed in winters. Banihal pass: Across PirPanjal range and remains closed for winters. Khardungla: Near Leh in the Ladakh range and remains closed in winters. World's highest motorable pass. Pir-Panjal pass: A traditional pass on Mughal Road and provides shortest and easiest link between Jammu and Kashmir.
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	Zoji la: Provides important links between Srinagar and kargil and kargil and Leh.
Uttarakhand	Lipulekh: At the trijunction of India-China-Nepal in Pithoragarh district links India with Tibet. Mana pass: Little bit north of Badrinath Dham near the Indo-China border. It connects Uttarakhand with Tibet. Remains closed for 6 months due to snowfall. Mangsha Dhura: At Indo-China border in Pithoragarh and connects India and Tibet. Used as a route to Kailash Mansarovar. Niti pass: At the Indo-China border across the great Himalayas and joins Uttarakhand with Tibet.
Sikkim	Nathu la: At Indo-China border and forms an off-shoot of ancient silk route. Connects Sikkim with Tibet. Jelep la: Passes through Chumbi valley and is an important link between Sikkim and Lhasa

Q147. As per Census 2011, the urban population percentage to the total population of India was about(64th BPSC)

- A. 21
- B. 31
- C. 36
- D. 40

Answer: B. 31

According to the census, the percentage of urban population to the total population of India is 31.16% and the percentage of rural population is 68.84%

Q148. As per Census 2011, the female literacy rate in India was (64th BPSC)

- A. 60%
- B. 63%
- C. 65.5%
- D. 68.5%

Answer: C. 65.5%

Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate in India (Category)	Data from Census of India 2011
Males	82.14%
Females	65.46%
Overall Literacy	74%

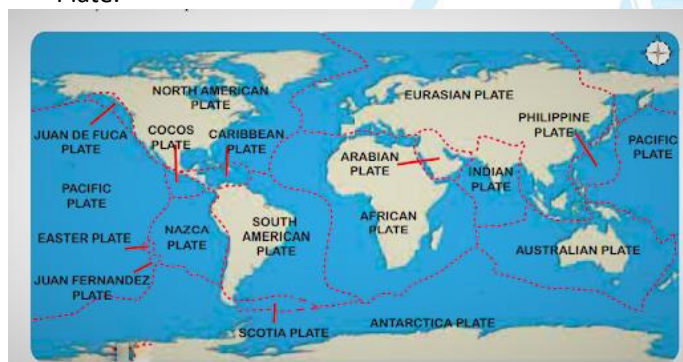
Q149. Cocos Plate lies between (63rd BPSC)

- A. Central America and Pacific Plate

- B. South America and Pacific Plate
C. Red Sea and Persian Gulf
D. Asiatic Plate and Pacific plate

Answer: A. Central America and Pacific Plate

- ❖ The Cocos Plate lies beneath the Pacific Ocean meeting the west coast of Central America.
- ❖ The Nazca Plate is located between South America and the Pacific Plate.
- ❖ The Arabian Plate is situated between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.
- ❖ The Philippine Plate is located between the Asian Plate and the Pacific Plate.
- ❖ The whole earth is divided into seven main plates and many smaller plates.
- ❖ There are seven main plates: Eurasian Plate, Pacific Plate, African Plate, North American Plate, South American Plate, Indo Australian Plate and Antarctic Plate.



Q150. "Rust Bowl " of the USA is associated with which one of the following regions? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Great Lakes region
B. Alabama Region
C. California Region
D. Pittsburgh region

Answer: D. Pittsburgh region

- ❖ The Rust Bowl of the United States belongs to the Pittsburgh region.
- ❖ It is a geographical area that was once a manufacturing or industrial powerhouse, but is now depopulated.
- ❖ The development of this area was rapid after the Second World War.
- ❖ These regions produced heavy industrial materials and consumer products. But due to the development of these categories of industries in other areas, gradually these areas got closed and they turned into war bowls.

Q151. Which one of the following is known as the "Coffee Port of the World"? (63rd BPSC)

- A. São Paulo
B. Santos
C. Rio de Janeiro
D. Buenos Aires

Answer: B. Santos

Santos port, Brazil is known as "coffee port" of world. The Port of Santos is located in the city of Santos, state of São Paulo, Brazil. As of 2006, it is the busiest container port in Latin America. It possesses a wide variety of cargo handling terminals—solid and liquid bulk, containers, and general loads. It is Brazil's leading port in container traffic.

