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1. Galwan valley

Galwan valley The Galwan River flows from the disputed Aksai Chin region administered by China to the Ladakh union territory of India. It originates to the east of the area of Samzungling on the eastern side of the Karakoram range and flows west to join the Shyok River. It is one of the upstream tributaries of the Indus River. In news, due to India and China have been engaged in a military stand-off at multiple locations along the Sino-Indian border.

2. Kalapani

Kalapani- Territorial Dispute was in News lately after tensions between between India & Nepal rose. Nepal released its new political Map showing Kalapani, Lipulekh and Limpiyadhura as its territories. Kalapani is the first big reason behind Indo-Nepal border controversy, followed by Lipulekh. India claims Kalapani as part of Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand's and Nepal claims it as a part of its Dharchula district.

3. Doaba

Doaba also known as Bist Doab, is the region of Punjab, India that lies between the Beas River and the Sutlej River. People of this region are given the demonym "Doabia". The dialect of Punjabi spoken in Doaba is called "Doabi". The term "Doaba" means "land of two rivers". The river Sutlej separates Doaba from the Malwa region to its south and the river Beas separates Doaba from the Majha region to its north.

4. Chamba

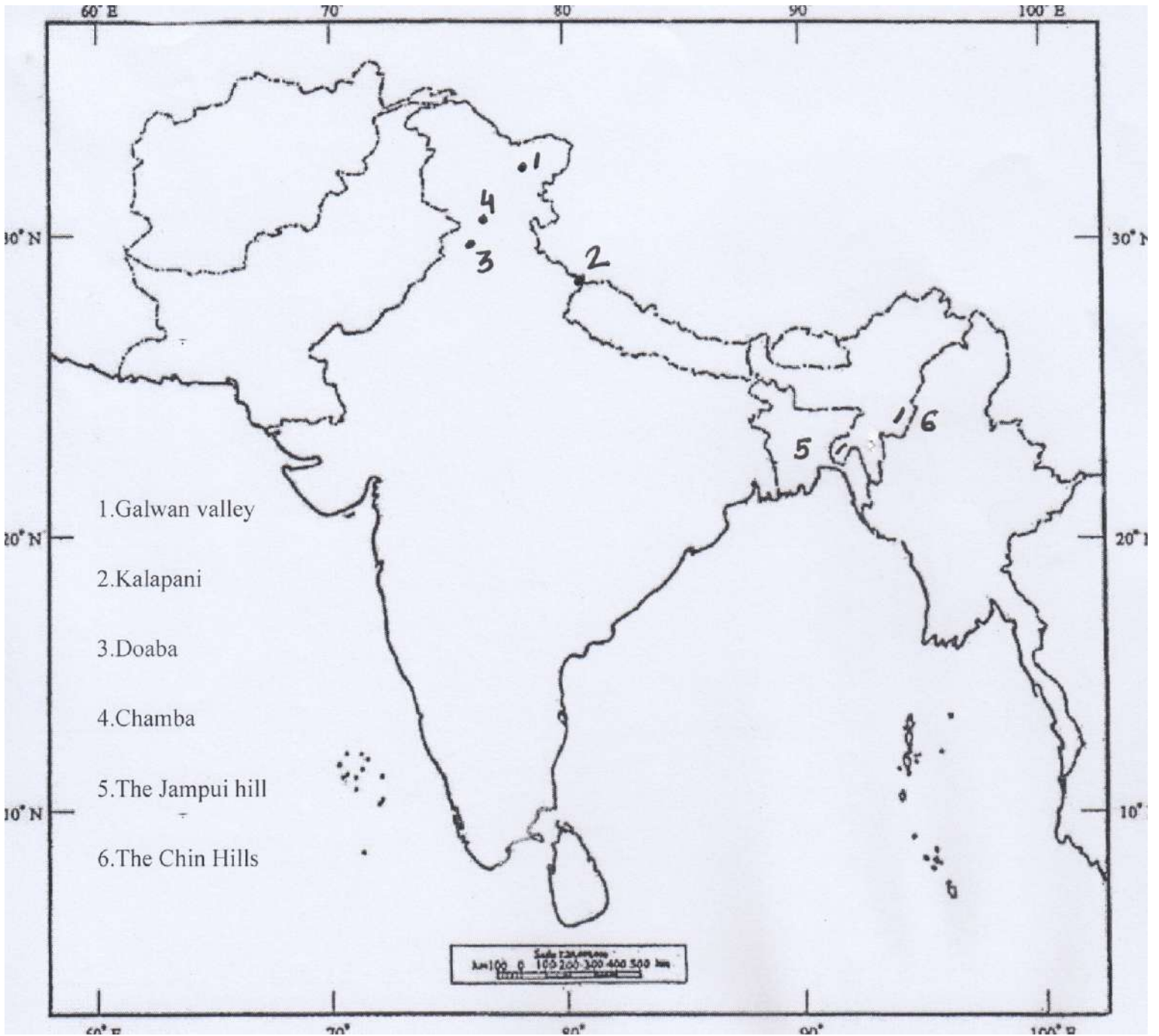
Chamba is the headquarters of the Chamba district, bordered by Jammu and Kashmir to the north-west and west, the Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir and Lahaul and Bara Bhangal to the north-east and east, Kangra to the south-east and Pathankot district of Punjab to the south. It has an average elevation of 1,006 metres .The town, the district and the valley where the town is located, share the name of Chamba. The town of Chamba is located at the junction of Ravi River and its tributary, the Sal River, with the Shah Madar hill forming the backdrop on its eastern side. The Ravi flows in east-west direction forming deep canyons. During the spring and summer months, the levels of the river rise significantly from snow melt and pose a flooding risk.

5. The Jampui hill

The Jampui hill range is one of the most famous place in northeast state of Tripura and habitants are mainly Mizo or Lushai. Jampui Hills is famous for its unique Orange Festival, view of rising and setting sun and excellent panoramic views of the deep valley and villages around.

6. The Chin Hills

The Chin Hills is a range of mountains extends northward from Manipur to Chin State of Myanmar. Chin Hills are the part of Arakan Mountain Range with an highest peak of Nat Ma Taung with 3,053 m. Chin Hills are very close to Lushai Hills of Patkai Range and offers a wide range of flora and fauna.



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7.Mawsmi Cave

Mawsmi Cave Meghalaya is home to some amazing and mysterious cave systems and Mawsmi Cave is by far the most popular of the lot. Located just 6 km away from the heart of Cherrapunjee Mawsmi cave is a breathtaking maze of caves in the East Khasi Hills of Meghalaya. The well lit caves are a view to behold when the glistening lights meet with the limestone to create countless hues and patterns of light. Considered to be the most popular of all the caves in the region, Mawsmi Cave is beautiful to say the least. There is plenty of flora and fauna within the cave to catch one's attention. The length of the cave is just 150 meters which is not the longest compared to the other caves in the region but it surely provides one a glimpse of life in the underground.

8.Panchgani

Panchgani is nestled in the middle of five hills in the Sahyādrī mountain ranges. There are five villages around Panchgani named Dandeghar, Khingar, Godavali, Ambral & Taighat. The Krishnā River flows nearby which made the lake of Dhom Dam on the Krishna 9 km from Wai. The five hills surrounding Panchgani are topped by a volcanic plateau, which is the second highest in Asia after the Tibet Plateau. These plateaus, alternatively known as "table land", are a part of the Deccan Plateau and they were raised by pressure between the earth plates. The area has high seismic activity, with an epicenter near Koynānagar where the Koynanagar Dam and a hydroelectric power plant have been built.

9.Coonoor

Coonoor Popular for its green slopes of tea plantations, leaves laden with morning dew ready to be taken away to the tea packaging units, Coonoor hill station works its way with tourists like magic. Nilgiris, home to some of the most beautiful places in southern part of India is also home to Coonoor situated some 1850 m above sea level. Its attractiveness could be understood by the fact that it is connected with all the major places of south and thus easy to reach.

10.Baratang Island

Baratang Island is located about 100 km from Port Blair ,it houses some unique and fascinating attractions like the impressive limestone caves and interesting mud volcanoes. The limestone caves in Baratang is a sedimentary rock formed and compressed over millions of years by the continuous deposits of many components and elements such as seashells, marine life, corals, and skeletons. It has the Mud Volcano. It so happens that the mud is pushed upward by a natural gas emitting from underneath created by decaying organic matter from underground.

11.Nubra Valley

Nubra Valley Located on the confluence of Shyok and Nubra Rivers in Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir, Nubra Valley is well known for its enchanting scenic beauty peppered with rugged mountains and mystical sand dunes, which call for innumerable adventure lovers and holiday seekers to this remote heaven every year. 'Khardung La', perched at an elevation of 18,400 ft. above sea level and considered to be the highest civilian motorable pass in the world, imposingly stands as gateway to this bewitching valley and provides for an exhilarating experience, truly unprecedented to every thrill seeker.

12.Saputara

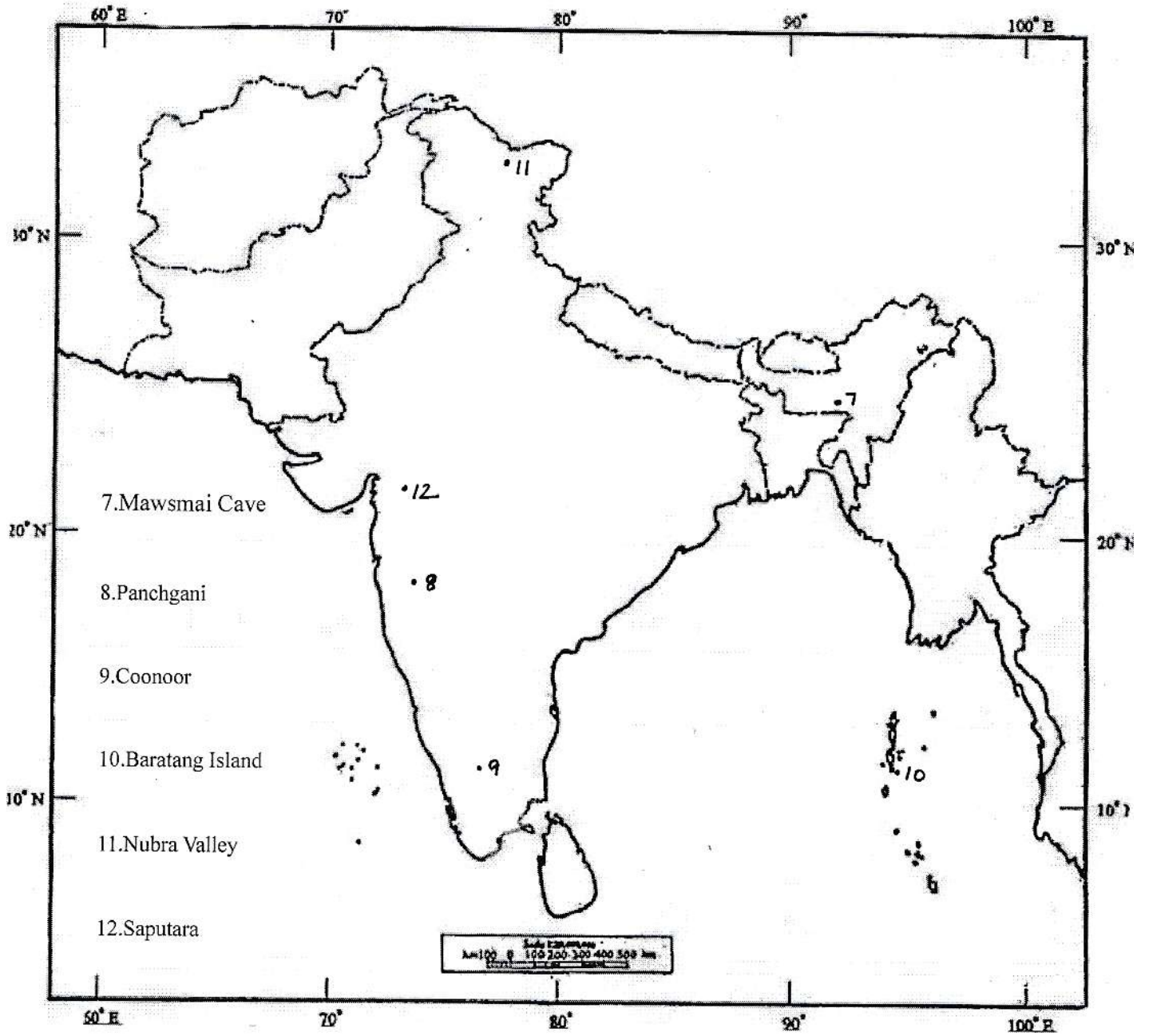
Saputara Saputara is situated in the Dang district of Gujarat. This beautiful hill station is situated at an elevation of about 1000m above sea level. It is located on a plateau in the Dang forest area. Adding to the beauty of Saputara is the River Sarpganga which flows through the town. Saputara is blessed with marvelous waterfalls, cool climate, snow capped mountains, magnificent gardens, scenic beauty and oodles of attractions that entice the tourists from various parts of the world.

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13.Auli

Auli is a part of Chamoli district in Uttarakhand in North India and is famous world-wide as one of the best destinations for skiing in India. Its elevation ranges from 2,519 meters to 3,050 meters above sea level. Known as 'bugyal' in the local dialect, Auli means meadow and hence is a place not to be missed during summer and spring seasons. Natural vistas, panoramic views of Himalayan peaks, lush wooded vegetation and pathways laden with wild flowers give Auli a colourful look.

14.Marari beach

Marari beach, not far from Alleppey in Kerala, is ideal for anyone who's exploring the Kerala backwaters and feels like some time at the beach as well. This beach is an undeveloped "hammock beach" that's perfect for lazing around. Interest in it is growing though. While the beach is usually peaceful, it tends to become crowded with locals on weekends and holidays. However, this can be avoided by staying away from the main part of the beach. The name Marari is shortened from Mararikulam, a small and sleepy fisherman's village.

15.Khajjiar

Khajjiar is a hill station in the north Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. Dating from the 12th century, Khajji Nag Temple is dedicated to a serpent god. Nearby, the high-altitude Khajjiar Lake is surrounded by cedar forest. West, Kalatop Wildlife Sanctuary is home to animals including deer and bears.

16.Kotagiri

Kotagiri is the oldest and the third largest hill stations in the Nilgiris. Looming over and above all the surrounding hills in the North-eastern escarpments, its climate is claimed to be one of the best in the World. Kotagiri literally means the lines of the house of the Kotas. Kotagiri is quietly tucked away in the Nilgiris and used to be the summer resort of the British. Kotagiri is situated in an 'open-terrace' massif. At an elevation of 1985 m. the town has developed around numerous knolls and valleys.

17.Hamta Pass

Hamta Pass lies at an altitude of 4270 m on the Pir Panjal range in the Himalayas. It is a small corridor between Lahaul's Chandra Valley and Kullu valley of Himachal Pradesh, India. The nomenclature of the trek was derived from Hamta Village, located below Sethan village, as part of the trek route. This pass is frequently used by shepherds of the lower Himalayan region, seeking high altitude grasslands in the summer, when the dry cold desert of Lahaul is barren. Numbers of wild flowers and herbs grow at the altitude between 3000 to 3800 m. Vertical rock walls, waterfalls, hanging glaciers, pinewoods, rhododendron forests, open meadows, tiny lakes and peaks rising above 6000 m are the main characteristics of this trek

18.Araku valley

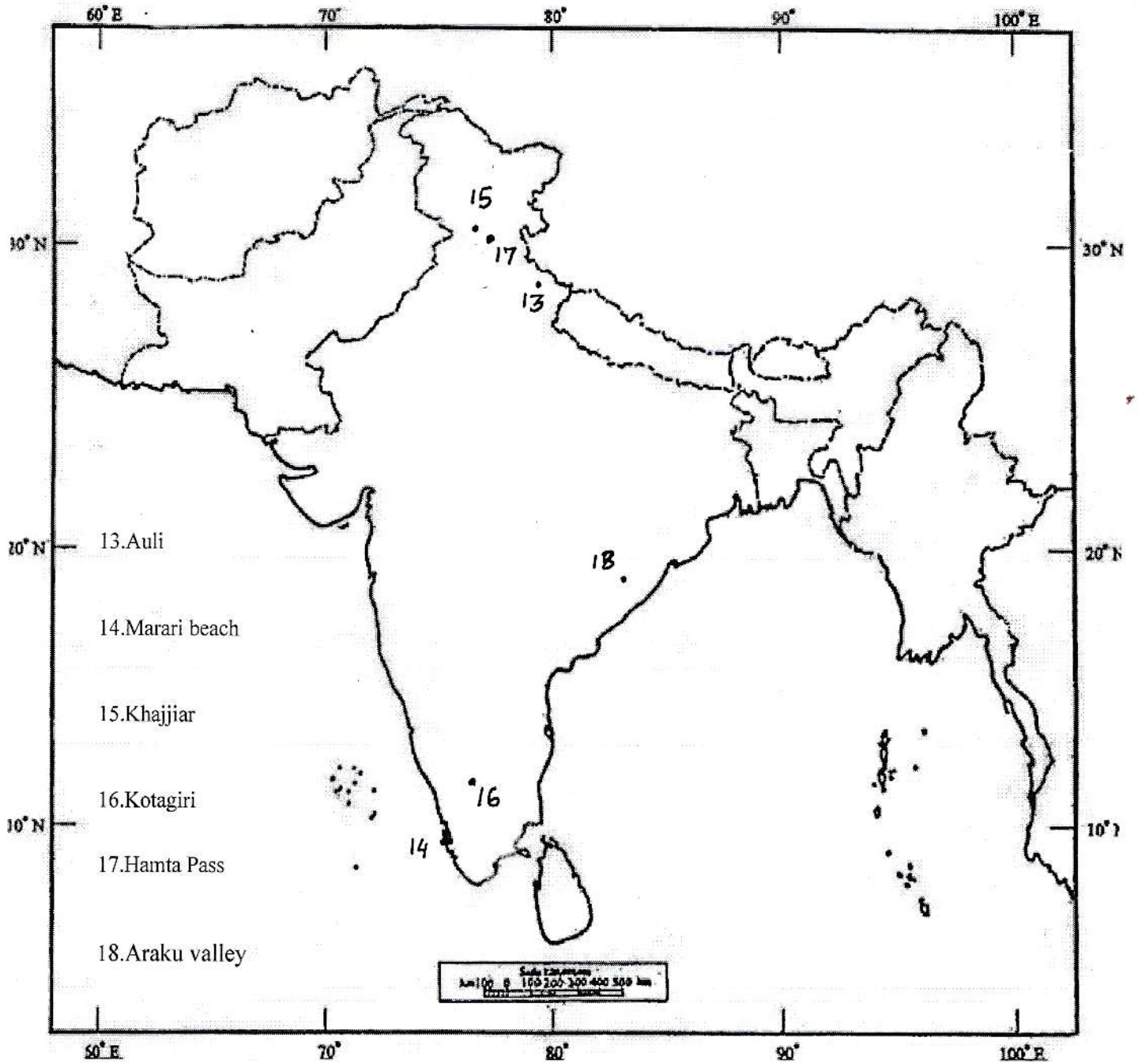
Araku valley The coffee plantations and nearby located Nature destination like Borra Caves lit by multi color lights; going inside them and witnessing the meticulous ways Nature works in delicate looking yet sturdy rock formations many meters beneath the earth surface. One of the most beautiful places in what is referred to as "Food Bowl of South India", Araku Valley is located some 120 Km from the coastal city of Vishakhapatnam. The undefined landscapes at around 3000 ft becalm the rushed senses with their elements of greenery, sounds, waterfalls, caves and the local people selling home-grown organic coffee.

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19. Ananthagiri

Ananthagiri enthralling coffee plantations make entire hill appear washed in shades of light and dark green. The captivating sight is merged with the mists and cloud hanging over the valley, as the ascent nears to this hill town of Telangana. Originating Musi River which flows in Hyderabad and the waterfalls formed by the river only increases the resplendence. Ananthagiri is considered to be the earliest home of forest dwelling civilization, marks of which could still be seen on walls from medieval time. Breathtaking snail-trail here seems to enhance the feeling of thrill which only gets better.

20. Hanuman Tibba

Hanuman Tibba is a stunning pyramid peak rising at an elevation of 5860 meters. This imposing peak is perched on the Pir Panjal Range above the Solang Valley in the North of Manali. The trek is highly popular among the hikers. The importance and popularity of this trek can be understood from the fact that Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute of Manali takes the students of advance course to this trek. The trek offers surreal views of majestic mountains and other examples of nature's opulence.

21. Nand

Nandi Nandi Hills, or Nandidurg, is a hill fortress in the south Indian state of Karnataka. Tipu Sultan Fort, a summer retreat of the namesake 18th-century ruler, features stone carvings and wall paintings. known for its panoramic views. Local Hindu temples include the hilltop Yoga Nandeeshwara Temple, guarded by a huge statue of a bull (nandi).

22. Peermade

Peermade, also spelt Peerumedu is a hill station in the state of Kerala, India. It lies 915 metres above sea level in the Western Ghats, Sahyadri. The landscape of Peermade includes spectacular waterfalls, open grass lands and pine forests. Predominantly it is classified as Malanad with an elevation ranging from 910 m from the mean sea level. The area is extremely fertile and until recently featured lush plantations of coffee, tea, cardamom, and coconut. With a long history of spice growing, the focus is now on the production of organic black pepper, white pepper, ginger and turmeric

23. Mana Pass

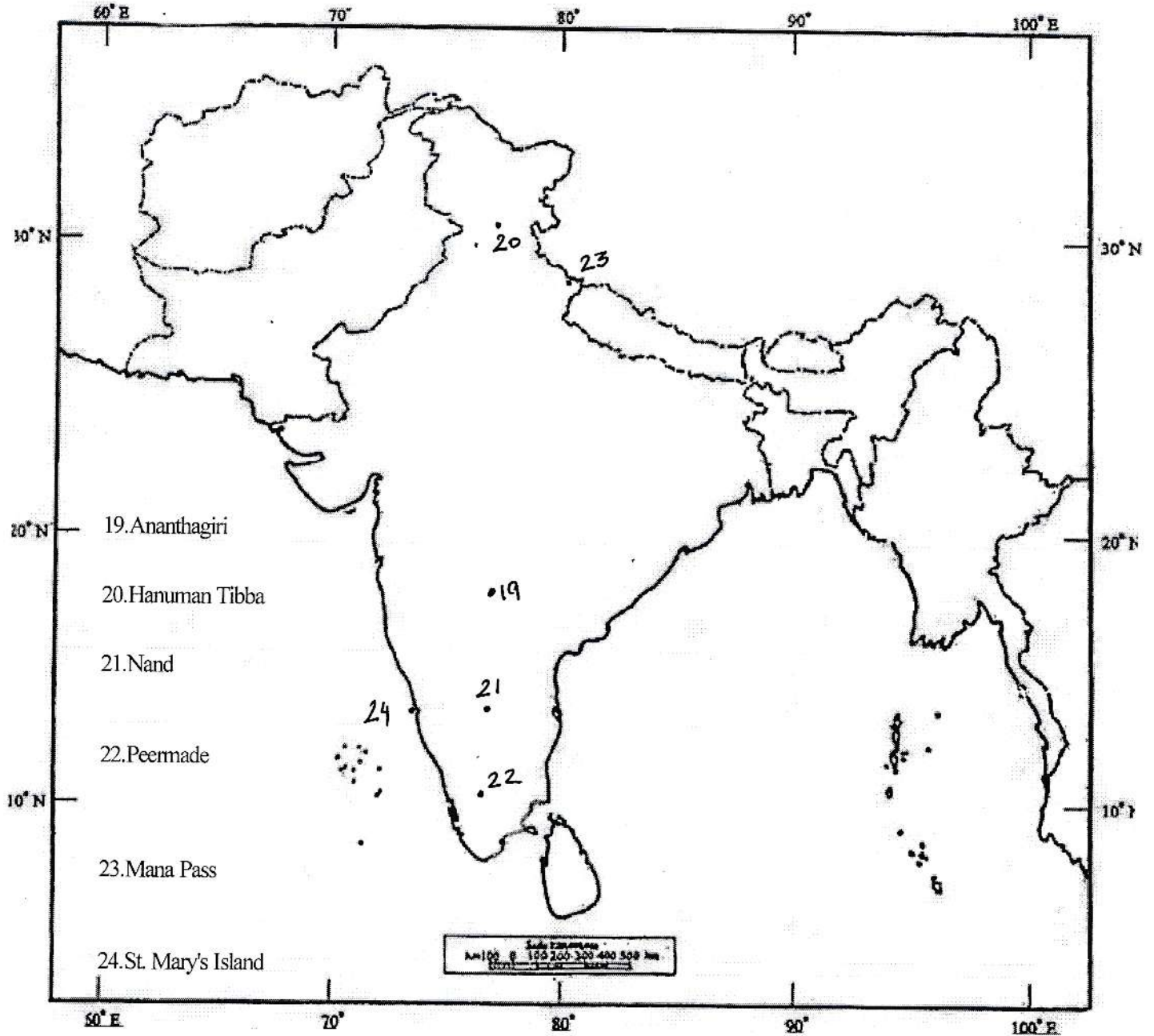
Mana Pass is a high mountain pass at an elevation of 5.610m above the sea level, located in the Himalayas on the border between India and China. It's one of the highest vehicle-accessible passes in the world. The pass, also known as Māna La, Chirbitiya, Chirbitiya-la, or Dungri La, connects India (the state of Uttarakhand) and Tibet, within the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve of the Zaskar mountain range in the Uttarakhand. Mana Pass led from Badrinath and the source of the Saraswati River along with the Deotal Lake. It's one of the highest mountain roads of the country.

24. St. Mary's Island

St. Mary's Island island has two beautiful beaches and crystallized basalt rock formations. The unique rock formations scattered throughout the island giving a special landscape to the place. The rock formations are one of rarely found in the world. Eastern beach boasts of virgin sands, western beach is entirely made of sea shells. This unspoiled island is a very beautiful place with white sands, coconut trees, blue waters & pleasant atmosphere. St. Mary's Island can be reached by 30 minutes boat ride from Malpe Beach which is about 10 Kms from Udipi. This island is uninhabited and there is no possibility

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25. Ponnunthuruthu Island

Ponnunthuruthu Island An extremely delightful and gigantic escape encompassed by the Anjengo backwaters, Ponnunthuruthu Island is effectively reachable by pontoon from the temporary breakwater at the Nedunganda Village which is situated at the closeness to this place. Situated at the separation of 10 km far from Varkala town, this delightful escape is a perfect choice for nightfall see.

26. Jelep Pass

Jelep Pass , elevation 4,267 m, is a high mountain pass between East Sikkim District, Sikkim, India and Tibet Autonomous Region, China. It is on a route that connects Lhasa to India. The pass is about 4 km south of Nathu La and although it is higher, Jelep has been used for centuries by traders because of its less rugged terrain. The Menmecho Lake lies below the Jelep La. Jelep-la, a Tibetan name, means The lovely level pass, so called because it is the easiest and most level of all the passes between Tibet and Sikkim. The route is scenic with forests of rhododendrons blooming in spring. Numerous hamlets are scattered in the surrounding area. On the Tibetan side the pass leads to the Chumbi Valley of the Tibetan Plateau.

27. Burhanpur

Burhanpur is a district present in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There are many geographic features in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The river Tapti and the presence of Satpura range act as natural boundaries for the Burhanpur district. There is a gap which is present to the north of the Tapti river and the Satpura range and the gap is famously called as the Burhanpur gap.

28. Kailash Peak

Kailash Peak, 5,653 metres , also known as Chamba Kailash, which stands towering high over the Manimahesh. It is located in the Bharmour subdivision of the Chamba district in is one of the major pilgrimage sites as well as a popular trekking destination in Himachal Pradesh. The Manimahesh Lake is at the base of the Kailash peak at 3,950 metres and is also held in deep veneration by people of Himachal Pradesh, particularly the Gaddi tribes of the region. In the month of Bhadon, on the eighth day of the new moon period a fair is held in the precincts of the lake that attracts thousands of pilgrims.

29. Salsette Island

Salsette Island – It's located on the west coast of India. Mumbai and Thane lie on this island. It's the 14th most populous island in the world. Mumbai itself was an island in its own right before reclamation of land from the sea which led to its merger with the Island of Bandra and Mahim. Salsette island is flanked by Vasai Creek on the north, on the northeast by the Ulhas River, by Thane Creek and Bombay Harbour on the east, and on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The highest point on the island is around 450

30. Parasnath,

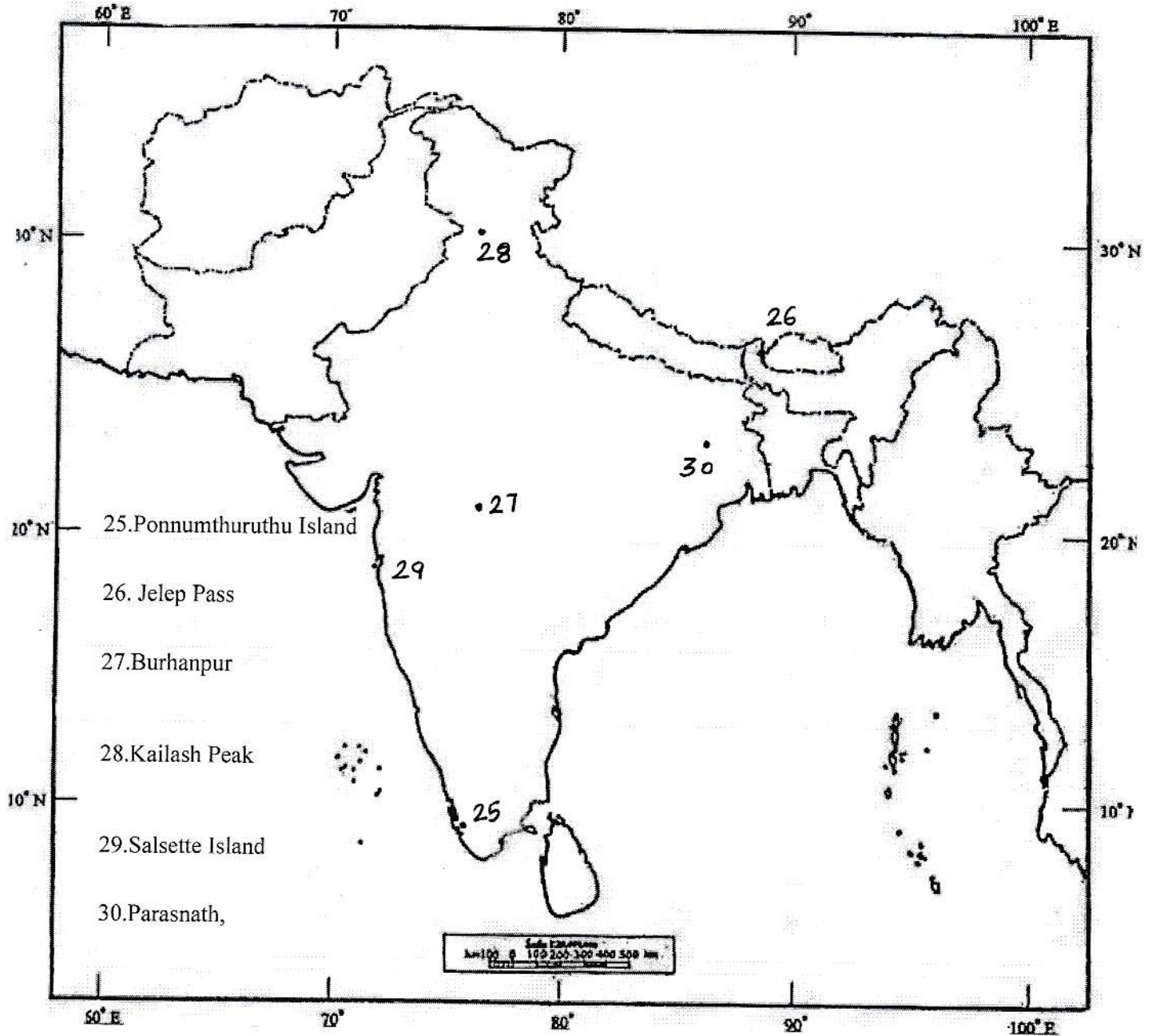
Parasnath is a mountain peak in the Parasnath Range. It is located towards the eastern end of the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Giridih district of the Indian state of Jharkhand, India.. The hill is named after Lord Parshvanatha, the 23rd Tirthankara On the mountain, there are the Shikharji Jain temples, an important tirthakshetra or Jain pilgrimage site. For each Tirthankara there is a shrine (gumti or Tonk) on the hill. At 1365m Parasnath is the highest mountain peak in the state of Jharkhand, and is theoretically intervisible (by direct line of sight on a perfectly clear day) with Mount Everest over 450 km to the north.

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31.Karumbhar

Karumbhar Coral Reefs of Gulf of Kutch: Spread over 14,495 hectare, consisting of 2,698 hectares of coral reefs, the wetland type is identified as coral reefs, inter-tidal mudflats, mangroves etc. The site is located in southern part of Gulf of Kutch at Karumbhar and surrounding Islands. This site is famous for its coral formations which are now the only living reefs between the Arabian Gulf and Laccadives.

32.Pavagadh.

Pavagadh is a Hill Station, and a Municipality in Panchmahal district about 46 kilometres away from Vadodara in Gujarat state in western India. It is known for a famous Mahakali temple which draws thousands of pilgrims every day. It is a tribal area populated predominantly by the Rathwas. The area of this locality Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

33.Kamet

Kamet is the second highest mountain in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, after Nanda Devi. It lies in the Chamoli District of Uttarakhand. Its appearance resembles a giant pyramid topped by a flat summit area with two peaks. The West Kamet Glacier, the East Kamet Glacier and the Raikana Glacier systems surround Kamet. The branches of the West Kamet Glacier head on the western slopes of Kamet, Abi Gamin, and Mukut Parbat. The East Kamet Glacier flows from the eastern side of Kamet and Mana.

34.Shaksgam

Shaksgam Tract, is an area of more than 6,993 km² north of the Karakoram, including the Shaksgam valley and Raskam (Yarkand river valley). The tract is administered by the People's Republic of China as part of its Taxkorgan County in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, It is claimed by India as part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir The tract is one of the most inhospitable areas of the world, with some of the highest mountains. Bounded by the Kun Lun Mountains in the north, and the Karakoram peaks to the south, including Broad Peak, K2 and Gasherbrum, on the southeast it is adjacent to the highest battlefield in the world on the Siachen Glacier region which is controlled by India.

35.Havelock Island or Swaraj island

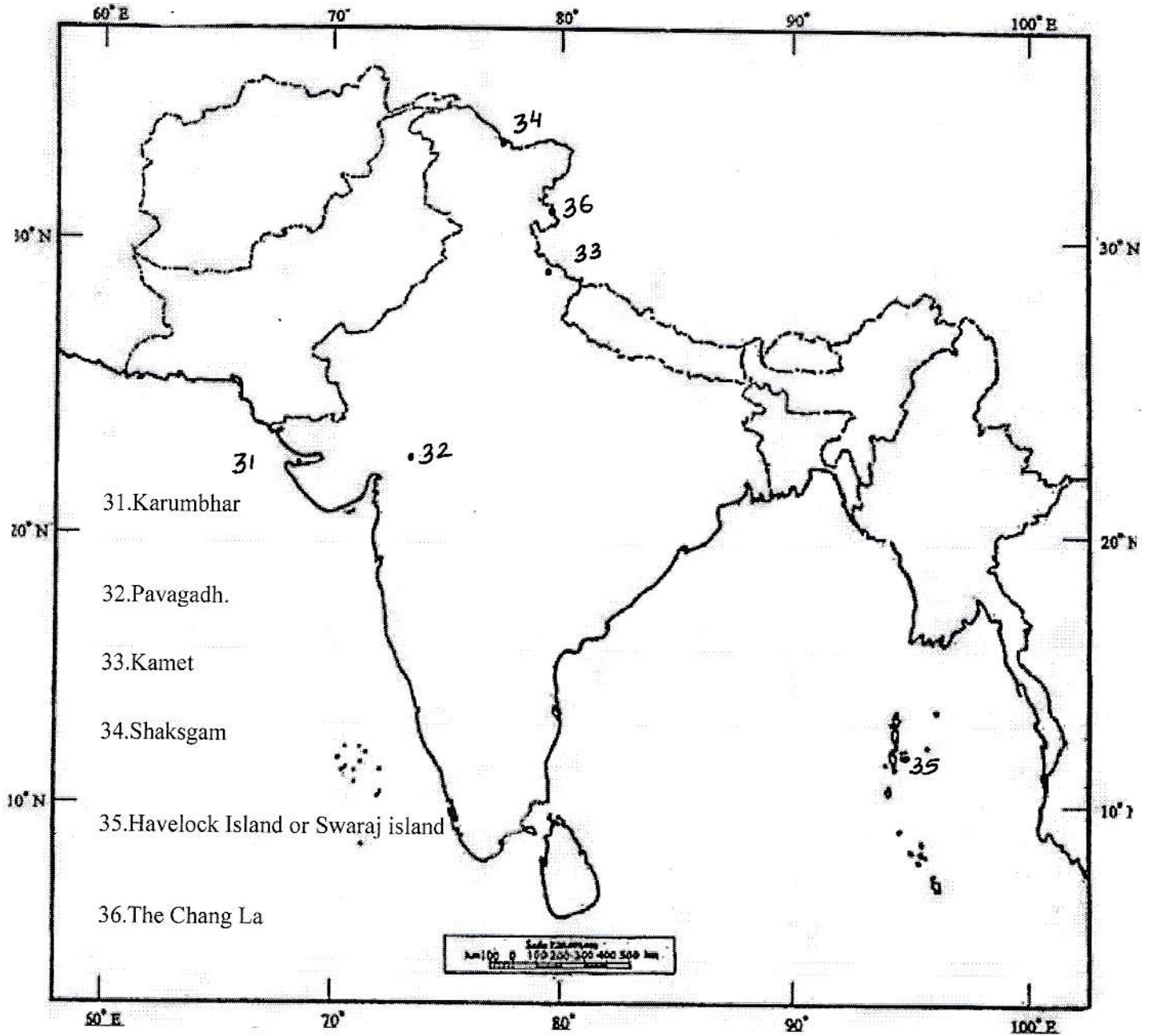
Havelock Island or Swaraj island is part of Ritchie's Archipelago, in India's Andaman Islands. It's known for its dive sites and beaches, like Elephant Beach, with its coral reefs. Crescent-shaped Radhanagar Beach is a popular spot for watching the sunset. On the island's east side, rocky sections mark long, tree-lined Vijaynagar Beach. The island's forested interior is home to birdlife such as white-headed mynas and woodpeckers.

36.The Chang La

The Chang La elevation 5,360 m is a high mountain pass in Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, India. It is claimed to be the second highest motor-able road in the world (the highest are either the Marsimik La or Mana Pass). The Chang La is on the route to Pangong Lake from Leh. The name literally means "Northern Pass" (Chang = north, La = Pass). The small town of Tangste is the nearest settlement. The Changla Pass is the main gateway for the Changthang Plateau situated in the Himalayas. The nomadic tribes of the region are collectively known as the Changpa or Chang-pa. The world's highest research station, established by the Defence Research and Development Organisation is functional in Chang La at a height of 17,664 ft

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37.The Chomoyummo

The Chomoyummo is a mountain in the Himalayas on the border between Sikkim in India and Tibet in China .The Chomoyummo has an altitude of 6829 m . It is located in the eastern Himalaya main ridge in the north of Sikkim. The northern flank of the Chomoyummo lies in Tibet and is drained to the Yairu Zangbo , a left tributary of the Bum Chu (upper reaches of the Arun). On the southeast flank of the Chomoyummo runs the upper reaches of Laugh Chu , the right source of the Tista river.

38.Bailadila Range

Bailadila Range, is a mountain range rising in the Deccan Plateau about 200 km west of the Eastern Ghats. It has been named 'Bailadila' because it resembles the hump of an ox. It is located near Kirandul town in the Dantewada district of southern Chhattisgarh, India. The range is located in the northeastern area of the Deccan Plateau. It extends in a roughly SW - NE direction for a length of about 70 km south of the Indravati River .Rising to a height of 1,276 m, one of the hills of the Bailadila Range is the highest point in the state of Chhattisgarh.