Q152. Which one of the following soils is deposited by rivers? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Red Soil
B. Black Soil
C. Alluvial Soil
D. Laterite Soil

Answer: C. Alluvial Soil

Type of Soil	Feature	Color	Texture
Alluvial soil	The alluvium is made up of finer rock particles formed by sea waves, Rivers.	Light Grey to Ash Grey.	Sandy to silty loam or clay
Red soil	It is formed by weathering granites, gneisses, crystalline rocks, Ragi, groundnuts, millets, and tobacco grown well in these soils.	Reddish to Brownish	Sandy to clay and loamy.
Black soil	Get its name black coloration of the Basalt rock, suited for cotton production.	Deep black to light black.	Clayey
Arid and Desert soils	low in nitrogen, humus, phosphates, and nitrates – making them unsuitable for cultivation	Red to Brown	Sandy
Laterite and Lateritic soils	Acidic in higher elevations, low in calcium and magnesium – useful in growing rice as well as plantation crops such as cashew, rubber	Red color due to iron oxide	thick loam to clayey
Mountain soils	Ideal for growing plantation crops such as tea, coffee, spices, and tropical fruits	dark brown color	clayey silt to loamy texture
Saline and Alkaline soils	These soils are infertile and uncultivable	white alkali or brown alkali	sandy to loamy

Peaty Soils	forms in hot, humid conditions	dark, almost black in hue	spongy
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Q153. Which census year is called the “Demographic Divide” in the population study of India? (63rd BPSC)

- A. 1911
- B. 1921
- C. 1931
- D. 1941

Answer: B. 1921

Fifth Census (1921):

- ❖ The decade of 1911-21 has been the only one till now to witness a decadal population decline of 0.31%.
- ❖ This was the decade that ended in the flu pandemic of 1918 which cost at least 12 million lives.
- ❖ India's population was continuously increasing until Census 1921 and still has been doing so after the 1921 Census.
- ❖ Therefore, the census year of 1921 is called the year of “The Great Divide” in the demographic history of India.

Q154. The largest number of cotton mills in Tamil Nadu are found in (63rd BPSC)

- A. Chennai
- B. Madurai
- C. Coimbatore
- D. Salem

Answer: C. Coimbatore

The largest number of cotton mills in Tamil Nadu are found in Coimbatore. Coimbatore is often referred to as the Manchester of South India due to its cotton production and textile industries.

First Cotton Mill of India

The first Indian cotton cloth mill was established in 1818 at Fort Gloaster near Kolkata, albeit this mill was a failure.

The second mill which was established by KGN Daber in 1854 is called the true foundation of modern cotton industry in India. Its name was Bombay Spinning and weaving Company, Bombay.

Q155. Which one of the following states is the leading producer of rubber in India? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: B. Kerala

- ❖ **Kerala** is the largest producer of natural rubber in India.
 - Major areas: Kottayam, Kollam, Ernakulam, Kozhikode districts produce practically all the rubber of this state.
- ❖ **Tamil Nadu:**
 - Nilgiri, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Coimbatore and Salem are the chief rubber producing districts of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ **Karnataka:**
 - Chikmagalur and Kodagu are the main producing districts.
- ❖ Tripura, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar, Goa etc are some other rubber producing States.

Q156. National Waterway 1 connects (63rd BPSC)

- A. Kottapuram to Kollam
- B. Sadiya to Dhubri
- C. Haldia to Allahabad
- D. Haldia to Kolkata

Answer: C. Haldia to Allahabad

Sl. No.	NW Number	River System	Route	Length (in km)	Locations
1	NW – 1	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly	Prayagraj – Haldia	1620	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2	NW – 2	Brahmaputra	Sadiya-Dhubri	891	Assam
3	NW – 3	West Coast Canal, Champakara Canal, and Udyogamandal Canal	Kottapuram – Kollam	205	Kerala
4	NW – 4	Krishna and Godavari	Kakinada–Puducherry stretch of canals, Kaluvelly Tank, Bhadrachalam – Rajahmundry, Waziraba–Vijayawada	1095	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry
5	NW – 10	Amba River		45	Maharashtra
6	NW – 83	Rajpuri Creek		31	Maharashtra

7	NW – 85	Revadanda Creek – Kundalika River System		31	Maharashtra
8	NW – 91	Shastri river–Jaigad creek system		52	Maharashtra
9	NW – 68	Mandovi – Usgaon Bridge to the Arabian Sea		41	Goa
10	NW – 111	Zuari– Sanvordem Bridge to Marmugao Port		50	Goa
11	NW – 73	Narmada River		226	Gujarat and Maharashtra
12	NW – 100	Tapi River		436	Gujarat and Maharashtra
13	NW – 97 (Sundarbans Waterways)	Namkhana to AtharaBankiKhal	Indo-Bangladesh Protocol Route	172	West Bengal

Q157. What is the name of the mid-latitude grassland in South America? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Prairies
- B. Pampas
- C. Veld
- D. Steppes

Answer: B. Pampas

Grasslands	Region
Steppe	Europe and North Asia
Pustaz	Hungary
Prairies	USA
Pampas	Argentina
Veld	South Africa
Downs	Australia
Canterbury	New Zealand
Savannah	Africa and Australia
Taiga	Europe and Asia

Q158. The Great Victorian Desert is located at (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Australia
- B. India
- C. Egypt
- D. North Africa

Answer: A. Australia

The Great Victorian Desert is located in Australia. The Great Victorian Desert is the largest desert in the Southern Hemisphere.