39.Saltoro Kangri

Saltoro Kangri is the highest peak of the Saltoro Mountains, also known as the Saltoro Range, which is a part of the Karakoram. It is the 31st highest mountain in the world, but it is in a very remote location deep in the Karakoram. It is located on the Actual Ground Position Line between Indian controlled territory in the Siachen region and Pakistani-controlled territory west of the Saltoro Range. It is currently controlled by India

40.The Nun Kun

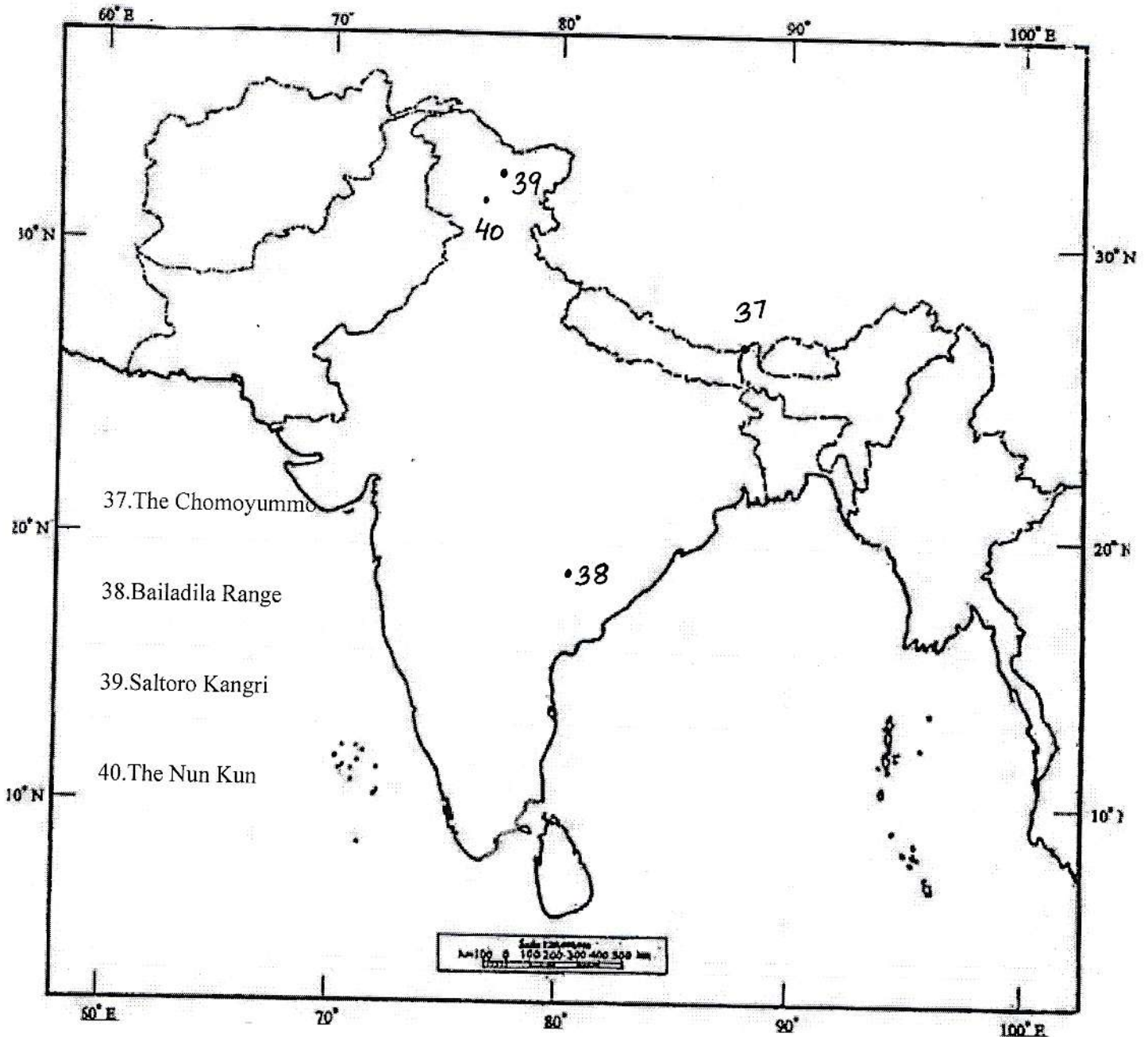
The Nun Kun mountain massif consists of a pair of Himalayan peaks: Nun, 7,135 m and its neighbor peak Kun Peak, 7,077 m . Nun is the highest peak in the part of the Himalayan range lying on the Indian side of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. The massif is located near the Suru valley, Kargil district about 250 km east of Srinagar, the state capital. The Nun Kun massif is bounded to the north by the Suru valley and the Zaskar range. To the east, it is flanked by the Suru valley and the Pensila(4400m), a pass which separates Suru from the Zaskar Valley. To the South lies the Kishtwar National Park and the Krash Nai river.

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1. Dowleswaram Barrage

Dowleswaram Barrage is an irrigation structure which is built on the last stretch of the Godavari River before it empties into the Bay of Bengal. It was built by a British irrigation engineer, Sir Arther Thomas Cotton. The projects averted famines and stimulated the economy of southern India.

2. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam built across Krishna River in Nagarjuna Sagar, Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is downstream to the Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir with a capacity of up to 11,472 million cubic metres which is the world's largest man-made lake with a concrete wall that measures 6 feet thick. The dam is 490 feet tall and 16 km long with 26 gates which are 42 feet wide and 45 feet tall. It is one of the earliest irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India. The dam

3. Osman Sagar

Osman Sagar popularly known as Gandipet, is an artificial lake in the Indian city of Hyderabad. was created the damming the Musi River in 1920, for providing drinking water source for Hyderabad, and also saving the city from floods.

4. Prakasam Barrage

Prakasam Barrage stretches 1223.5 meter long across the Krishna River connecting Guntur and Krishna districts. The barrage serves also as a road bridge and spans over a panoramic lake.

5. Sri Ram Sagar

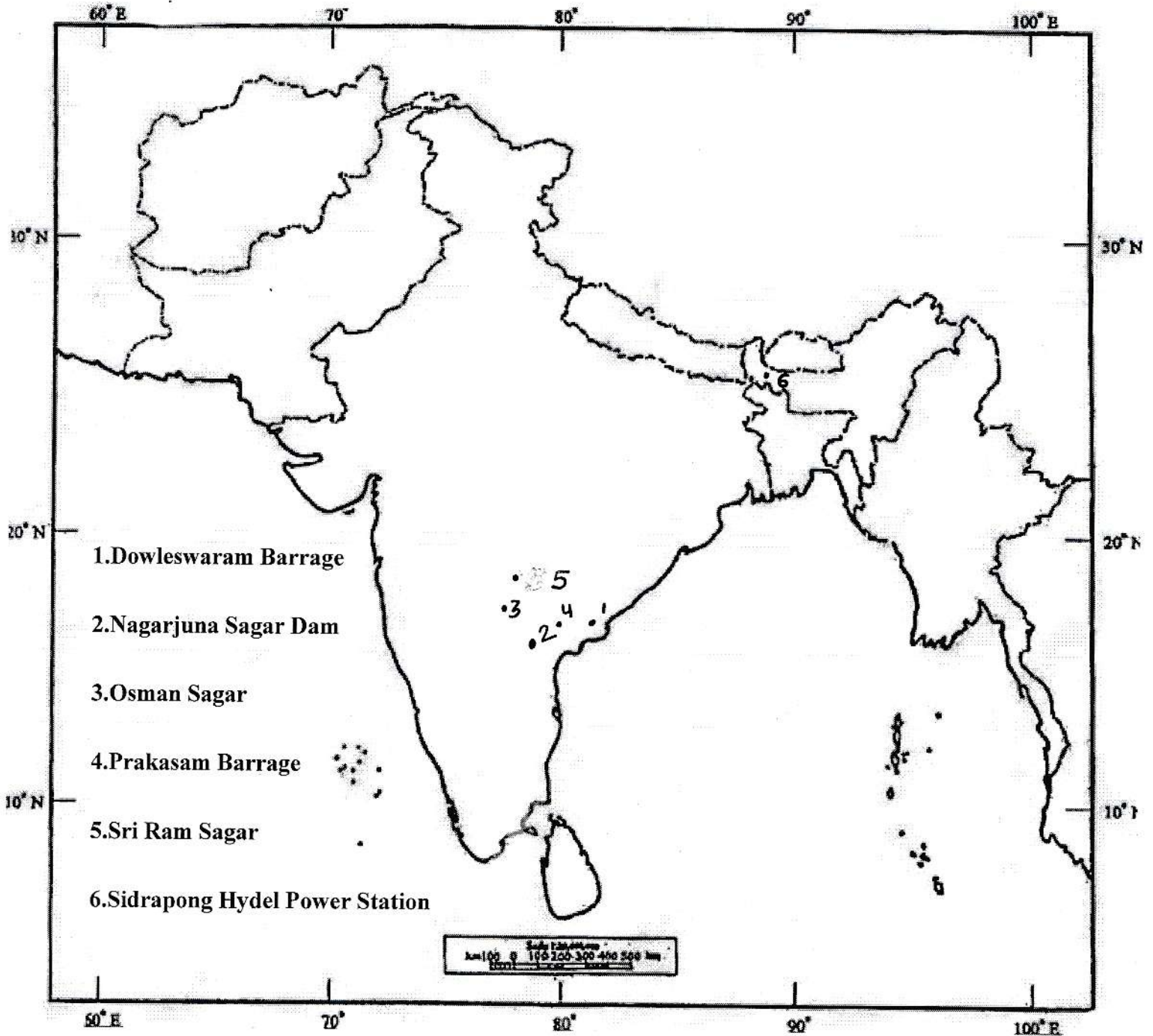
Sri Ram Sagar is a reservoir across the River Godavari near Nirmal town in Telengana, India. The reservoir is formed by the Pochampad Dam. It was built up to serve the farmers of Telangana region.

6. Sidrapong Hydel Power Station

Sidrapong Hydel Power Station located at the foothills of Arya Tea Estate 12 km from Darjeeling town, is the oldest hydel power station or hydroelectric power plant in India. commissioned on 10 November 1897, its original capacity was 2×65 kW, which was expanded in phases for increased demands to a total 1000 kW in 1916. Having reached the limit of the water supply, the machinery was replaced in 1931 for more-efficient triple-phase transmission. The station uses water from the jhoras 'streams' Kotwali, Hospital and Barbatia, channeled through a network of flumes to reservoirs, then passed down 220-metre penstocks to the generators.

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7. Chamera Dam

Chamera Dam impounds the River Ravi and supports the hydroelectricity project in the region. It is located near the town of Dalhousie, in the Chamba district in the state of Himachal Pradesh in India. The reservoir of the dam is the Chamera Lake. After completion of the first phase, the Chamera dam generates 540 MW of electricity. In the second phase, which is under construction, the dam is expected to generate 300 MW of electricity.

8. Pandoh Dam

Pandoh Dam is situated in Mandi district. The lake is the reservoir of the dam which has been targeted at the generation of hydroelectric generation. The lake diverts the water from River Beas and pours it into the River Satluj. The dam is under Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and the road built over the dam is a part of NH 21. The Beas water is diverted and through tunnels taken to Salapad (around 40 km from here) where water is used to generate electricity along with the water of Satluj.

9. Baglihar Dam

Baglihar Dam is built on Chenab River in the Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir. The hydro power project 'Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project', is a run-of-the-river power project on the Chenab River. main reason for this 450 (3 X 150 mw) MW project to be in news are the objections raised by Pakistan . Pakistan claimed that, the dam is a gross violations of the Indus Water Treaty,. India reduced the water flow to fill up the Baglihar dam lake in Jammu and Kashmir, causing a loss of agriculture for farmers in Pakistan. India, on the other hand, has clarified that reduced flow in the Chenab river in Pakistan was a result of very little availability of water in a lean year.

10. Dulhasti

Dulhasti is an 390 MW electricity power station in Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir, India built by NHPC. There is a dam named Dul on river Chenab.

11. Salal.

Salal. Salal Hydroelectric Project is built on river Chenab near Reasi in Udhampur district of Jammu & Kashmir in India. Although the plan for a water reservoir was originally conceived in pre independent India, the planning of the project started in 1960s. The project was taken by HCC and various contractors. Power from the project is transmitted to the Northern rid where it is distributed to the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and the union territory of Chandigarh.

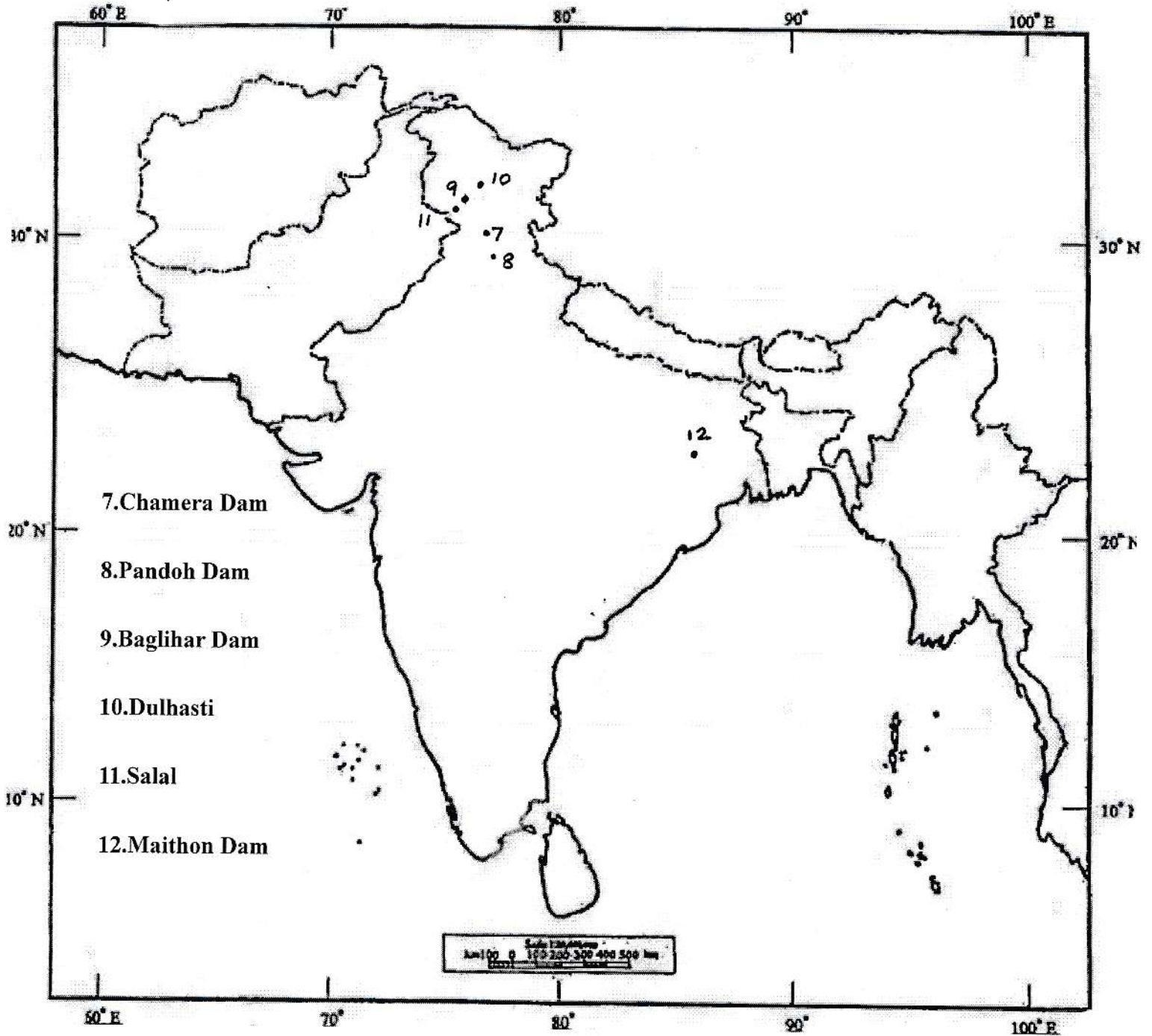
12. Maithon Dam

Maithon Dam is located at Maithon, 48 km from Dhanbad, in the state of Jharkhand. It is 15,712 feet long and 165 feet high. This dam was specially designed for flood control and generates 60,000 kW of electric power. There is an underground power station, the first of its kind in the whole of South East Asia. The dam is constructed on the Barakar River. The lake is spread over 65 square kilometers (25 sq. m).

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13.Konar Dam

Konar Dam is the second of the four multi-purpose dams included in the first phase of the Damodar Valley Corporation. It was constructed across the Konar River, a tributary of the Damodar River in Hazaribagh district in the Indian state of Jharkhand and opened in 1955 Konar Dam is 4,535 metres (14,879 feet) long and 48.77 metres (160 feet) high. The reservoir covers an area of 27.92 sq km.

14.Panchet Dam

Panchet Dam was the last of four multi-purpose dams included in the first phase of the Damodar Valley Corporation. It was constructed across the Damodar river at Panchet in Dhanbad district in the Indian state of Jharkhand.

15.Krishna Raja Sagar

Krishna Raja Sagar is the name of both a lake and the dam that causes it. The dam is across Kaveri River, in Mandya district near Mysore in Karnataka state, India. There is an ornamental garden attached to the dam, called Brindavan Gardens.

16. Linganamakki dam

Linganamakki dam was constructed by the Karnataka State Government in 1964. Located in the Sagara taluk, the dam has a length of 2.4 km, stretching across the Sharavathi river. It is located about 6 km from Jog Falls. The dam was designed to impound 4368 million cubic meter of water in an area of around 300 km², submerging 50.62 km² of wetland and 7 km² of dry land, with the remaining being forest land and wasteland.

17.Supa Dam

Supa Dam built across Kalinadi (Kannada) or Kali river in state of Karnataka in India. The dam is situated in Joida taluk of Uttara Kannada district. The power house at the foot of the dam has two electricity generators of fifty megawatt each.

18.Kodasalli Dam

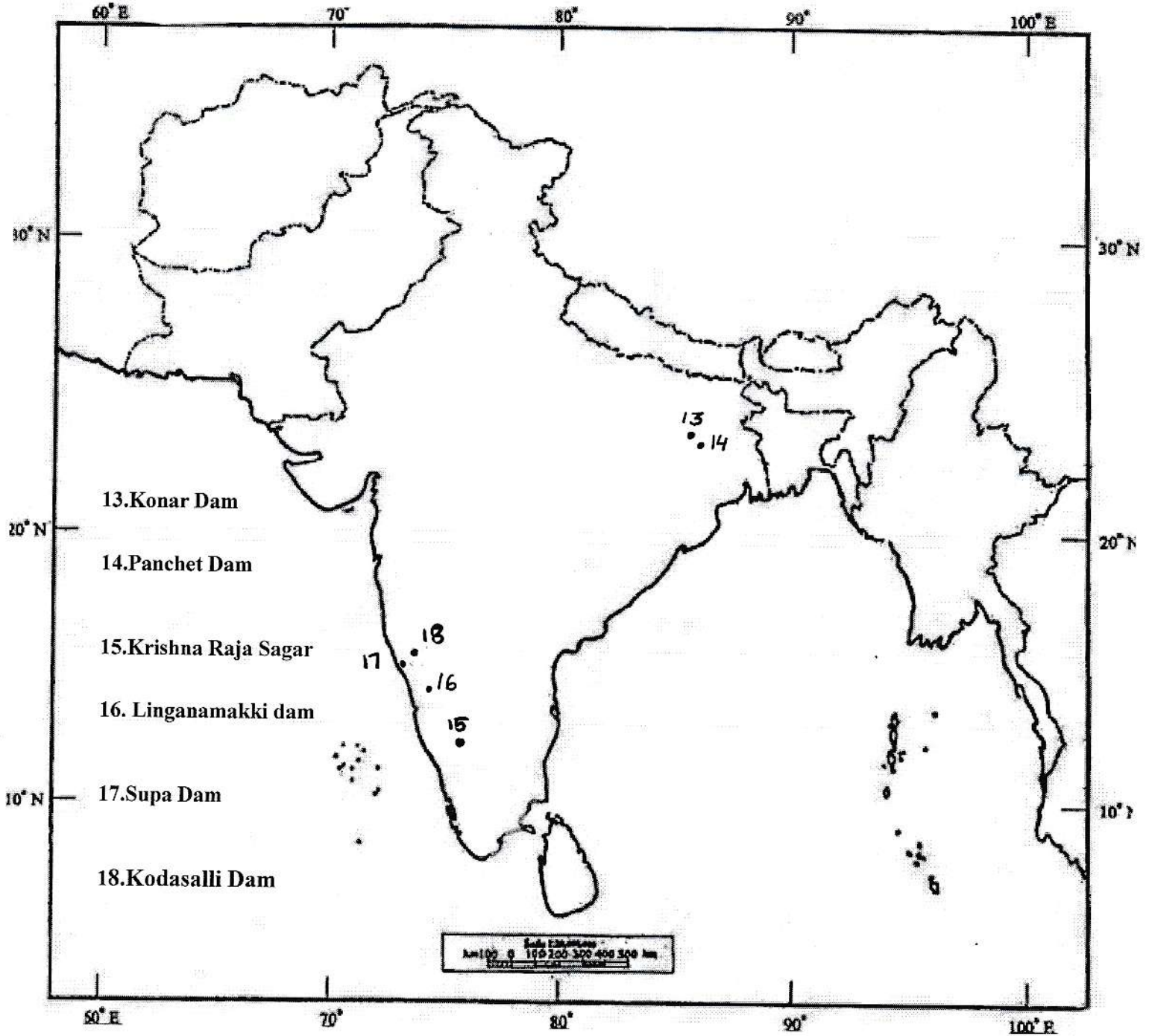
Kodasalli Dam built across the Kali River (Kalinadi) in Yallapura taluk of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state, India. This dam was built by Karnataka Power Corporation Limited. This electric power generating station is classified as hydroelectric power station.

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19. Harangi Reservoir

Harangi Reservoir is located near Hudgur village, Somwarpet taluk in Kodagu district in the Indian state of Karnataka. The reservoir is formed by a masonry dam built across Harangi River, a tributary of Kaveri River. The dam is located about 6 km away from the heart of Kushalnagar town.

20. Thippagondanahalli Reservoir

Thippagondanahalli Reservoir also known as T.G. Halli Dam or Chamarajsagar, is located at the confluence of the Arkavathy River and Kumudavathi River, 35 km west of Bangalore, India. It is used by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) as a major source of drinking water for western Bangalore.

21. Banasura Sagar Dam,

Banasura Sagar Dam, which impounds the Karamanathodu tributary of the Kabini River. The Banasura Sagar Dam is located 21 km from Kalpetta, in Wayanad district of Kerala in the Western Ghats. It is the largest earthen dam in India and the second largest in Asia and an ideal starting point for hikes into the surrounding scenic mountains. It is an important tourist attraction.

22. Malampuzha Dam

Malampuzha Dam is the largest reservoir in Kerala, located near Palakkad in south India with the scenic hills of the Western Ghats in the background. The dam is 6,066 feet high and crosses the Malampuzha River, a tributary of Bharathappuzha, Kerala's second longest river.

23. Peechi Dam.

Peechi Dam. is situated in a village 22 km outside Thrissur city in Kerala, India. This dam project started as an irrigation project, offers boating facilities at the reservoir. Peechi is a good picnic spot. Peechi dam was constructed primarily to cater the drinking water needs of the population of Thrissur city.

24. Salaulim Dam

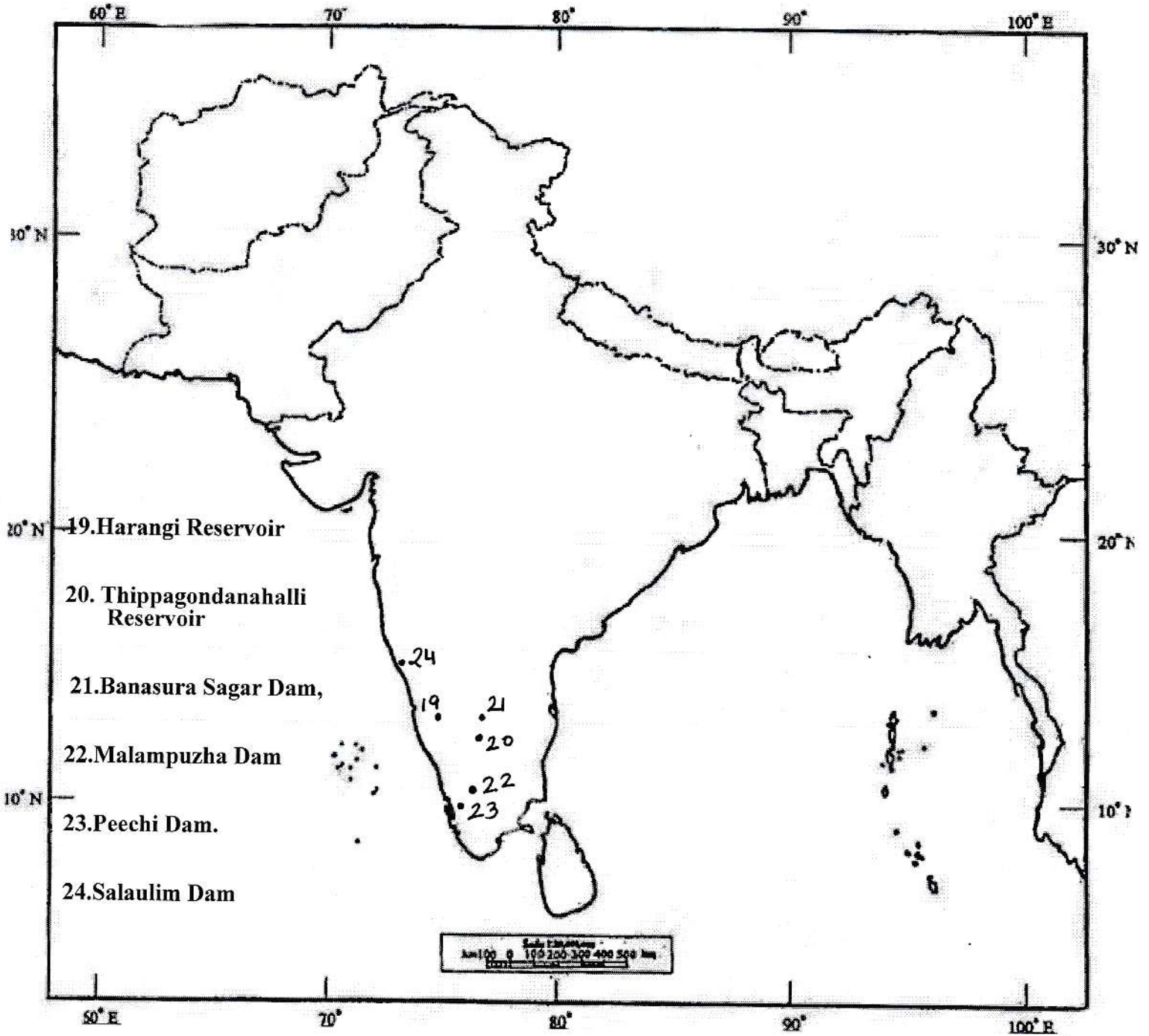
Salaulim Dam located on the Salaulim River, a tributary of the Zuari River in Goa, India, is an integral component of the Salaulim Irrigation Project which envisages benefits of irrigation and drinking water supply.

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25. Bansagar

Bansagar is a multipurpose River Valley Project on Son River situated in Ganga Basin in Madhya Pradesh, India envisaging both irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. The Bansagar Dam across Sone River has been constructed at village Deolond in Shahdol district on Rewa

26. Gandhi Sagar dam

Gandhi Sagar dam is the first of the four dams built on the Chambal River. It is located in the Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh. It is a 64 metre high masonry gravity dam, with a live storage capacity of 6,920 Mm³ and a catchment area of 22,584 km². The dam was completed in the year 1960. The hydro-power station comprises five generating units of 23 MW capacity each. The water released after power generation is utilized for irrigation through Kota Barrage.

27. Mulshi.

Mulshi. is the name of a major dam on the Mula river located in the Taluka Mulshi administrative division of the Pune district of Maharashtra State. Water from the dam is used for irrigation as well as for producing electricity at the Bhira hydroelectric power plant, operated by Tata Power Company LTD. The station operates six 25MW Pelton turbines and was established in 1927. It mostly supplies power to Mumbai.

28. Dudhsagar Falls.

Dudhsagar Falls. The gorgeous Dudhsagar Falls drop a sheer 600 metres and are one of the highest falls in the country. Located on the border of Karnataka and Goa, its in an area of dense tropical jungle, criss-crossed with delightful streams and dotted with shallow pools, inviting and safe enough for a leisurely swim. The view from the top of the waterfall is simply breathtaking.

29. Duduma Waterfall –

Duduma Waterfall – The majestic Duduma Waterfall lies deep in the heartland of Orissa, a verdant paradise of paddy fields and palm fringed silver beaches, temples, rivers, waterfalls and tribal people. In a quiet forest and a serene setting, it truly is a hidden wonder.

30. Gersoppa Falls

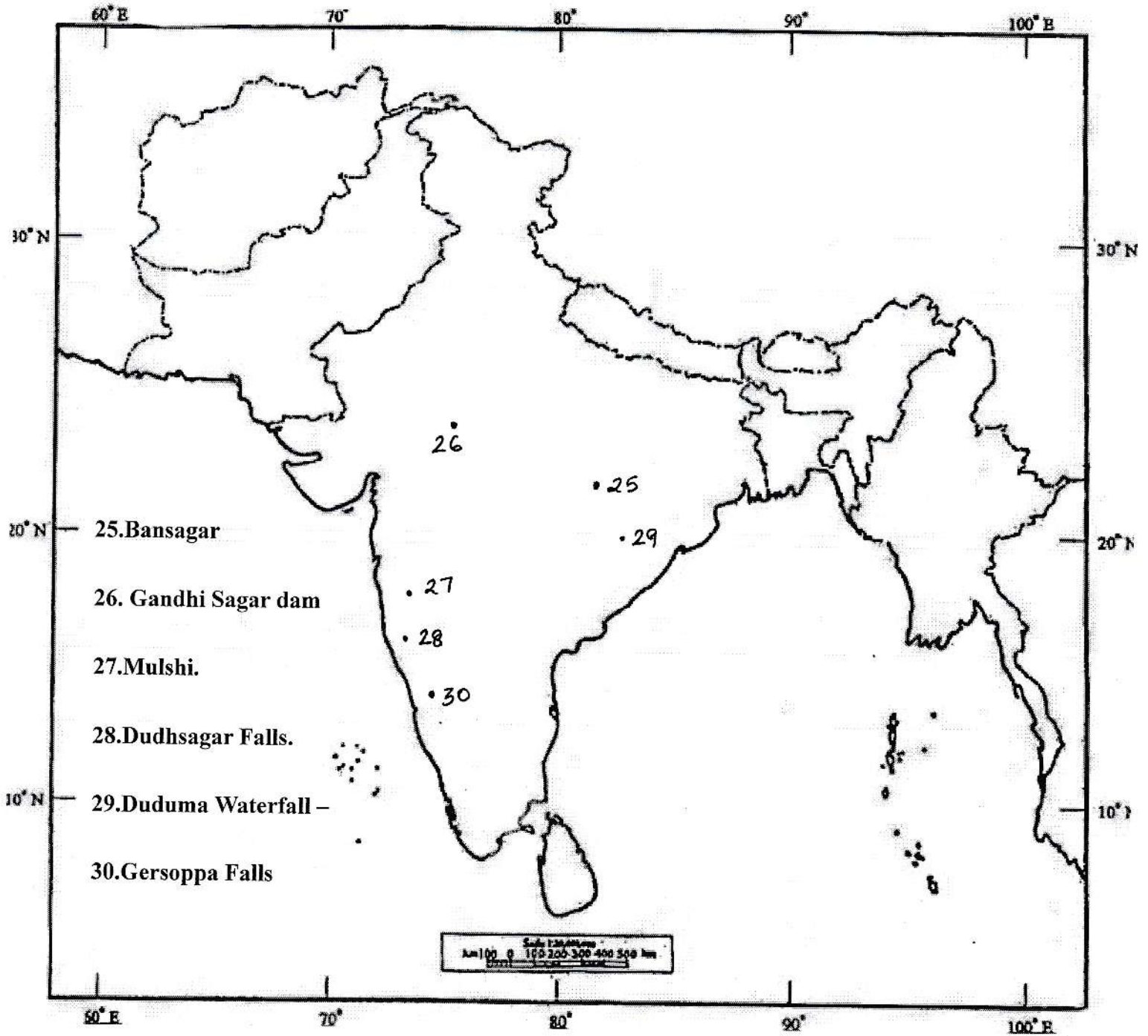
Gersoppa Falls One of the most spectacularly beautiful falls, the Gersoppa stem from the Sharavati River in Karnataka. The river plunges over a sharp cliff and falls in four cascades, the highest of which is 830 feet. It is a wild and unruly beauty of nature right next to the city of Bombay yet far removed from the madness of the city

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31.Wular Lake

Wular Lake Wular Lake of Jammu and Kashmir is one of the largest fresh water lakes in Asia, fed by the Jhelum River and one of the Indian wetlands designated as a Ramsar site.

32.Sambhar Salt Lake

Sambhar Salt Lake Sambhar Salt Lake is the largest inland salt lake in India, surrounded by the Aravali hills on all sides. The saline wetland has been designated as a Ramsar site and best place to spot pink flamingos in India.

33.Dipor Bil

Dipor Bil Dipor Bil Wetland in Assam is a permanent freshwater lake and largest beels in the Brahmaputra valley of Lower Assam. The beel is habitat to many varieties of birds,wild animals as well as largest congregations of aquatic birds in India.

34.Bhoj Wetland

Bhoj Wetland Bhoj Wetland is created by two lakes of Bhopal, The Upper Lake and Lower Lake are home to a diverse flora and fauna and designated a wetland of international importance.

35.Pichavaram Mangroves

Pichavaram Mangroves near Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu is third largest mangrove forest in India and a must see natural place in India. The Pichavaram forest offers backwater cruises and home to rare species of local migrants and true migrant birds.

36.Baratang Island Mangroves

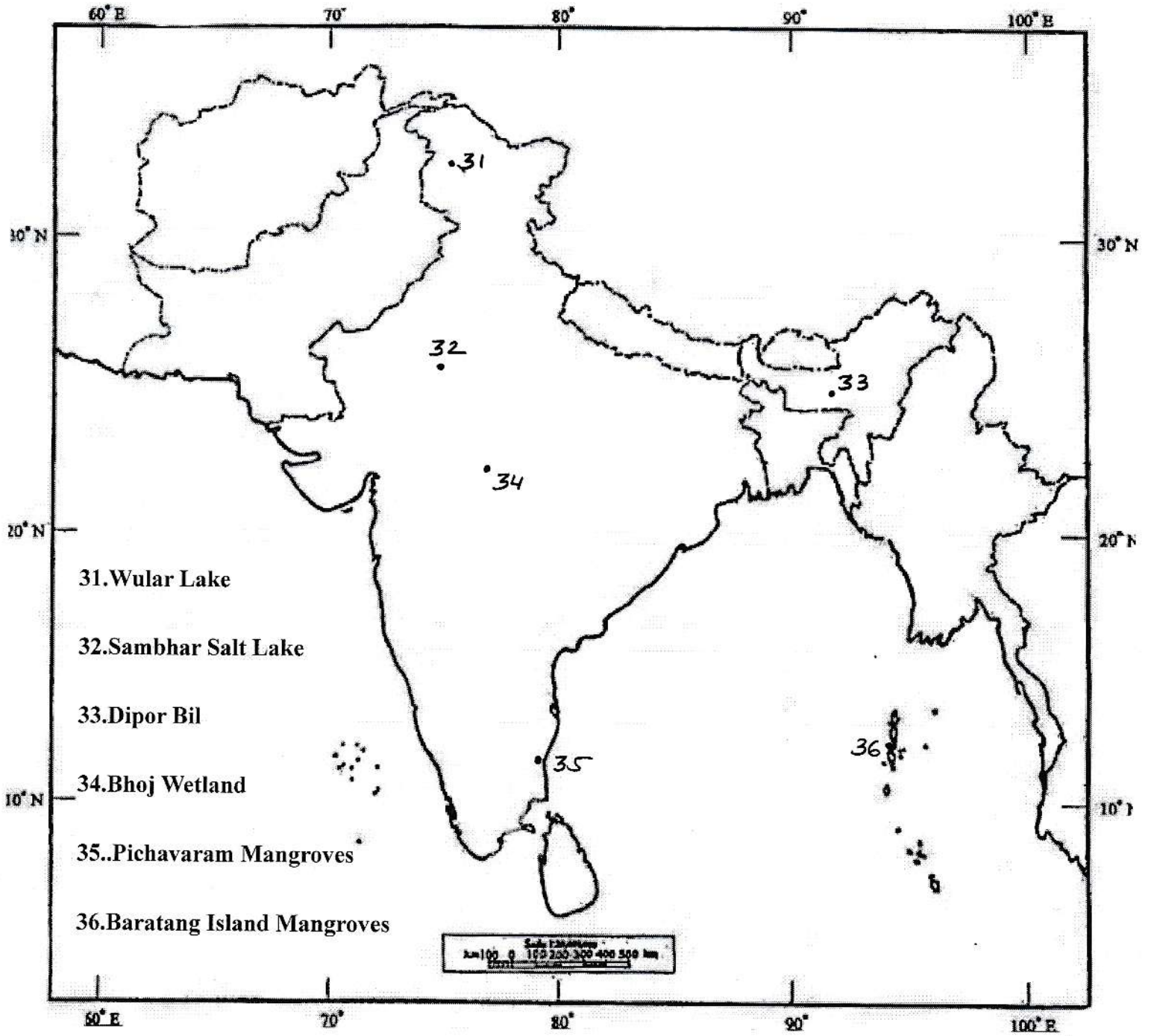
Baratang Island Mangroves Baratang Island Mangroves forest is a swamp, situated between Middle and South Andamans. The island has largest mangroves in Andamans and the near by Barren Island has the only active volcano in India.

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37. Keoladeo National Park

Keoladeo National Park Keoladeo National Park is a vast bird sanctuary and former royal game reserve in the north Indian state of Rajasthan. South of the ancient city of Bharatpur, the park's woods and man-made wetlands protect over 350 species of migratory and resident birds, including herons, cormorants and eagles. To the southeast, Fatehpur Sikri is home to sandstone temples and a mosque, built by Emperor Akbar in the 16th century.

38. Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary

Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, consisting primarily of a 120.82-square-kilometre lake and ambient marshes, is situated about 64 km to the west of Ahmedabad near Sanand Village, in the Gujarat state of India.

39. Kolleru Bird Sanctuary

Kolleru Bird Sanctuary Kolleru Bird Sanctuary is a sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh, India. It covers 673 square kilometers. It was established in November 1999, under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. The sanctuary protects part of the Kolleru Lake wetland, which gained Ramsar Convention for International importance in 2002.

40. Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary

Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary is situated at Kumarakom in Kottayam taluk of Kottayam district in the Indian state of Kerala, on the banks of Vembanad Lake. Set in the Kerala Backwaters, the bird sanctuary is a favourite haunt of migratory bird.

41. Nalbana Bird Sanctuary

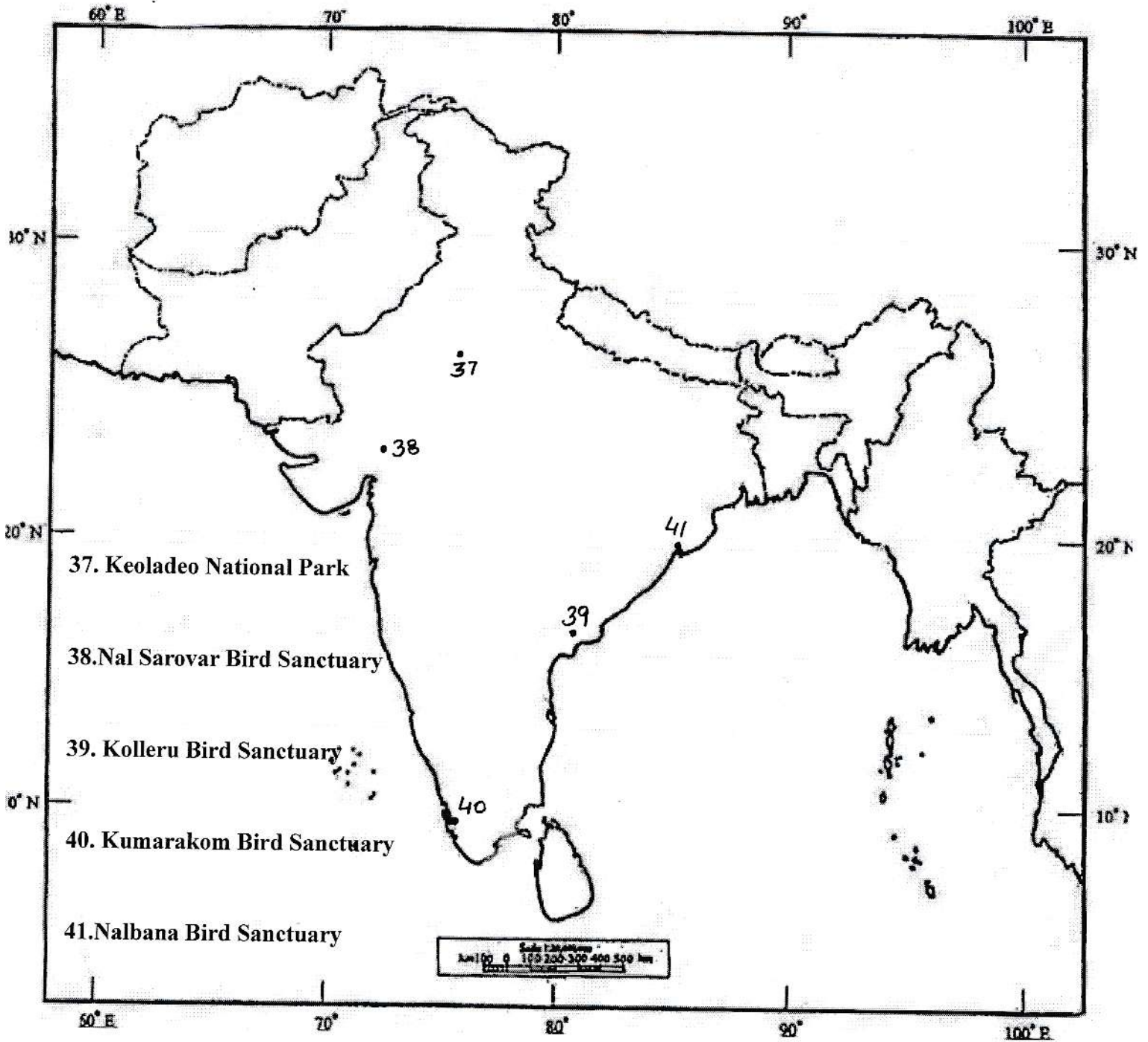
Nalbana Bird Sanctuary Nalbana Bird Sanctuary or Nalbana Island is the core area of the Ramsar designated wetlands of Chilika Lake. It was declared a bird sanctuary under the Wildlife Protection Act in 1972. In the heart of the park, one can see thousands of birds descending during the migratory season.