Important Geographical Facts of Australia

- ❖ The northern half of Australia is situated in the tropical zone and the southern half is situated in the temperature zone.
- ❖ The Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of this continent.
- ❖ Two-third part of Australia is covered with plateau which is known as 'Western Plateau', where rainfall is very scanty and deserts have developed.
- ❖ The eastern part of Australia is covered with chain of high lands from the Cape York to the island of Tasmania which is known as 'Great Dividing Range'.
- ❖ There is a Coral Reef along the eastern coast of Australia. It is known as 'Great Barrier Reef'. It is more than 1900 km long. The northern part of the eastern side of this coral reef is very dangerous for the vessels.
- ❖ Mt. Kosciusko is the highest peak in Australia. Mt Cook is the highest peak of New Zealand.
- ❖ Major Rivers: Murray River, Murrumbidgee River, Darling River, Lachlan River, Warrego River, Cooper Creek, and Paroo River.
- ❖ River Murray is the longest river in Australia. Waikato River is the longest river in New Zealand.
- ❖ Major Waterfalls: Montezuma Falls, Tia Falls, Russel Falls, Mackenzie Falls, Blencoe Falls, Fitzroy Falls, Ellenborough Falls, Mitchel Falls, Wallaman Falls, and Jim Jim Falls.

- ❖ There are 41 major lakes and over 4000 smaller lakes in the continent. Lake Taupo is a crater lake and one of the beautiful lakes in New Zealand which was formed by the violent volcanic eruption. Lake Eyre, officially named Kati Thanda-Lake Eyre, is a large salt water lake in Australia.
- ❖ Major Plateaus: Arnhem Plateau, Atherton Tableland, Australian Shield, Dorrigo Plateau, Einasleigh Uplands, Mawson Plateau, Mount Carbine Tableland, Narrow Neck Plateau, Northern Tablelands, Shipley Plateau, Western Plateau, and Woronora Plateau.
- ❖ Major Desert: Great Victoria Desert, Great Sandy Desert, Tanami Desert, Simpson Desert, Gibson Desert, Little Sandy Desert, Strzelecki Desert, Sturt Stony Desert, Tirari Desert, and Pedirka Desert.
- ❖ Major Strait: Barker Passage, Bass Strait, Clarence Strait (Northern Territory), Dundas Strait, Endeavour Strait, Investigator Strait, The Rip, South Passage (Houtman Abrolhos), Suda Bay Passage, and Torres Strait.
- ❖ Climate: The northern section of Australia has a more tropical influenced climate, hot and humid in the summer, and quite warm and dry in the winter, while the southern parts are cooler with mild summers and cool, sometimes rainy winters.

Q159. Which of the following activities is performed at Coolgardie? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Coal Mining
- B. Copper Mining
- C. Gold Mining
- D. Forestry

Answer: C. Gold Mining

Gold mining - Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie (Australia) and Johannesburg and Kimberley (South Africa)

Q160. Which of the following seas has the highest average salinity? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Black Sea
- B. Yellow Sea
- C. Mediterranean Sea
- D. Dead Sea

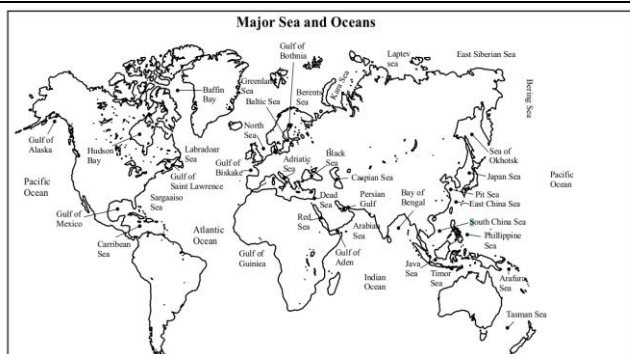
Answer: D. Dead Sea

Turkey's Van Lake (330%) has the highest salinity in the world while sea it is the highest in the Dead Sea (238%).

Some important seas of the world are as follows

- ❖ The **South China Sea** is a marginal sea which is a part of the Pacific Ocean. It is located between China, Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia and Vietnam. Its maximum depth is 5,016 mts.
- ❖ The **Bering Sea** is also a marginal sea of the Pacific Ocean. Covering a total area of 884900 sq. km, it has a maximum depth of 4773 mts.

- ❖ **Mediterranean sea** is a sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean. It is largest of all seas enclosed by land. It extends between North Africa, Southern Europe, Anatolia and Levant. The maximum known depth of the Mediterranean sea is 4632 mts.
- ❖ The **Black Sea** is a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean. Located in the south-east the Black Sea is surrounded by Europe, Caucasus and Anatolia Peninsula (Turkey).
- ❖ The **Caspian sea** is the world's largest inland body of water, and world's largest salt water lake. It is also the world's largest lake. It covers a total area of 371000 sq. km. It has borders with Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Kazakhstan.
- ❖ The **sea of Azov** is a sea in Eastern Europe, which is almost completely enclosed by land, having just a narrow opening into the Black Sea via Strait of Kerch. The sea borders Ukraine in North, Russia in the east and Crimea in the west.
- ❖ The **Aral sea** is an important water body of the middle east. It lies between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.
- ❖ **Sargasso sea** is a water body in the North Atlantic ocean. The sea is bounded by Gulf stream on the west, North Atlantic Current on the North, Canary Current in the East and North Atlantic Equatorial Current on the south. The sea is named after the brown Sargasso seaweed, which is found in abundance in the region
- ❖ The **Tyrrhenian sea** is a part of the Mediterranean sea off the western coast of Italy. The sea is bounded by Corsica, Sardinia, Italy and Sicily. The Tyrrhenian sea is linked to other seas of the region through the Strait of Messina, Strait of Bonifacio and Corsica channel.
- ❖ The countries of Africa surrounding the Mediterranean sea are Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.
- ❖ The south-west Asian country of Jordan does not have any boundaries with the Mediterranean Sea.
- ❖ Turkey is a transcontinental country located mainly in western Asia with a small portion of it lying in south-east Europe. Turkey is bordered by the Black Sea in the North, **Aegean sea and Marmara sea** in the west.
- ❖ The **Black sea and Mediterranean** sea determine the north and south political borders of Turkey respectively.
- ❖ Turkey shares borders with 8 countries which are as follows Bulgaria in the North-west, Greece in the west, Georgia in the North-east, Iran, Armenia and Azerbaijan in the East, Iraq and Syria in the south east



Q161. Match the following places with industries and select the correct answer using the code given below: (60-62nd BPSC)

Place	Industry
A. Bengaluru	1. Iron and Steel
B. Korba	2. Copper
C. Jamshedpur	3. Aircraft
D. Malanjkhand	4. Aluminum

A. (A-1), (B-2), (C-3), (D-4)

B. (A-2), (B-1), (C-4), (D-3)

C. (A-4), (B-3), (C-2), (D-1)

D. (A-3), (B-4), (C-1), (D-2)

Answer: D. (A-3), (B-4), (C-1), (D-2)

Q162. What is the Golden Quadrilateral? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Rail lines joining metros
- B. Major Air routes
- C. National Highway project
- D. Gold trade routes

Answer: C. National Highway project

- ❖ The Golden Quadrilateral scheme is a part of the National Highways Project.
- ❖ It comprises construction of 5,846-km long 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor, to connect India's four big metro cities of Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata.

Q163. The Dravidian races are mainly confined to which of the following parts of India? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. South India
- B. North Western India
- C. North Eastern India
- D. North India

Answer: A. South India

The concentration of the Dravidian race in India is in South India. This species comes under the Negro species.

Q164. At which of the following hills, do the Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats ? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Palani Hills

- B. Anaimudi Hills
- C. Nilgiri Hills
- D. Shevroy Hills

Answer: C. Nilgiri Hills

Nilgiri hills

- ❖ Trijunction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, north of the Palghat
- ❖ Meeting point of the Eastern and Western ghats
- ❖ Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and other conservation areas
- ❖ Highest peak – Doddabetta, 4 km from Ooty

Q165. At which of the following places the copper industry is located? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Tarapur
- B. Titagarh
- C. Ranchi
- D. Khetri

Answer: D. Khetri

Khetri of Rajasthan is famous for its copper industry.

Rajasthan is the leading state in the country in terms of estimated reserves and production of copper.

Major copper mining centers :- Khetri-Singhana, KhoDaria Bhagani

Q166. At which of the following towns the Alaknanda and the Bhagirathi combines to form the river Ganga? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Haridwar
- B. Rishikesh
- C. Rudraprayag
- D. Devprayag

Answer: D. Devprayag

The concept of Panch Prayag

- ❖ Vishnuprayag: where the river Alaknanda meets river Dhaul Ganga
- ❖ Nandprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Nandakini
- ❖ Karnaprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Pinder
- ❖ Rudraprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Mandakini
- ❖ Devprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Bhagirathi -GANGA

Q167. Which of the following iron ore is mined at Bailadila? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Haematite
- B. Siderite
- C. Limonite
- D. Magnetite

Answer: A. Haematite

- ❖ The iron ores are widely distributed, the prominent deposits being those of Bastar and Durg districts. Bailadila in Bastar district and Dalli Rajhara in Durg district are important producers.
- ❖ Bailadila mine is the largest mechanized mine in Asia (Ore beneficiation only done here).
- ❖ A 270 km long slurry (a semi-liquid mixture) pipeline is being constructed to bring the ore from the Bailadila pithead to the Vizag plant. Smelting is done in Vizag (Vishakhapatnam) Iron and Steel plant.
- ❖ Bailadila produces high-grade ore which is exported through Vishakhapatnam to Japan (there is no iron ore in Japan, but the market is huge due to the Automobile industry) and other countries where it is in great demand.