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42. Chilika Lake Bird Sanctuary

Chilika Lake Bird Sanctuary is situated on the East coast of India and hence has large water bodies with a humid climate as it shares a sandy ridge with the Bay of Bengal. It includes other place Birds Island. It is a heaven for migratory and resident birds. The birds can be seen in their natural habitat here. The place famous for Chilka Dolphins in their natural best is Satpada. The famous islands within the lake Parikud and Malud.

43. Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary

Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary and estuary situated in Andhra Pradesh, India. It is the second largest stretch of mangrove forests in India with 24 mangrove tree species and more than 120 bird species. It is home to the critically endangered white-backed vulture and the long billed vulture.

44. Keibul Lamjao National Park

Keibul Lamjao National Park is a national park in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in India. It is 40 km² in area, the only floating park in the world, located in North East India, and an integral part of Loktak Lake.

45. Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary

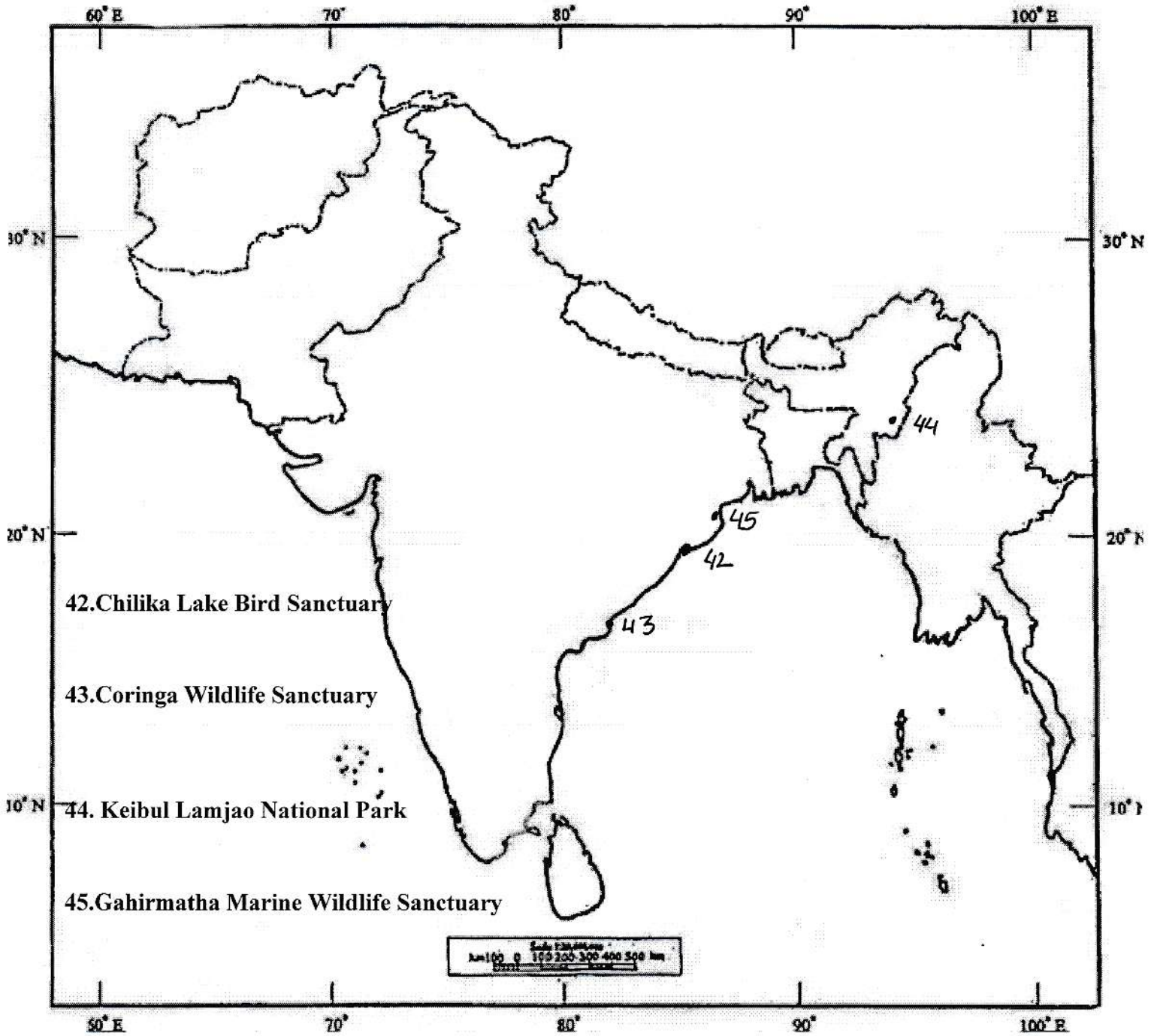
Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary is a marine wildlife sanctuary located in Odisha and is a very popular tourist attraction of Odisha in India. It is the world's largest nesting beach for Olive Ridley Turtles. It extends from Dhamra River mouth in the north to Brahmani river mouth in the south. It is very famous for its nesting beach for olive ridley sea turtles. It is the one of world's most important nesting beach for turtles.

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Write in your QCA Booklet the significance of these locations, whether physical/commercial/economic/ecological/environmental/cultural in not more than 30 words for each entry.

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1.Laokhowa

Laokhowa , located in Nagaon district of Assam was regarded as one of the rich and diverse wildlife area of Assam till 1980s. The Sanctuary covers an area of 70 sq km and harboured wildlife like the endangered Great Indian One Horned Rhino, Royal Bengal Tiger, Elephant, Asiatic water Buffalo, over 200 species of birds, including the Bengal Florican.

2.Sonai Rupai

Sonai Rupai Slightly larger than the Pabha Sanctuary, The Sonitpur District houses this wonderful Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary. It has in store for you, not only the exotic wildlife but also a fascinating view of the surrounding scenic beauty. Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary covers an area of 175 sq. kms. The whole area extends along the Himalayan foothills.Famous for one-horned rhinoceros, leopard, tiger and the other cats in relation.

3.Nandan kanan

Nandan kanan literally means the 'Garden of Pleasure' or the Garden of the Gods. It is situated 20 kms from Bhubaneshwar is a combination of a beautiful botanical garden, a zoo and a sanctuary. The zoo at Nandankanan is world famous for its white tigers. In 1980, for first time, three white cubs were born to normal coloured parents. It sprawls across the Chandaka forest, where the flora and fauna flourish in their natural habitat.

4.Jaldapara

Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in Alipurduar Sub-Division of Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal. It is about 124 km from Siliguri. It was constituted in the year of 1941 for the protection of wild life, particularly single horned Rhinos. River Torsha runs through this forest sanctuary. The forest is mainly savannah covered with tall elephant grasses.

5. Kaziranga

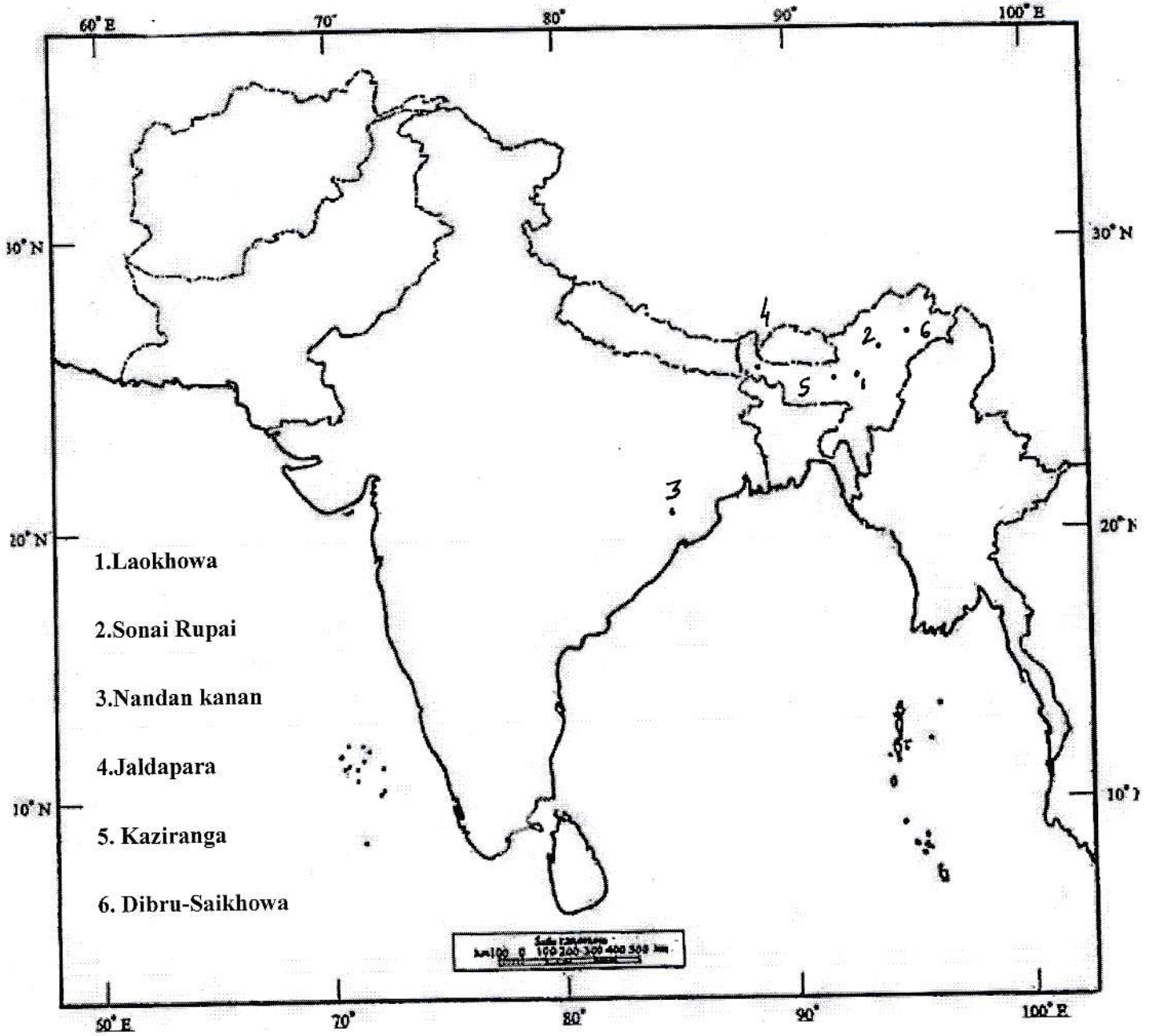
Kaziranga National Park lies on the south bank of the Brahmaputra and its boundary for the most part follows the Mora Diphlu river and runs parallel to National Highway No. 37. It covers an area of 688 sq. kilometers. The Park was first established in 1908, as a reserve forest with only about a dozen rhinos and was declared a National Park in 1974. Kaziranga is famous for the great One-Horned Rhinos.

6. Dibru-Saikhowa

Dibru-Saikhowa National Park is a biosphere reserve located on the alluvial flood plains of Brahmaputra in Upper Assam abutting on Arunachal- the land of the rising sun in the Eastern Himalayas. It is at the junction of the reverd Lohit and the great Brahmaputra originating from the sacred Mansarovar in Western Tibet in the shadow of Mount Kailash. Dibru-saikhowa National Park is unique park fashioned by nature by earth quakes and ever changing water courses over time into numerous island pockets and water bodies providing a very unusual habitat for varied wildlife, aqua fauna and avifauna.

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7.Kibul Lam Jao

Kibul Lam Jao National Park This unusual wilderness is the home of the Sangai or Manipur brow- antlered deer. Once a hunting reserve for water fowl, the tiny park is just 40 sq. km. in area. It was declared a sanctuary in 1954 when numbers of the highly localised Sangai became dangerously depleted. The graceful deer, noted for their curved antlers, live on the floating vegetation on the Loktak Lake, 32 km south of Imphal.

8.Bhitarkanika

Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary is an adventuress's paradise. It is also a breeding ground for the Olive Ridley turtles. This is the largest forest of the country. It was declared as a sanctuary in 1975, just to protect the estuarine crocodile and turtles in their rare mangrove habitat.

9.Ambapani

Ambapani Sanctuary Located 77-kms from Bhawanipatna and 45-kms from Nowrangpur, Ambapani is famous for the deity of Budharaja installed in a small temple at the foot of a hill. The picturesque Ambapani hills present a panoramic view of nature. A frolicking valley called Haladigundi in this range of hills exhibits some peculiar features due to the reflected rays of the sun.

10. Gahirmatha

Gahirmatha Turtle Sanctuary Close to the Bhitarkanika Sanctuary is another of Orissa's special sanctuaries - the Gahirmatha Turtle Sanctuary. This stretch of beach is the breeding ground for the giant Olive Ridley Turtles, who travel all the way from the Pacific Ocean to mate and lay their eggs here.

11.Lakhari

Lakhari Valley Sanctuary Located in Ganjam, in Gajapati district has the southern most population of elephants in Orissa. Tiger, leopard, peafowl and all other fauna of tropical forests is found here. Mahendragiri hill, close to this sanctuary is rich in its floristic composition and medicinal plants. One can stay at Podamari, Digapahandi, Panthanivas at Taptapani (hot spring), Mohana or even Chandragiri (Tibetan settlement).

12.Sunderban

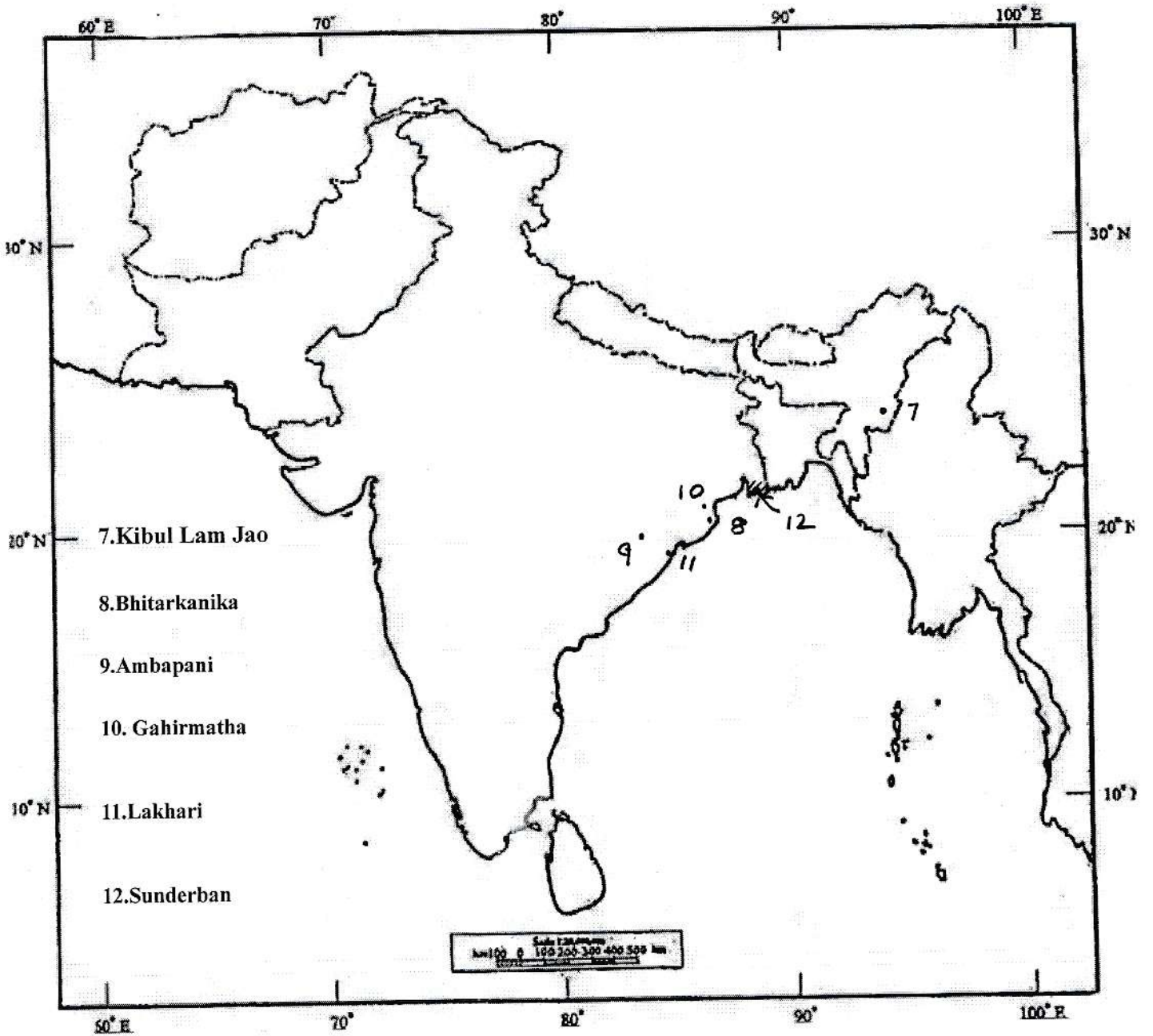
Sunderban National Park Located in the Ganga delta in West Bengal, spanning the Hooghly in the west and Teulia river in the east, Sunderbans was declared a National Park in 1984. The park covers a vast stretch of mangrove swamp, lush forested islands and small rivers near the Bay of Bengal. Most of the region comprises estuarine mangrove forests and swamps which supports an ecosystem specially adapted to great salinity. Sunderbans is home to the magnificent Royal Bengal tiger, the park holding more tigers than any other tiger reserve.

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13.Vansda

Vansda National Park rich and old forest, predominantly covered by very tall teak trees, mango groves and gigantic creepers comprises the Vansda National Park. The forest is extremely dense and some parts are dark even during normal daytime. The forest is a habitat of monkeys, deer, a few leopards and a wide species of birds. Hyenas, wild boar, sambhar, four horned antelopes and a rich variety of bird and plant life are also found here.

14.Wild Ass Sanctuary

Wild Ass Sanctuary Gujarat is as famous for its large wild ass herds as it is for its lions. To protect these rare animals, a sanctuary covering an area of over 4,953 sq. kms. was created to offer protection to more than 2,100 wild asses inhabiting this area. In the Little Rann of Kachchh, the asses are attracted by the flat green grass covered expanse known as bets (islands where coarse grasses springs up during the monsoon).

15.Marine National Park

Marine National Park and Sanctuary Gujarat has the distinction of creating the country's first Marine National Park spread over an area of nearly 458 sq. kms in the Gulf of Kachchh, 30 kms from Jamnagar. Offshore from the southern coast of the gulf of Kachchh, an archipelago of 42 islands sits like little gems in the Arabian Sea. Thousands of shore birds like crab plovers, terek sandpipiers, oystercatchers and sanderlings descend on the mud banks to feed on the array of beached marine life when the tide turns.

16. Tadoba

Tadoba National Park The oldest National Park in the state of Maharashtra, it is also a Project Tiger reserve, since 1993. The rich deciduous forest mainly consists of teak trees, The area around Tadoba was once highly populated by the Gond tribals. It derives its name from their local deity 'Taru', who, according to a legend, was killed in an epic fight with a tiger.