Q168. The Pennines (Europe), The Appalachians (America) and the Aravallis (India) are examples of (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Block Mountains
- B. Fold Mountains
- C. Young Mountains
- D. Old Fold Mountains

Answer: D. Old Fold Mountains

Old Fold Mountains

- ❖ Before the Tertiary period, Old Fold Mountains existed (the tertiary period started 66 million years ago).

- ❖ This category includes fold mountain systems from the Caledonian and Hercynian mountain-building periods.
- ❖ North America's Appalachians and Russia's Ural Mountains are examples of this category.
- ❖ From India Aravali and Vindhyachal are examples of this category.
- ❖ Because of their moderately rounded characteristics and medium elevation, they are also known as thickening relict fold mountains.
- ❖ Erosion action has worn off the top layers.

Q169. Which of the following drainage systems fall into Bay of Bengal? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Ganga, Brahmaputra and Godavari
- B. Mahanadi, Krishna and Cauvery
- C. Luni, Narmada and Tapi
- D. and (b)

Answer: D. (a) and (b)

The Ganges, the Godavari, the Mahanadi, the Krishna and the Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers form deltas at their mouths.

The Narmada and the Tapi fall in the Gulf of Khambhat and the Luni in the 'Ran of Kutch'. Narmada and Tapi form estuaries at their mouths.

Q170. The oldest oil field in India is (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Bombay High, Maharashtra
- B. Ankleshwar, Maharashtra
- C. Navagam, Gujarat
- D. Digboi, Assam

Answer: D. Digboi, Assam

The Digboi field of Assam is the oldest oil field in India. There is an oil field at Digboi and a refinery at Naharkatiya. In 1890, oil was extracted from an oil well in Digboi, Assam.

Q171. In India, the Yarlung Zangbo River is known as (56-59th BPSC)

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

Answer: C. Brahmaputra

- ❖ The Brahmaputra originates from Mansarovar Lake, which is also a source of the **Indus and Sutlej**.
- ❖ It is 3848kms long, a little longer than the Indus River.
- ❖ Most of its course lies outside India.
- ❖ It flows parallel to the Himalayas in the eastward direction. When it reaches Namcha Barwa, it takes a U-turn around it and enters India in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

- ❖ Here it is known as the **Dihang River**. In India, it flows through the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and is connected by several tributaries.
- ❖ The river is known as the **Tsangpo in Tibet**.

Left bank tributaries	Right bank tributaries
Dhansiri, Kapili, Barak.	Subansiri, Jia Bhoreali, Manas, Sankosh, Tista & Raidak



Q172. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is located at (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Chandigarh
- B. Bharatpur
- C. Gurgaon
- D. Gandhinagar

Answer: C. Gurgaon

Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is located 15 km north of Gurgaon. It falls in the Gurgaon district of Haryana.

- ❖ Antarctica – Antarctica
- ❖ Arctic – Northern America (Alaska, Canada, and Greenland), Northern Europe (Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), Eastern Europe (European Russia), North Asia (Siberia)
- ❖ Sahara – North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia), West Africa (Mali, Mauritania, and Niger), Middle Africa (Chad), East Africa (Eritrea)
- ❖ Australian Desert – Australia
- ❖ Arabian Desert – Western Asia (Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen)
- ❖ Gobi Desert – East Asia (China and Mongolia)
- ❖ Kalahari Desert – Southern Africa (Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa), Middle Africa (Angola)
- ❖ Patagonian Desert – South America (Argentina and Chile)
- ❖ Syrian Desert – Western Asia (Iraq, Jordan, and Syria)
- ❖ Great Basin – United States

Q173. Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project is on which river? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Tapi
- B. Kosi
- C. Godavari
- D. Krishna

Answer: D. Krishna

- ❖ The Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project is located on the Krishna River in Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ The Krishna River originates near the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar.
- ❖ The Krishna River is the second longest river in peninsular India and the third longest river in India

Q174. “In which country, “Takla Makan” desert is situated? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Kazakhstan
- B. Turkmenistan
- C. Uzbekistan
- D. China

Answer: D. China

- ❖ The TaklaMakan Desert is located in the Tarim Basin of China.
- ❖ It is bounded by the Tianshan Mountains in the north and the Kunlun Mountains in the south.