17.Karnala

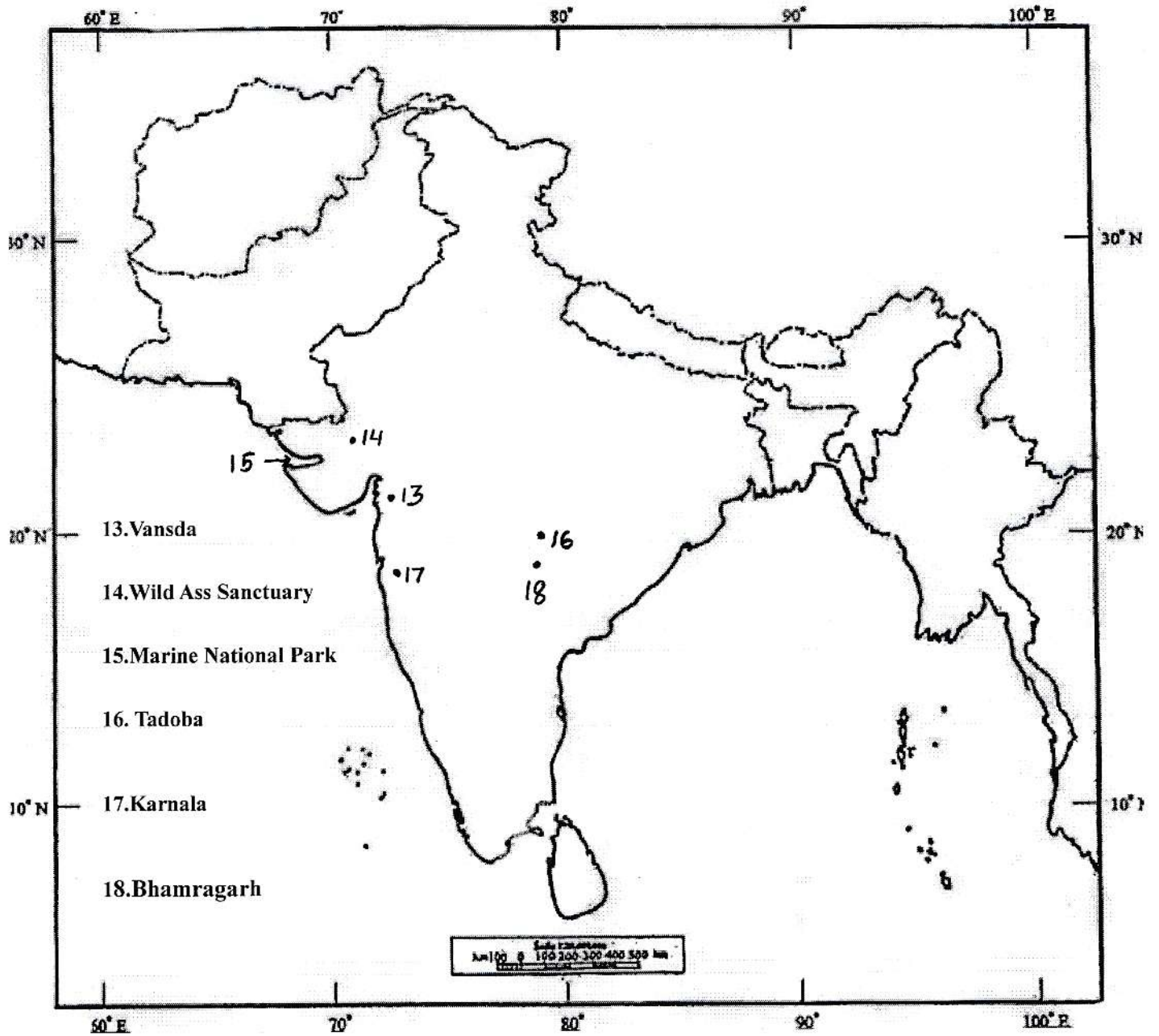
Karnala Bird Sanctuary is situated in Panvel Taluka of Raigad District of Konkan Region. This sanctuary is located at the bottom of the Karnala fort, which lies between Pen and Panvel. The sanctuary is around 25m high from the sea level, while the fort itself is 370m from the sea level. The sanctuary is very rich in avifauna as the ecological conditions of the tract favour a large variety of bird populations.

18.Bhamragarh

Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary This sanctuary is located in Chandrapur district in the Vidharba region of Maharashtra. Majority of the area is under thick forest that is wood land, with small patches of grass lands distributed over the entire protected area. One can even find wetlands in the protected area. Notable among them are Pamalgautam and Parlkota rivers, which runs through the protected area. Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary is known for its variety of wild animals.

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19. Bor

Bor Wildlife sanctuary is located in Hingni in Wardha of Vidarbha region. This area includes 3,237 hectares of Reserve Forest, 2,213 hectares of Protected Forest, and 660 hectares of Unclassed Forest. Many villages surround the sanctuary. Wild animals found in this sanctuary are Tigers, Panthers, Bisons, Blue Bulls, Chitals, Sambars, Peacocks, Barking Deers, Chinkara, Monkeys, Wild Boars, Bears and Wild Dogs.

20. Chikhaldara

Chikhaldara Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Amravati district of Vidarbha region. The only hill station in the Vidarbha region offers one an abundance of wildlife, viewpoints, lakes and waterfalls. It thus came to be known as "Keechakadara" and Chikhaldara is its corruption. This is the only coffee growing area in Maharashtra. can find Panthers, Sloth Bears, Sambar, and Wild Boar.

21. Melghat

Melghat Tiger Reserve is located in Chikhaldara and Dharni tehsils of Amaravati district in Satpura hill range. This is one of the last remaining habitats of Indian tiger in Maharashtra. The area is rich in wild mammals including Tiger, Panther, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Jackal, Hyena, Chausinga, Sambar (largest Deer on earth) Gaur, Barking Deer, Ratel, Flying squirrel, Cheetal (type of Deer).

22. Jayakwadi

Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary is situated in Aurngabab and Ahamadnagar district in Marathawara region. The presence of the Nathsagar Lake in the sanctuary, make the surrounding areas rich in aquatic flora and fauna. It has attracted many species of resident and migratory birds. Nearly 200 species of birds are in this area, which includes more than 70 species of migratory birds out of which 45 major species are of international migration.

23. Panna

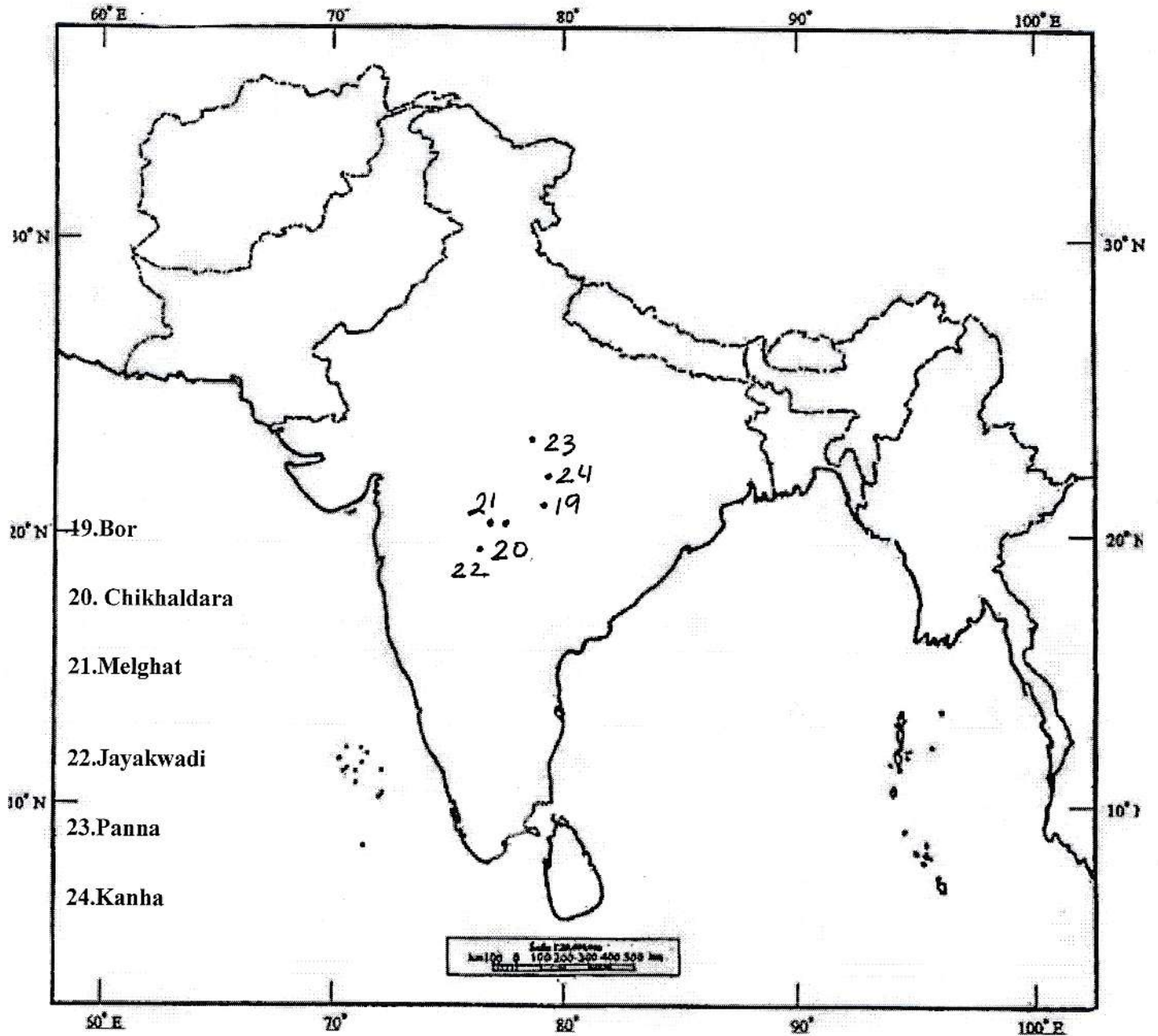
Panna National Park is located in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the best in the region. The river Ken passes through the park, adding to its scenic beauty. You can view wildlife in jeeps, boats or on foot. It is close to Khajuraho and forms an ideal halt for people going to Bandhavgarh and Kanha national parks. The predominant species that inhabits the park is the deer, of which the most easily sighted are the graceful little Chinkara, the Indian gazelle, and the Chital.

24. Kanha

Kanha National Park, in Madhya Pradesh, forms the core of the Kanha Tiger Reserve created in 1974, under Project Tiger. Stretching over 940sq km, the vegetation, chiefly made of sal and bamboo forests, grasslands and streams, this park is the sole habitat of the rare hard ground barasingha. the largest of the world's cattle; the sambar, the largest Indian deer; Kanha is best known as the habitat of the tiger.

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25. Barnawapara

Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1976 Under Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and biogeographical province (Indus-Ganges Monsoon Forest). The Sanctuary is spread in area about 244.66 sq km. Mainly flat and hilly terrain. Altitude ranges from 265-400m. The vegetation is Tropical dry deciduous forest with teak, bamboo, Terminalia and other miscellaneous species. Tiger Panthera tigris, jungle cat Felis chaus, striped Hyaena, jackal Canis aureus, Indian wild dog.

26. Bandhavgarh

Bandhavgarh is a small national park, but with the highest known density of tiger population in India. This is also known as White Tiger territory. These have been found in the old state of Rewa for many years. The other species found in abundance in Bandhavgarh are the gaur or Indian bison, the sambar, the barking deer and the nilgai.

27. Betla

Betla National Park This park is a great attraction to tourists. The Park, at an average elevation of 1,000 ft. is open throughout the year although February to April are the best months. It is 140 kms from Ranchi. Large herds of Gaur and Chital are commonly seen. Elephants are present mostly after the monsoons up to the time when water holes begin to dry up in March. Tiger, Panther, Sloth Bear, Wild Bear.

28. Sultanpur

Sultanpur National Park Located 46 kms from Delhi, Sultanpur National Park, is just a short drive away from the Delhi - Jaipur Highway. A stretch of marshy land has been remodelled. The artificial mounds have turned into green glades. The marsh has been converted into a water body. A number of organisms like crustaceans, fish and insects thrive during floods, which attract a number of birds to this area. The park is home to a large range of birds, both resident and migratory.

29. Pin

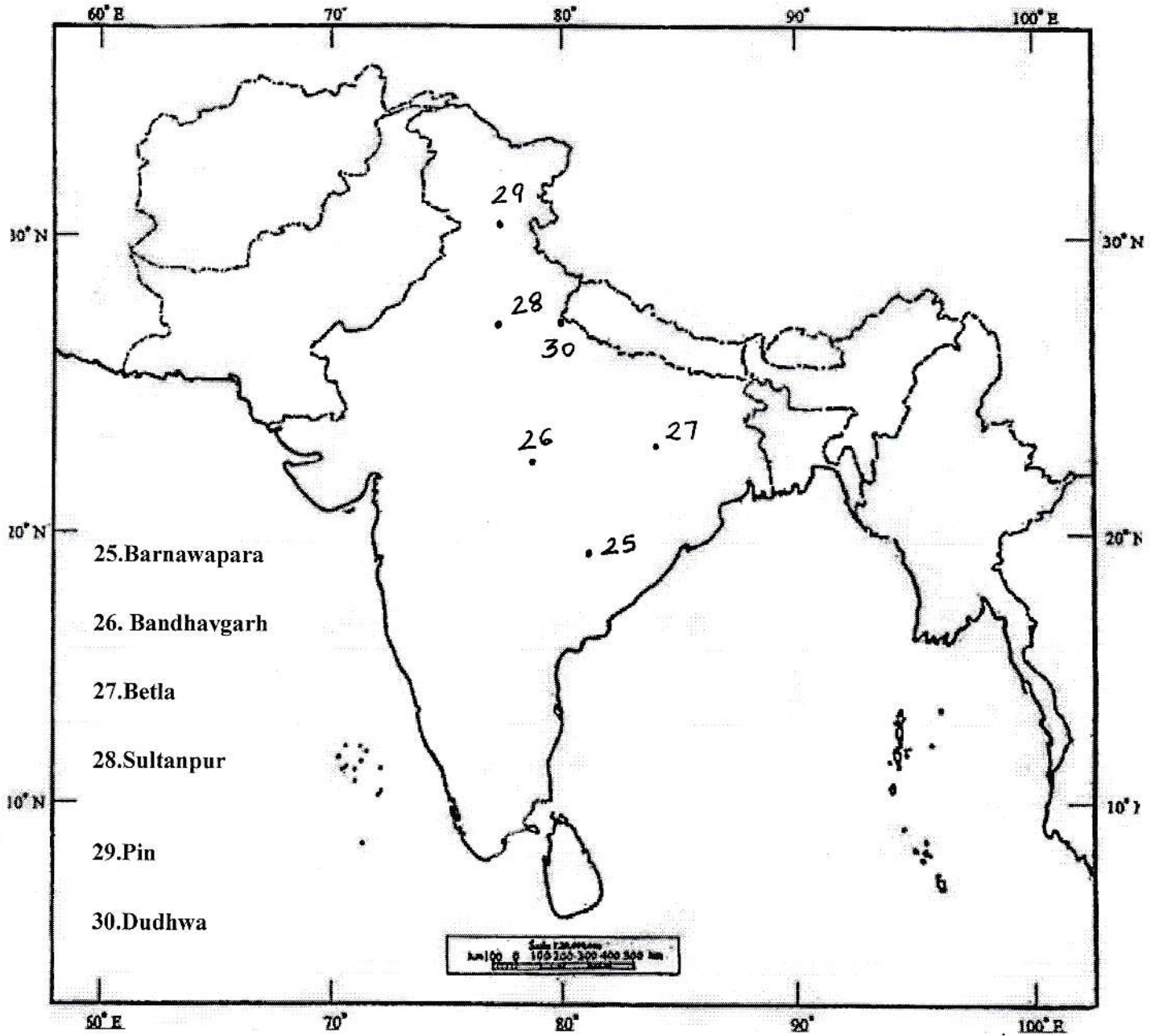
Pin Valley National Park This Pin Valley national park is situated in Lahual Spiti district. In this park there is a variety of rare animals such as wooly hare, Tibetan gazelle and snow Leopard. The entire area is a cold desert. It was declared National Park on 9th January 1987 and occupies an area of 67,500 hectares.

30. Dudhwa

Dudhwa National Park, which is also a Tiger Reserve, is located in the district of Lakhimpur - Kheri, very close to the Nepal border. The 498.29 sq.km. Park has fine sal forests and extensive grasslands. The grasslands are also ideal terrain for the indian one horned rhinoceros. In an exciting project undertaken in 1984, a number of rhinos were translocated here from Assam and Nepal, in an attempt to extend their habitats and to exclude the possibility of wiping out entire populations through diseases and epidemics. Presently, 13 rhinos in Dhudwa.

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31. Rajaji

Rajaji National Park Haridwar, Dehradun, Pauri (Uttaranchal) is rich in faunal wealth because of the varied types of ecological niches existing in the reserve. The main groups occur are birds, mammals & reptiles snakes and lizards, amphibians (frogs & toads) and fishes, and chiefly the invertebrate groups are, the scorpions, centipedes, Odonata (dragon & damselflies), hymenoptera (wasps, bees, etc.) Isoptera (termites) and lepidoptera which comprises more than 60 species. Our National bird Peacock is found here in abundance.

32. Valley of Flowers

Valley of Flowers with the largest concentration of various species of wild flowers is off the Rishikesh-Badrinath road, 16 km from Govindghat. A virtual treat to the eyes, this beautiful valley in the Himalayas was established in the year 1982. This park, the smallest national park in the Himalayas was created to protect the catchment area of the Pushpavati River. flows by the valley while the awesome Rataban peak forms a spectacular backdrop.

33. Dachigam

Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the India's most scenically beautiful wildlife reserves. It is located 22 kilometres from Srinagar and forms almost half of the Dal lake's catchment area. Since 10 villages were relocated outside the boundaries of the reserves between 1910 and 1934, it has got its name Dachi-gam which means 'Ten Villages'. Dachigam is spread over 140 square kilometres, spanning heights between 5,500 to 14,000 feet above sea level. The two sectors of Dachigam, lower and upper Dachigam incorporate a variety of vegetation like riverain forest, grass land, broad leaved woodland, coniferous forest, bare rock faces and alpine pastures. Dachigam is considered home to some of the unique Himalayan range of flora and fauna.

34. Desert National Park

Desert National Park Jaisalmer, Rajasthan is an excellent example of the ecosystem of the Thar desert and its diverse fauna. Sand dunes form around 20% of the Park. The major landform consists of craggy rocks and compact salt lake bottoms, intermedial areas and fixed dunes which are quite suitable for the chinkara to move at high speed. The blackbuck is another common antelope of this region. Its other notable inhabitants are the desert fox, Bengal fox, wolf and desert cat.

35. Sariska

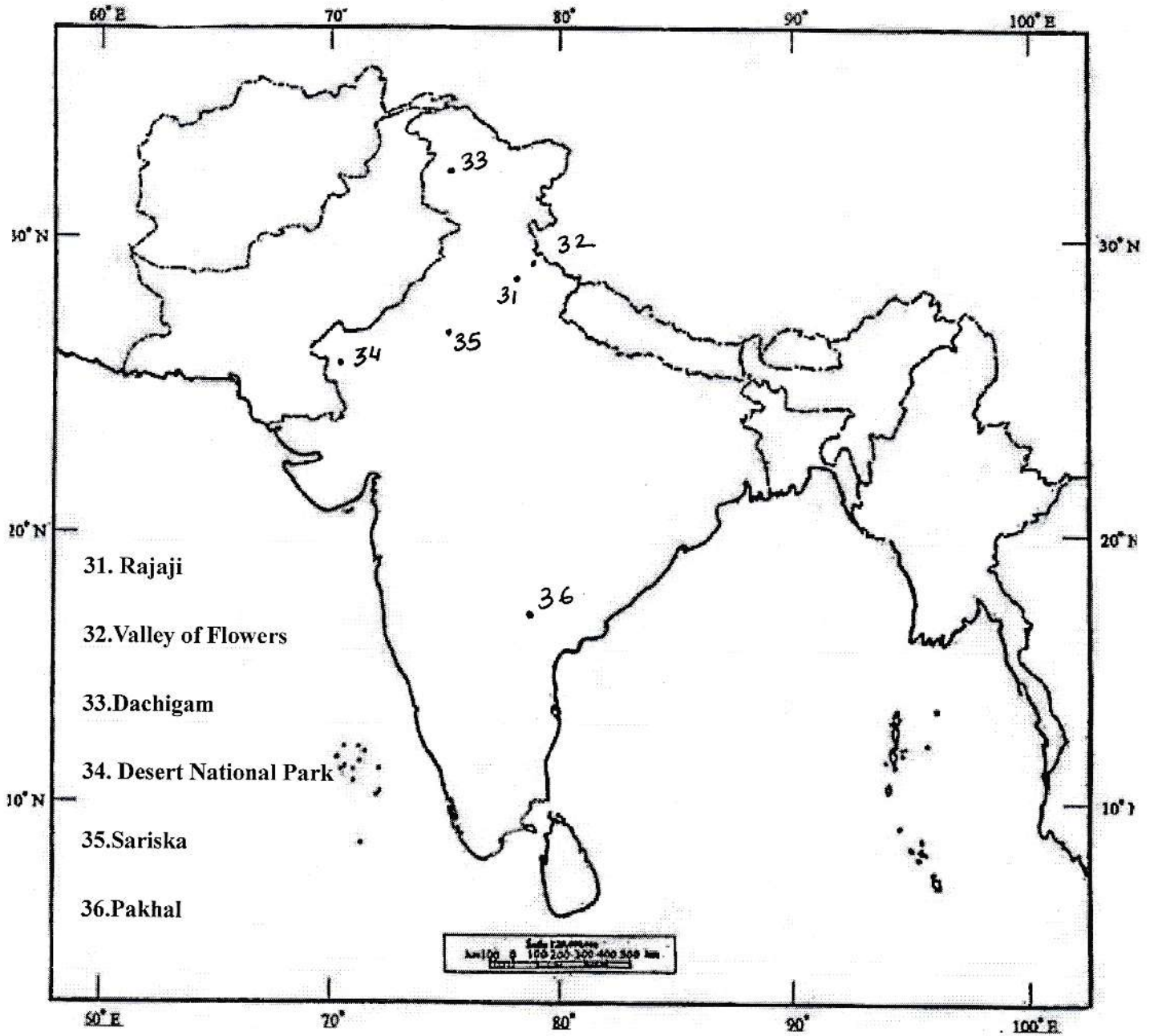
Sariska National Park It is located at Kankwari fort, near Alwar, on the Delhi Jaipur Highway. The terrain is predominantly hilly, as it lies in the Aravalli range. It has total area of 788 sq. kilometres, with a core area of approx. 47sq. kilometres. The birdlife comprises of the pea fowl, gray partridge, quail, sandgrouse, tree pie, white breasted kingfisher, golden woodpecker and great Indian horned owl.