List of the largest deserts in the world, along with their locations:

- ❖ Chihuahuan Desert – Central America (Mexico), Northern America (United States)
- ❖ Karakum Desert – Turkmenistan
- ❖ Colorado Plateau – United States
- ❖ Sonoran Desert – Central America (Mexico), Northern America (United States)
- ❖ Kyzylkum Desert – Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan)
- ❖ Taklamakan Desert – China
- ❖ Thar Desert – Indian Subcontinent (India and Pakistan)
- ❖ Dasht-e Margo – Afghanistan
- ❖ Registan Desert – Afghanistan
- ❖ Atacama Desert – South America (Chile and Peru)
- ❖ Mojave Desert – United States
- ❖ Columbia Basin – United States
- ❖ Namib Desert – Southern Africa (Namibia), Middle Africa (Angola)
- ❖ Dasht-e Kavir – Iran
- ❖ Dasht-e Loot – Iran



Q175. Which strait connects the Red Sea and Indian Ocean? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Bab-el-Mandeb
- B. Hormuz
- C. Bosphorus
- D. Malacca

Answer: A. Bab-el-Mandeb
Straits of the world

Straits	Sea	Location
Malacca 	Andaman Sea and China Sea	Indonesia and South Malaysia
Sunda 	Java Sea and Indian Ocean	Indonesia
Yucatan	Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea	Mexico and Cuba
Otranto 	Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea	Italy and Albania
Cook	Tasman Sea and South Pacific Ocean	New Zealand (North and Pacific Ocean South Islands)
Mozambique Channel	Indian Ocean	MozambiqueMadagascar



North Channel



Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean

Ireland and England

Torres



Arafura Sea and Gulf of Papua

Australia and New Guinea

Bosporus

Black Sea and Marmara Sea

Turkey



Davis



Florida Strait



Magellan

Baffin Bay and Atlantic Ocean

Greenland and Canada

The Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean

USA and Cuba

The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean

Chile



Makassar

The Java Sea and the Celebes Sea

Indonesia

Hudson Strait



The Hudson Bay & Labrador sea (Atlantic Ocean)

Canada

Q176. Where is "Ninety East Ridge" situated? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Pacific Ocean
- B. Indian Ocean
- C. Atlantic Ocean
- D. Arctic Ocean

Answer: B. Indian Ocean

The Ninety East Ridge is a one-dimensional structure situated on the floor of Indian Ocean. This ridge is 5000 km long and 200 m wide which stretches from the Bay of Bengal to the Southeast Indian Ridge.

This landform is named as the 'Ninety East Ridge' because it is located near the spot where parallel strike along the 90th meridian at the centre of the Eastern Hemisphere. This is one of the important relief features of the Indian Ocean because it divides the Indian ocean into West and East Indian Ocean.

Q177. Folding is the result of (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Epeirogenetic force
- B. Coriolis force

- C. Orogenetic force
- D. Exogenetic Force

Answer: C. Orogenetic force

Folding is the result of orogenetic force. Orogeny is a mountain building process. Orogenic processes involve severe folding and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust. In contrast to epeirogenic movement, orogenic movement is a more complicated deformation of the Earth's crust.

Q178. Which of the following is not a capital city? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Canberra
- B. Sydney
- C. Wellington
- D. Riyadh

Answer: B. Sydney

The capital of Australia is Canawra. Sydney is the only city located in the state of New South Wales, Australia. The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington.

Q179. Amritsar and Shimla are almost on the same latitude but their climate difference is due to (53-55th BPSC)

- A. The difference in their altitudes
- B. Their distance from the sea
- C. Snowfall in Shimla
- D. Pollution in Amritsar

Answer: A. The difference in their altitudes

Amritsar and Shimla are located almost on the same latitude, but there is a difference in their climate. This is due to the difference in height of both of them from the sea level.

Q180. Coal Mines in Jharkhand are located at (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Jharia
- B. Jamshedpur
- C. Ranchi
- D. Lohardaga

Answer: A. Jharia

The major coal mines located in Jharkhand are in Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih, Ramgarh, North and South Karanpura, Lalmatia, Daltonganj etc. Jharia is famous for the production of coking coal. Presently Jharia is suffering from the problem of underground coal combustion.

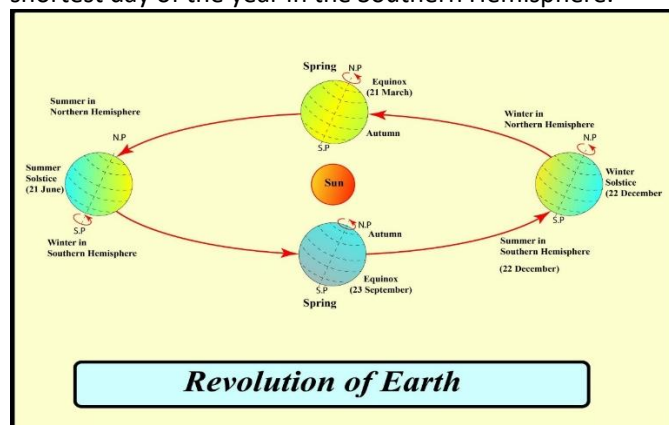
Q181. The longest day in Southern Hemisphere is (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 22nd June
- B. 22nd December
- C. 21st March
- D. 22nd September

Answer: B. 22nd December

The winter solstice i.e. December 22 is the shortest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere while the longest day is December 22 in the Southern Hemisphere.