36. Pakhal

Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary is located 50-km from Warangal, along the shoreline of Pakhal Lake and is named after it. It is a manmade lake, completed in 1213 AD by the Kakatiyas. The sanctuary is spread over 860-sq-km consisting of a large plateau surrounded by low hills. The environment and the Pakhal Lake form the core area of the sanctuary. The vegetation consists of tropical dry deciduous mixed forests, bamboo and mixed teak forests.

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37. Eturnagaram

Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary is located 50-km from Warangal, along the shoreline of Pakhal Lake and is named after it. It is a manmade lake, completed in 1213 AD by the Kakatiyas. The sanctuary is spread over 860-sq-km consisting of a large plateau surrounded by low hills. The environment and the Pakhal Lake form the core area of the sanctuary. The vegetation consists of tropical dry deciduous mixed forests, bamboo and mixed teak forests.

38. Kolleru

Kolleru Bird Sanctuary It is located 60-km away from Vijayawada near Eluru, West Godavari district. It is the largest fresh Water Lake in the country. This sanctuary extends over 673-sq-km (depending on water spread) of wetland and marshes surrounding the Kolleru Lake, between the Krishna and Godavari deltas.

39. Nagarhole

Nagarhole National Park was first set up in 1955. In 1975 its area was increased to include a greater expanse of forest reserve. Nagarhole is derived from the combination of two Kannada words-'nagar' meaning snake and 'hole' meaning streams and true to its name a number of streams snake through its rich tropical forests.

40. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary

Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary On the western tip to the island of Chora along River Mandovi, mangrove swamps cover this bird-watchers' paradise aptly named after India's best-known ornithologist. Open throughout the year, the sanctuary can be visited with the permission of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Forest Department, Junta House, Panaji. Apart from a rich variety of coastal birds, one may spot flying foxes, jackals and crocodiles.

41. Silent Valley National Park

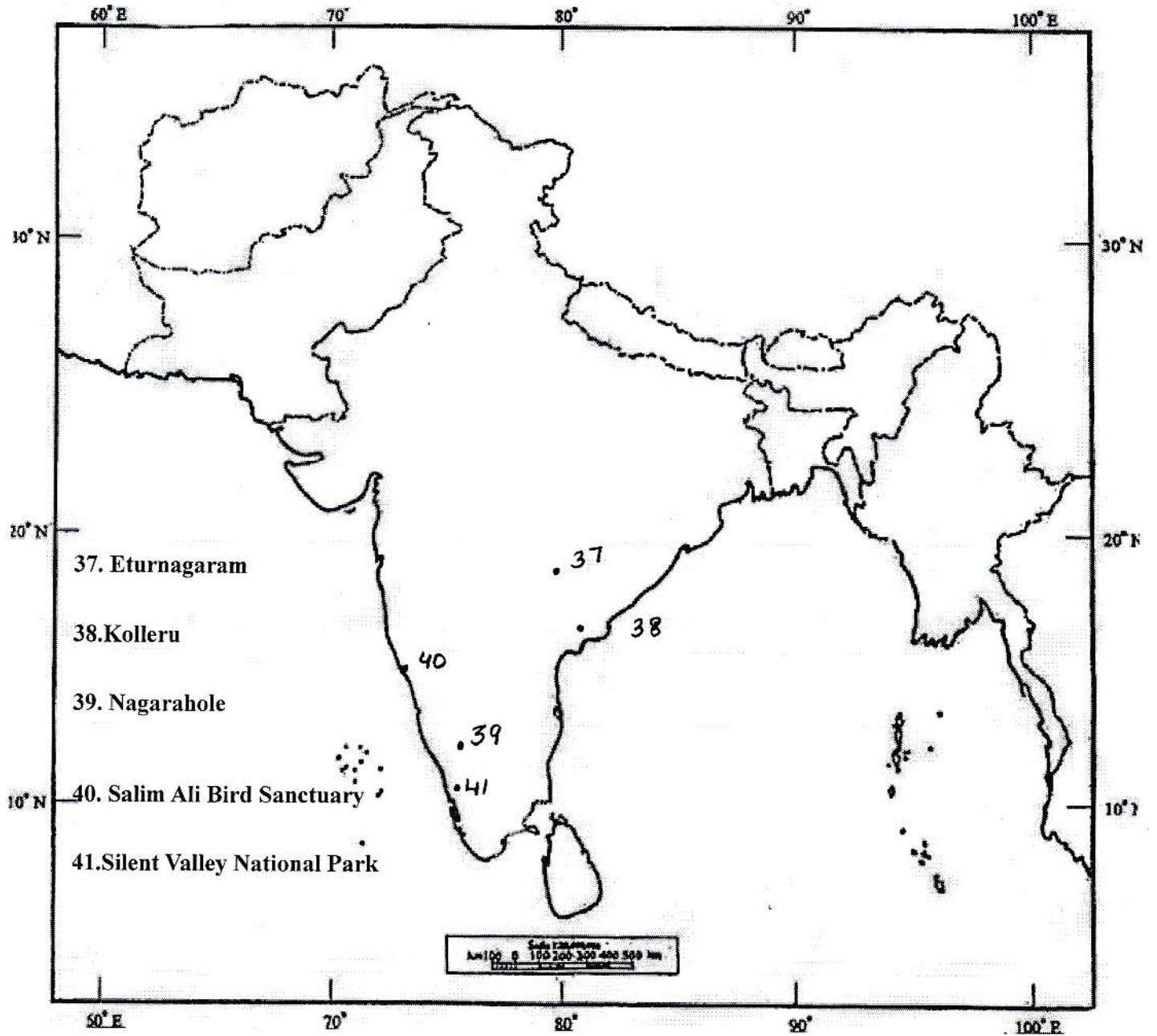
Silent Valley National Park is only vestige of a near virgin forest in the whole of the Western Ghats. The Park is the house to the elephants, tigers, wild dog, flying squirrel and lion tailed macaque. Till Mukkali one can travel through vehicles and from Mukkali one has to cover at least 24 km on foot. The river Kuntipuzha flows through the valley and make it a beautiful place to see. Admission to the park is restricted. The park has a huge variety of wildlife, with over a 100 species of Butterflies and 400 species of Moths.

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Write in your QCA Booklet the significance of these locations, whether physical/commercial/economic/ecological/environmental/cultural in not more than 30 words for each entry.

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1. Thalassery

Thalassery city, northern Kerala state, southwestern India. It is still a major port for the export of pepper, coffee, sandalwood, and coconuts. It has a thriving furniture industry as well as coffee-curing, rope- and mat-making, and other industries.

2. Thane

Thane town, Maharashtra state, western India, at the mouth of the Thana River and head of the Ulhas Estuary, northeast of Bombay. The town is primarily a residential suburb of Bombay, though it has a large industrial complex, including an industrial estate, with chemical, engineering, and textile industries,

3. Thanjavur

Thanjavur town, administrative headquarters of Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, in the Cauvery Delta. Thanjavur district (about 3,205 sq mi [8,300 sq km] in area) occupies part of the flat, fertile Cauvery Delta, one of the most important rice-growing areas in India, terminating in the southeast at Point Calimere at the confluence of Palk Strait and the Bay of Bengal.

4. Tiruchirappalli

Tiruchirappalli city, central Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. central Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. It is on the main road and rail routes between Madras and Trivandrum and lies at the head of the Kaveri (Cauvery). The city is now an industrial centre that has modern heavy electrical, thermal boiler, and locomotive construction workshops, alongside traditional cotton hand-weaving and cigar-rolling cottage industries.

5. Tuticorin

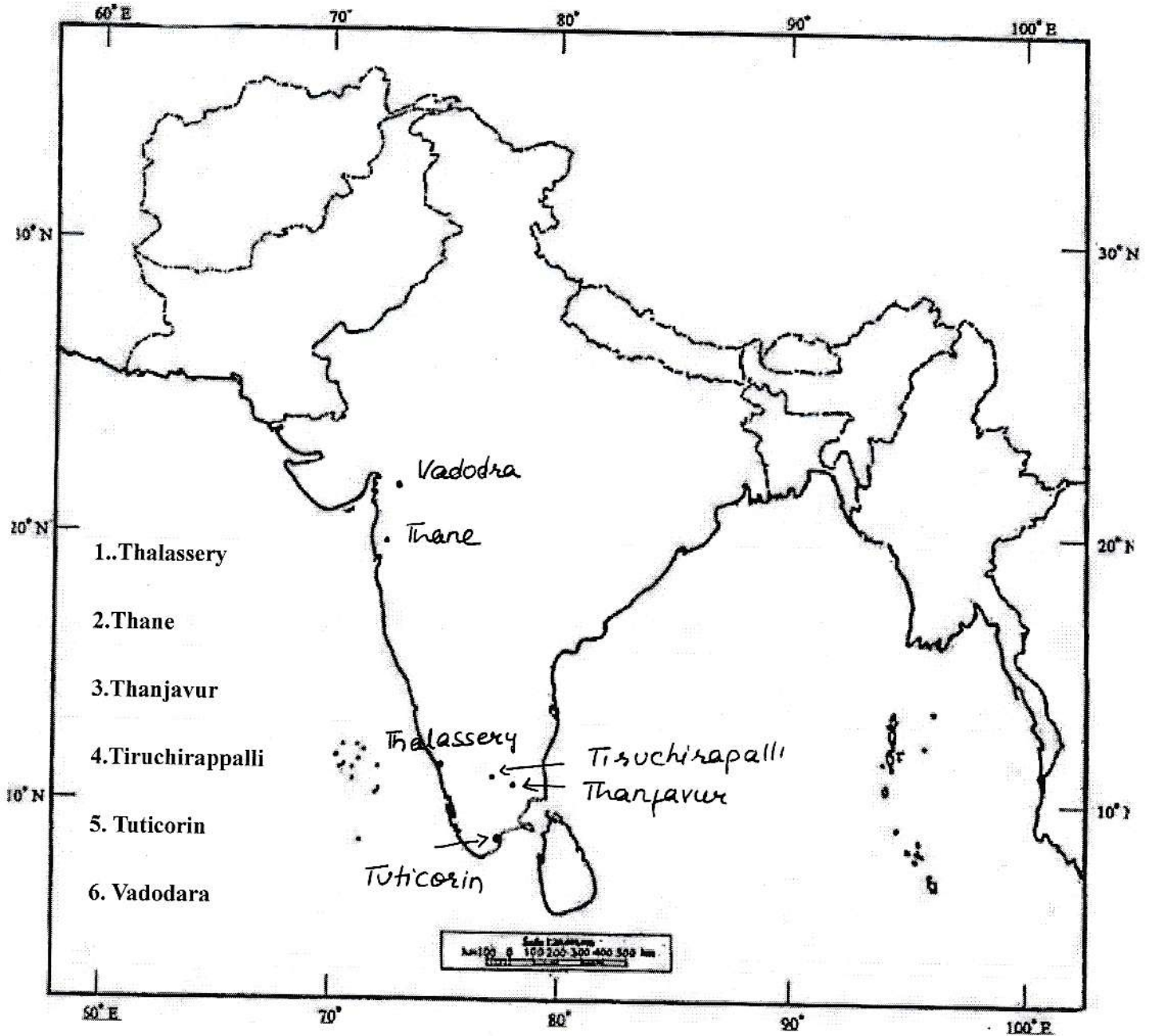
Tuticorin town, southern Tamil Nadu state, southern India. The town lies on the Gulf of Mannar, Most of the town's shipping is handled, nonetheless, at New Tuticorin, about (8 km) southeast of the original port. One of the major ports of India, it can receive vessels with drafts of up to 27 feet (. It handles a large volume of coal traffic, as well as trade with Sri Lanka.

6. Vadodara

Vadodara city, administrative headquarters of Vadodara district, east central Gujarat state, west central India, on the Visvsmitra River, southeast of Ahmadabad. Vadodara district occupies (7,788 sq km), extending from the Narmada River (south) to the Mahi River (north). It corresponds roughly to the capital division, or district, of the former princely state of Baroda (the Gaekwar dominions). Cash crops are cotton, tobacco, and castor beans. Wheat, pulses, corn (maize), rice, and garden crops are grown for local use and export.

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7. Varanasi

Varanasi city, southeastern Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. It is located on the left bank of the Ganges River and is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Varanasi has the finest river frontage in India, with miles of ghats, or steps, for religious bathing; an array of shrines, temples, and palaces rises tier on tier from the water's edge.

8. Vijayawada

Vijayawada city, east-central Andhra Pradesh state, southern India, on the Krishna River. The city is a centre for Hindu pilgrimages. It is also known for its toys, many of them miniatures. Of note is the Victoria Jubilee Museum, which has a magnificent black granite Buddha.

9. Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam city, northeastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. It lies on the Bay of Bengal. The surrounding area is dominated on the west by the well-forested Eastern Ghats and farther east is drained by numerous rivers, among them the Godavari and Indravati. Agriculture is the mainstay of the region's economy.

10. Warangal

Warangal city, northern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. Warangal is now a commercial and industrial centre, its main products being carpets, blankets, and silks. Warangal was the ancient capital of the Kakatayas.

11. Sonapat

Sonapat city, east-central Haryana state, northern India, Sonapat is one of the major bicycle-manufacturing centres in the country; other products include sewing-machine parts, automobile parts,

12. Srinagar

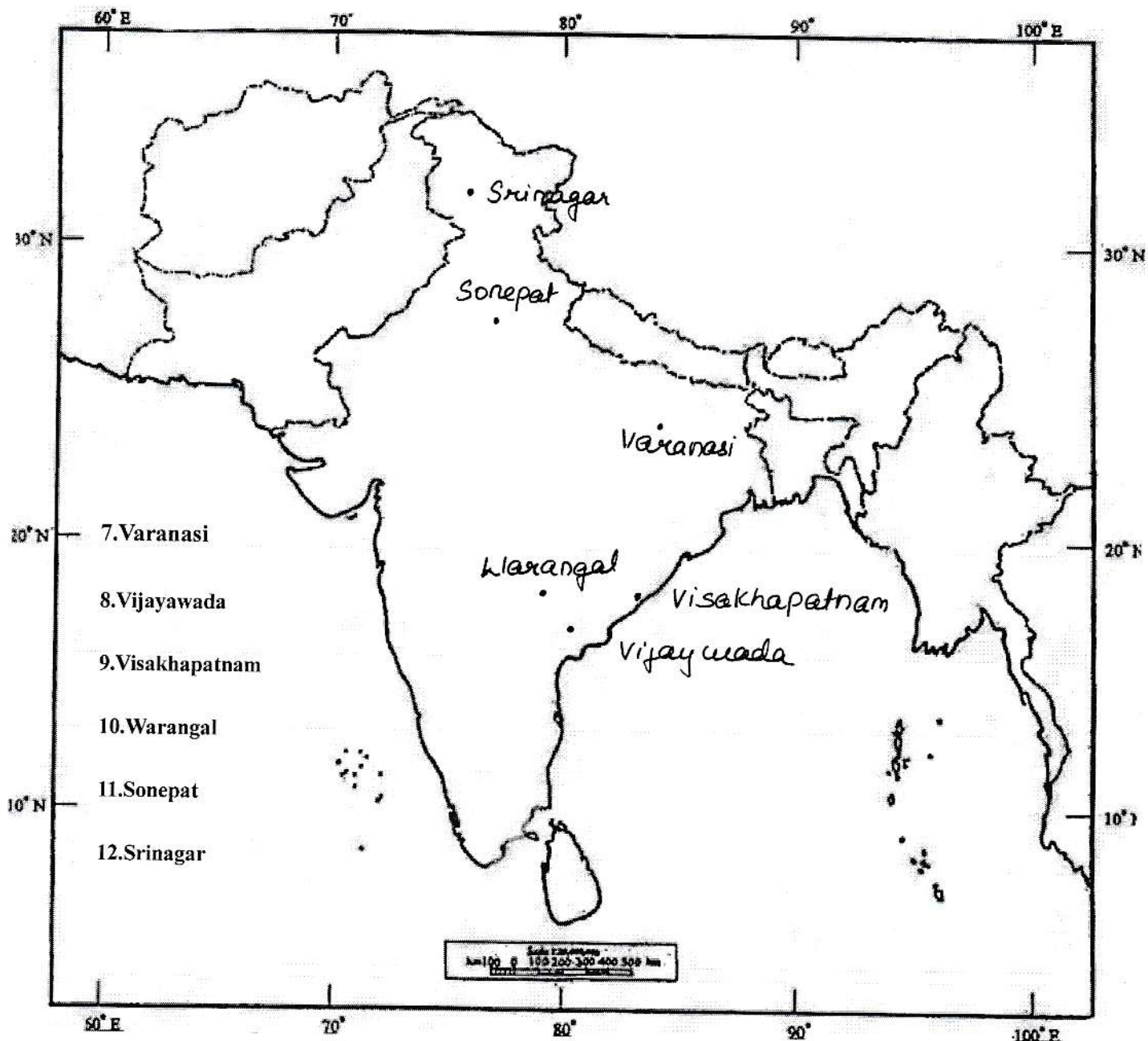
Srinagar city, summer capital of the Indian-held sector of Jammu and Kashmir state, northwestern India. The city lies along the banks of the Jhelum River, at an elevation of (1,600 m) in the Vale of Kashmir. The Vale of Kashmir contains the surrounding area's most fertile agricultural land, and the valley is one of the most densely populated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The mountains among which Srinagar is situated are heavily forested with pine, fir, and deodar.

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13.Surat

Surat city, southeastern Gujarat state, west-central India. It lies near the mouth of the Tapti River and the Gulf of Cambay. The surrounding area is intensively cultivated; chief crops include cotton, millet, pulses, and rice. Textile manufacturing is concentrated in Surat city.

14.Tezipur

Tezipur city, north-central Assam state, northeastern India. Situated along the Brahmaputra River, it is a trade centre for tea, rice, and other crops grown in the surrounding agricultural area.

15.Pune

Pune city, Maharashtra state, western India, at the junction of the Mula and Mutha rivers. Called "Queen of the Deccan," Pune is the cultural capital of the Maratha peoples. The region surrounding Pune includes the Sahyadri Hills, the Balaghat Range (north), and the Mahadeo Hills (south), which enclose the northern Bhima River valley. Chief crops are jowar (sorghum), bajra (pearl millet), sugarcane, and rice. Most of the important religious.

16. Puri

Puri administrative headquarters of Puri district, eastern Orissa state, eastern India, on the Bay of Bengal. The seacoast town is a market centre, rail terminus, and resort; its industries include handicrafts, fish curing, and rice milling. Puri is also a famous Hindu pilgrimage centre. Puri district, (10,159 sq km) in area, comprises a rice-growing alluvial plain in the east and a forested hilly region crossed by the Eastern Ghats range in the west. The forests provide bamboo and sal (a resin source).

17.Pushkar

Pushkar town, Rajasthan state, northwestern India. A pilgrimage centre, the town contains five temples, Pushkar Lake are dedicated to the god Brahma. Pushkar is near some of the oldest geological structures in India.