In contrast, the summer solstice, on June 21, is the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere, while it is the shortest day of the year in the Southern Hemisphere.



Q182. "Great Barrier Reef" is situated near (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. South America
- B. Europe
- C. Australia
- D. Africa

Answer: C. Australia

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world. It is located in the north-east of Queensland and New South Wales on the continent of Australia.

Q183. India gets maximum rainfall mainly from (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. North-East Monsoon
- B. Retreating Monsoon
- C. South-West Monsoon
- D. Convectional Rainfall

Answer: C. South-West Monsoon

Most of the rainfall in India comes from the southwest monsoon.

Q184. "Dakshin Gangotri" is located in (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Arctic
- C. Himalaya
- D. Antarctica

Answer: D. Antarctica

India's first research station 'Dakshin Gangotri' in Antarctica was established in 1983. The second research center 'Maitri' was established in 1988-89. The operation of the third research center 'Bharti' started in 2012.

Q185. A mountain range of Europe is (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Alps
- B. Himalaya
- C. Andes
- D. Rocky

Answer: A. Alps

The Alps mountain range is located in Central Europe. The expanse of the Alps is in France, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. The highest point of the Alps is Mont Blanc, whose height is 4810 m. This is an example of a new fold mountain.

The Himalayas are located in Asia, the Andes in South America and the Rockies in North America.

Q186. The longest river of South America (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Nile
- B. Amazon
- C. Mississippi
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Amazon

- ❖ The Amazon is the longest river in South America and the largest river in the world in terms of discharge. Its length is 6387 km.

- ❖ In terms of length, the Nile River is the longest river in the world (6650 km). The flow area of the Nile River is in Africa.
- ❖ Mississippi is the longest river in North America

River	source	outflow	length(km)
Nile	Tributaries of Lake Victoria, Africa	Mediterranean Sea	6,690
Amazon	Glacier-fed lakes, Peru	Atlantic Ocean	6,296
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Montana	Gulf of Mexico	5,970
Chang Jiang (Yangtze)	Tibetan plateau, China	China Sea	5,797
Ob	Altai Mts., Russia	Gulf of Ob	5,567
Huang He (Yellow)	Eastern part of Kunlan Mts., West China	Gulf of Chihli	4,667
Yenisei	Tannu-Ola Mts., western Tuva, Russia	Arctic Ocean	4,506
Parana	Confluence of Paranaiba and Grande rivers	Río de la Plata	4,498
Irtish	Altai Mts., Russia	Ob River	4,438
Zaire (Congo)	Confluence of Lualaba and Luapula rivers, Congo	Atlantic Ocean	4,371
Heilong (Amur)	Confluence of Shilka (Russia) and Argun (Manchuria) rivers	Tatar Strait	4,352
Lena	Baikal Mts., Russia	Arctic Ocean	4,268
Mackenzie	Head of Finlay River, British Columbia, Canada	Beaufort Sea (Arctic Ocean)	4,241
Niger	Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	4,184
Mekong	Tibetan highlands	South China Sea	4,023
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico	3,779
Missouri	Confluence of Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison rivers, Montana	Mississippi River	3,726
Volga	Valdai plateau, Russia	Caspian Sea	3,687
Madeira	Confluence of Beni and Maumore rivers, Bolivia-Brazil boundary	Amazon River	3,238
Purus	Peruvian Andes	Amazon River	3,207
Sao Francisco	Southwest Minas Gerais, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	3,198
Yukon	Junction of Lewes and Pelly rivers, Yukon Territory, Canada	Bering Sea	3,185
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario	Gulf of St. Lawrence	3,058
Rio Grande	San Juan Mts., Colorado	Gulf of Mexico	3,034
Danube	Black Forest, Germany	Black Sea	2,842
Zambezi	11°21'S, 24°22'E, Zambia	Mozambique Channel	2,736
Colorado	Grand County, Pennsylvania	Mississippi River	2,348

Q187. Match correctly (48-52nd BPSC)

Place : Industry

- A. The Hottest 1. Chile
B. The Coldest 2. Cherapunji
C. The Wettest 3. Antarctica
D. The Driest 4. Sahara

- A. (A-1) (B-2) (C-3) (D-4)
B. (A-4) (B-3) (C-2) (D-1)
C. (A-2) (B-3) (C-1) (D-4)
D. (A-3) (B-2) (C-4) (D-1)

Answer: B. (A-4) (B-3) (C-2) (D-1)

Q188. Where Bhil tribe is found? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Assam
B. Jharkhand
C. West Bengal
D. Maharashtra

Answer: D. Maharashtra

Bhil is the largest tribal community in India. The Bhil tribe resides in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. He is called the brave bow man of India

Important Tribes of India (Statewise)

State	Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	Andh, Sadhu Andh, Bhil, Bhaghata, Dhulia, rona, Kolam, Gond, Thoti, Goundu, Kammara, Savaras, Dabba Yerukula, Sugalis, Nakkala, Pardhan, Gadabas, Chenchus A.k.a Chenchawar, Kattunayakan, Jatapus, Manna Dhora
Arunachal Pradesh	Singpho, Monpa, Abor, Sherdukpen, Galo, Apatanis
Assam	Boro, Kachari , Mikir (Karbi), Lalung, and Hajong.
Bihar	Gond, Birjia, Asur, Savar, Parhaiya, Chero, Birhor, Santhals, Baiga
Chhattisgarh	Nagasia, Biar, Khond, Agariya, Bhattra, Mawasi, Bhaina,
Goa	Varli, Dubia, Siddi, Dhodia, Naikda
Gujarat	Patelia, Bhil, Dhodia, Bamcha, Barda, Paradhi, Charan, Gamta
Himachal Pradesh	Swangal, Gujjars, Lahaulas, Khas, Pangwala, Lamba, Gaddis
Jammu and Kashmir	Balti, Garra, Sippi, Bakarwal, Mon, Gaddi, Purigpa, Beda
Jharkhand	Gonds, Birhors, Savar, Mundas, Santhals, Khaira, Bhumji
Karnataka	Gond, Patelia, Barda, Yerava, Bhil, Koraga, Adiyani, Iruliga,
Kerala	Malai, Aarayan, Arandan, Uralis, Kurumbas, Arandan, Eranvallen
Madhya Pradesh	Kharia, Bhils, Murias, Birhors, Baigas, Katkari, Kol, Bharia, Khond, Gonds,
Maharashtra	Warlis, Khond, Bhaina, Katkari, Bhunjia, Rathawa, Dhodia.
Manipur	Thadou, Aimol, Maram, Paite, Chiru, Purum, Kuki, Monsang, Angami
Meghalaya	Pawai, Chakma, Raba, Hajong, Lakher, Garos, Jaintias Khasis
Mizoram	Lusai, Kuki, Garo, Khasi, Jayantia , and Mikir.
Nagaland	Nagas , Angami , Sema, Garo, Kuki , Kachari, Mikir, Konyak , Lotha
Odisha	Gadaba, Ghara, Kharia, Khond, Matya, Oraons, Rajuar, Santhals.
Rajasthan	Bhils , Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas(Minas) , Patelia, Sahariya, Lambada (Banjara).
Sikkim	Bhutia , Khas, Lepchas .
Tamil Nadu	Adiyani, Aranadan, Eravallan, Irular , Kadar, Kanikar , Kotas, Todas.
Telangana	Chenchus .
Tripura	Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Halam, Khasia, Lushai, Mizel, Namte.
Uttarakhand	Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji, Tharu.
Uttar Pradesh	Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Kol, Raji, Tharu.
West Bengal	Asur, Khond, Hajong, Ho, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santhals, Savar.
Andaman and Nicobar	Great Andamanese, Oraons, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens.
Little Andaman	Jarawa
Lakshadweep	Aminidivis, Koyas, Malmis, Melacheris.
North-East	Abhors, Chang, Galaong, Mishimi, Singpho, Wancho.

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70th
BPSC EXAM
RANK 202



“

My name is Dheeraj Kumar, and I secured Rank 202 in the 70th BPSC Combined Competitive Examination, and got selected as SDM.

I used PRAM IAS notes for prelims PYQs and history notes for Mains preparation. However, Pram IAS played the most important role in my interview preparation.

A senior who had himself benefited from the rigor of the Pram IAS interview program recommended to me. I am grateful to the Pram IAS board for conducting two mock interviews and providing detailed feedback on my performance.

I am especially thankful to Intab Sir for his deep insights into my personality and for suggesting areas where I could improve my overall performance. Guidance of Sir, gave me greater clarity and confidence. And, I want to confess that I benefited immensely from insights on GS-II.

I am happy to share that, I successfully cleared the BPSC Examination and Pram played a big role in it.

I sincerely thank the entire Pram IAS team for their guidance, mentorship, and support throughout this journey.

DHEERAJ KUMAR
(Dheeraj Kumar)
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”



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- (c)  नियमित Practice के लिए **Test Series**
- (d)  अनुभवी शिक्षकों का पूरा मार्गदर्शन
- (e)  **Current Affairs Magazine** (मासिक करेंट अफेयर्स मैगज़ीन)
- (f)  **Bihar Special** (बिहार की विशेष जानकारी - इतिहास, भूगोल, अर्थव्यवस्था, कला एवं संस्कृति, योजनाएं आदि)

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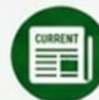
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कक्षा 6 से 8 तक
- 3 **माध्यमिक शिक्षक:**
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