18.Rajkot

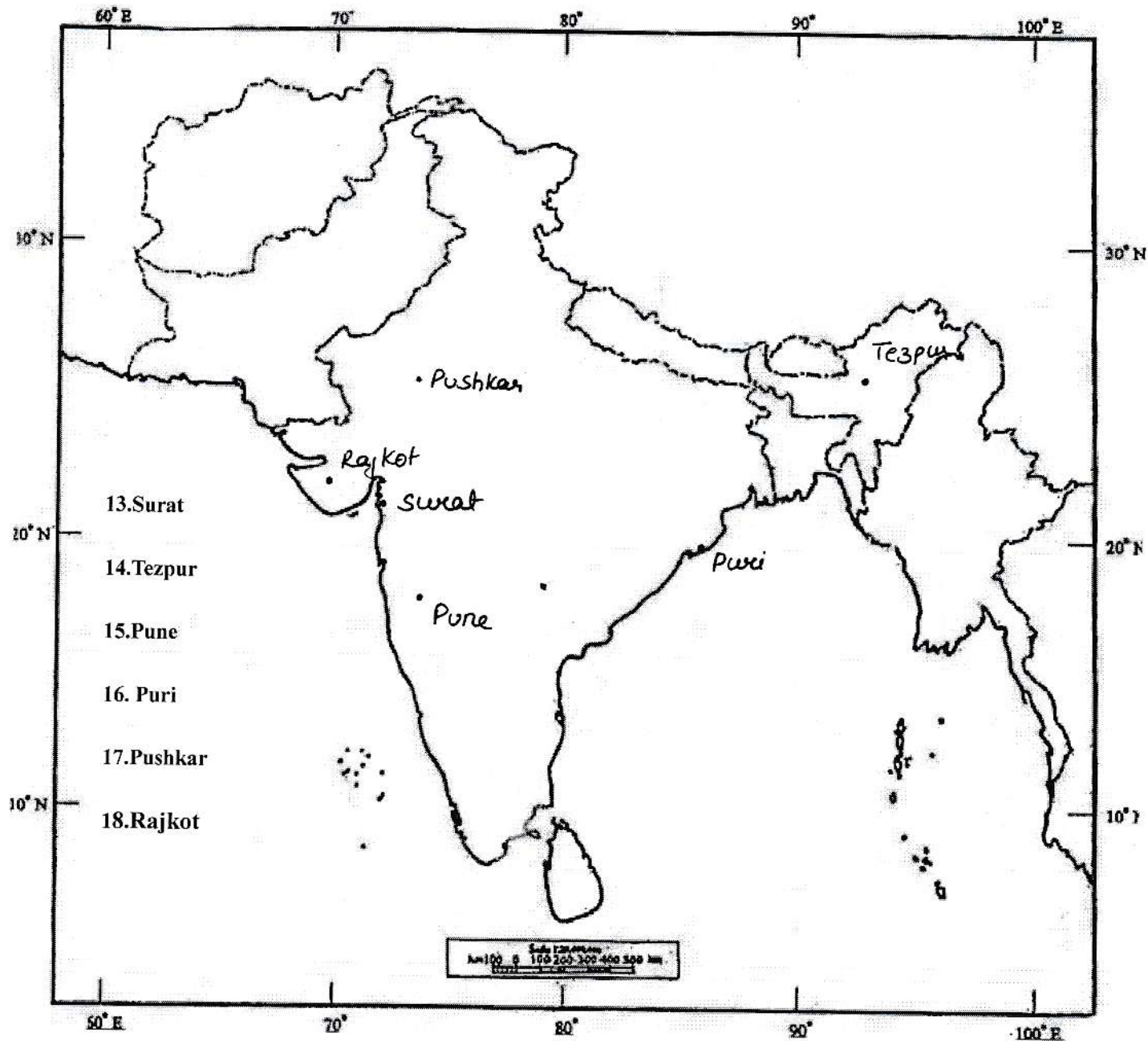
Rajkot town, west-central Gujarat state, west-central India, near the centre of the Kathiawar Peninsula. The terrain surrounding Rajkot is undulating, its stony soil watered by several streams. Principal crops are grains, sugarcane, and cotton; cotton and woolen textiles are the main manufactures.

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19. Ramanathapuram

Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. Ramanathapuram district occupies part of the flat southern coastal plain, including the island of Rameswaram. Protected from the northeastern and southwestern monsoons by the Western Ghats to the west and the mountains of Sri Lanka to the southeast, it has an unusually dry climate, but irrigation tanks (embanked earth reservoirs) enable the district to produce chilies and cotton for export.

20. Ranchi

Ranchi city, capital of Jharkhand state, northeastern India, lying along the Subarnarekha River. Ranchi is situated on the Ranchi plateau of the Chota Nagpur Plateau system, with lofty flat-topped hills (pats) in the northwest. Rice is the principal crop in lands irrigated by the Subarnarekha, Sankh, North Koel, and South Koel rivers. Bauxite, limestone, and kaolin (china clay) deposits.

21. Ratnagiri

Ratnagiri town, southwestern Maharashtra state, western India, on the Arabian Sea coast. The surrounding area is bordered on the east by the Sahyadri Hills of the Western Ghats. The hills receive heavy annual rainfall, which runs off in rapid streams that have dissected the landscape, creating infertile plateaus separated by fertile alluvial valleys. The main crops are rice and coconuts.

22. Aizawl

Aizawl town and capital of Mizoram state, northeastern India. It is situated on a ridge at an elevation of about 2,950 feet and is the most populous town in the state. The surrounding region is a part of the Assam-Myanmar (Burma) geologic province, with north-south-aligned, steeply inclined hill ranges. Timber and bamboo are collected from the dense hillside forests. The soil cover is generally thin except in the river valleys, where rice, corn (maize), beans, tobacco, cotton, pumpkins, oilseeds, and peanuts (groundnuts) are grown. Poultry raising, hunting, fishing, and animal husbandry supplement agriculture.

23. Prayagraj

Prayagraj city, southern Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. It is situated at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna (Jumna) rivers. Allahabad stands on the site of ancient Prayag, a holy city. Allahabad has some industry (food processing and manufacturing) and is a marketplace for agricultural products.

24. Alleppey

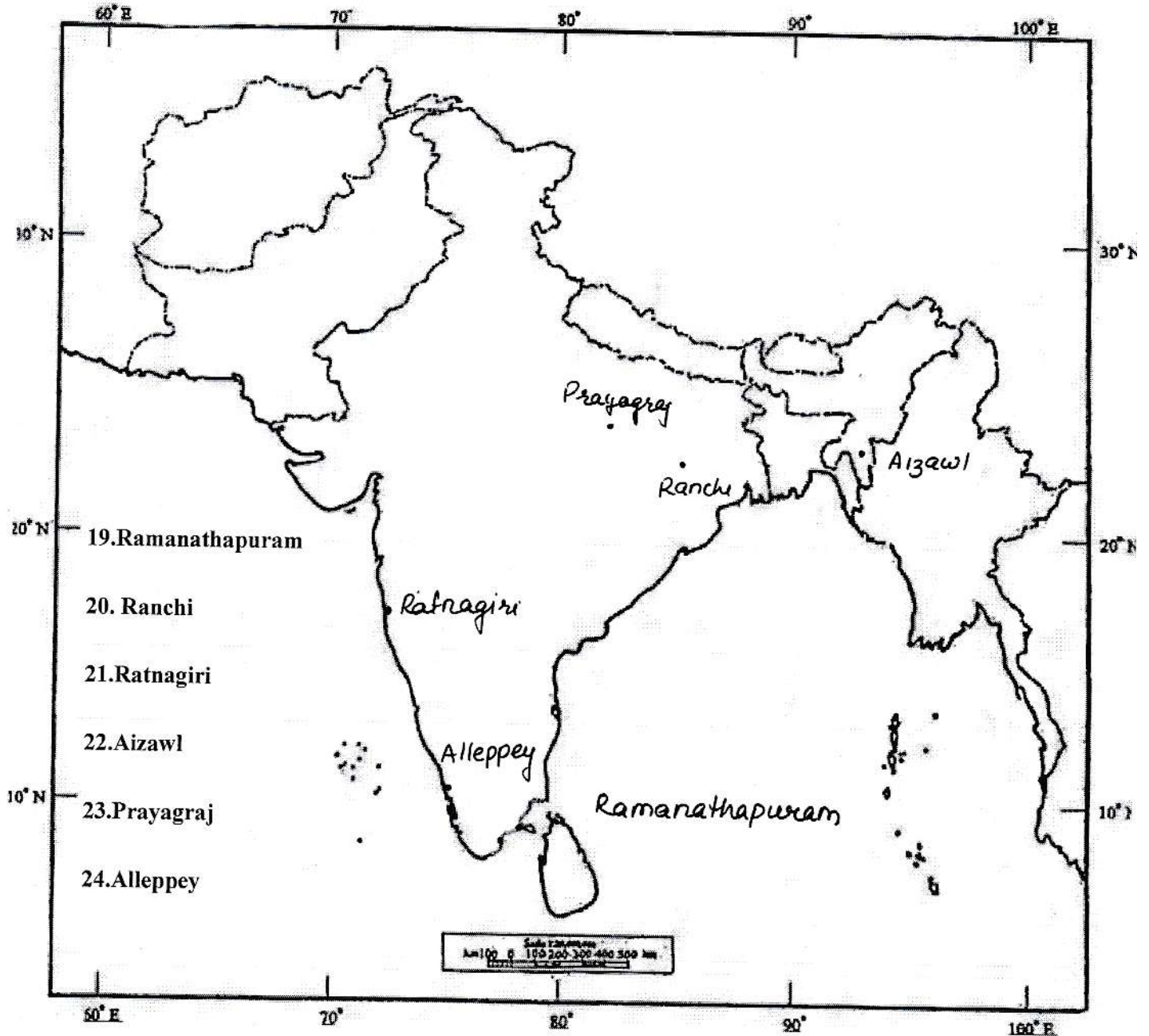
Alleppey city, southern Kerala state, southwestern India. It lies on a narrow land spit between the Arabian Sea and Vembanad Lake, south of Kochi (formerly Cochin). The city's economy is based largely on the coconut. Coconut oil is milled there, and coir ropes, mats, and carpets are manufactured and exported.

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25.Ambala

Ambala city, northeastern Haryana state, northwestern India, just east of the Ghaggar River. A major grain, cotton, and sugar trade centre, One of India's largest military cantonments.

26.Amravati

Amravati town, northeastern Maharashtra state, western India. It lies (137 km) west of Nagpur. The town occupies an important position near passes through the hills that separate the cotton-growing regions of the Parna River basin (west) and the Wardha River basin (east). A growing industrial centre, it is expanding toward nearby Badnera; its cotton mills supply Bombay, Calcutta, and Ahmadabad.

27.Amritsar

Amritsar city, northern Punjab state, northwestern India. It lies about (25 km) east of the border with Pakistan. Amritsar is the largest and most important city in Punjab and is a major commercial, cultural, and transportation centre. It is also the centre of Sikhism and the site of the Sikhs' principal place of worship, the Hari mandir, or Golden Temple.

28.Amroha

Amroha town, northwestern Uttar Pradesh state, northern India, west-northwest of Moradabad town, on the Sot River. A marketplace for agricultural produce, its chief industries are hand-loom weaving, pottery making, and sugar milling.

29.Ankleshwar

Ankleshwar Ankleshwar is a town in Gujarat state of India. The city is located approximately ten kilometers from Bharuch (Broach). Anksleshwar has an industrial township called G.I.D.C. (Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation), which is the biggest industrial township in Asia. , Ankleshwar has over 100 big and small chemical plants. These chemical plants produce insecticides, speciality chemicals, and paint. Ankleshwar is well connected by Indian National Highway No - 8.

30.Aurangabad

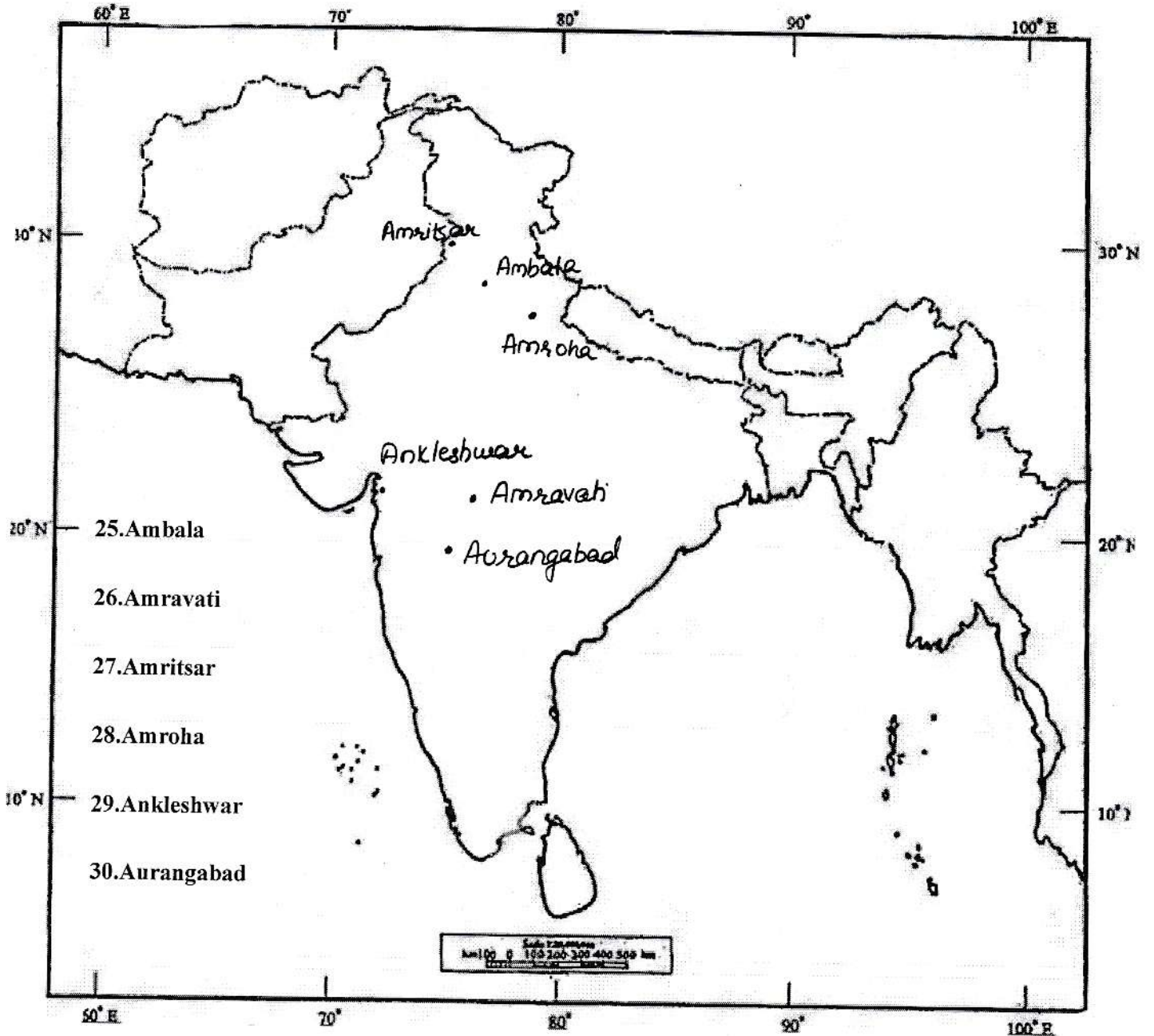
Aurangabad town, west-central Maharashtra state, western India, on the Kaum River. Aurangabad is known for its artistic silk fabrics, Aurangabad is also a popular tourist centre, a result of its proximity to the Ellora and Ajanta cave temples.

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31. Ayodhya

Ayodhya city, south-central Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. Ayodhya is located in center of the state of Uttar Pradesh, in the northern region of India. It is a part of the great northern plains and is situated on the south bank of river Saryu. The city of Ayodhya is an important pilgrim place for Hindus in India. It is one of the seven holiest cities of India. Ayodhya is the birthplace of Lord Ram,

32. Bangalore

Bangalore city and capital of Karnataka state, southern India. One of India's largest cities, Bangalore lies 3,113 feet (949 metres) above sea level atop an east-west ridge in the Karnataka Plateau in the south eastern part of the state. Bangalore lies on the Varanasi-Kanniyakumari National Highway, Bangalore is also a centre for publishing (newspapers and periodicals) .

33. Bareilly

Bareilly city, central Uttar Pradesh state, northern India, on the Ramganga River. Its industries include sugar production, and furniture and rope manufacture. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute is in part of the Bareilly urban area.

34. Belgaum

Belgaum city, northwestern Karnataka state, southern India. It is located in the Western Ghats at an elevation of 2,500 feet (760 m) above sea level. Belgaum has cotton-weaving, leather, clay, soap, pottery, and metal-utensil industries. It is also known for goldwork and silverwork.

35. Bharatpur

Bharatpur town, eastern Rajasthan state, northwestern India. Bharatpur is situated on an immense alluvial plain with isolated hilly areas in the north and south Bharatpur is an important industrial and agricultural market centre. Its major industries include oil mills, metal-fabricating factories. Keoladeo National Park is a renowned bird sanctuary known for its flocks of wintering migrant species, including the rare Siberian crane; the park was declared a World Heritage site in 1985.

36. Bharuch

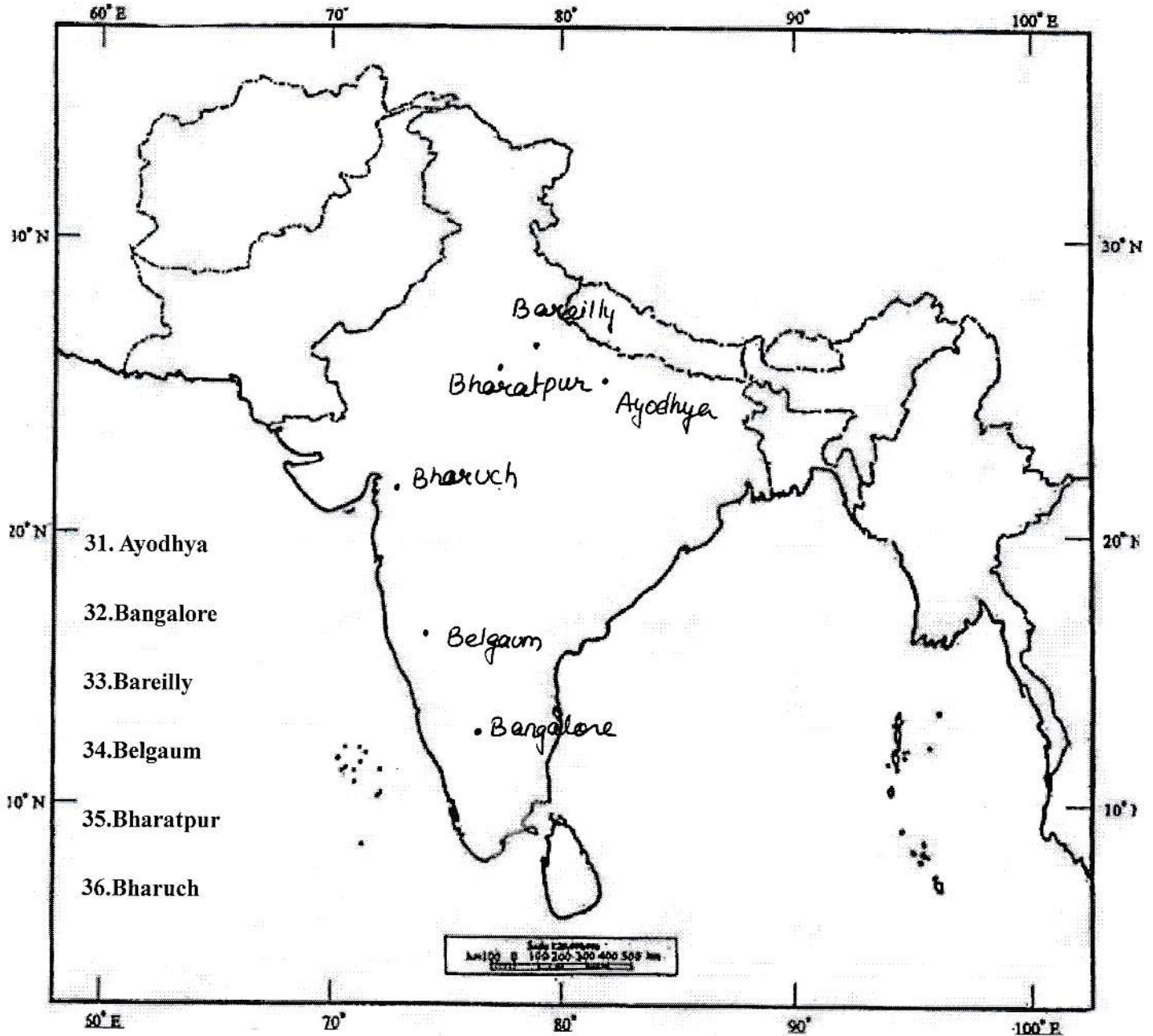
Bharuch town, southeastern Gujarat state, west-central India. It lies along the Narmada River near the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea. Bharach was one of the most celebrated harbours in ancient India. Bharach is a commercial and industrial centre, with a substantial cotton industry, as well as handloom weaving and ink and glass manufacturing.

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37. Bhavnagar

Bhavnagar town, south-central Gujarat state, west-central India, on the western shore of the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea. It is connected with the main Western Railway system and has a port for small vessels to the north. The chief agricultural products of the surrounding region are cotton and grains; salt is processed.

38. Dungarpur

Dungarpur town, administrative headquarters of Dungarpur district (3,770 sq km) consists of a hilly forested area drained by the Mahi River, which forms part of its eastern boundary Rajasthan state, northwestern India. An agricultural market centre, it is linked by road with Udaipur, as well as with Vadodra. Agriculture is the principal occupation, and wheat, millet, rice, corn (maize), and pulses are the chief crops. Beryllium, lead, zinc, silver, iron-ore, and mica deposits.

39. Durgapur

Durgapur city, southern West Bengal state, northeastern India, just north of the Damodar River. Connected by road and rail with Calcutta. Durgapur is one of India's chief steel-producing centres. Other major industries include a coal washery, an alloy and special steel plant, a coal-mining machinery plant, brick and tile manufacturing, and several large thermal-power units.

40. Faridabad

Faridabad town, southeastern Haryana state, northwestern India, connected by road with Delhi (north) and Mathura (southeast) Delhi-Mathura National Highway No.2 (Shershah Suri Marg) passes through centre of District. It has a railway station on the Delhi-Mathura double track. Faridabad is famous for Heena Production on agriculture sector while tractors, motorcycles, switch gears, refrigerators, shoes and tyres are other famous industrial products of the city.

41. Gauhati

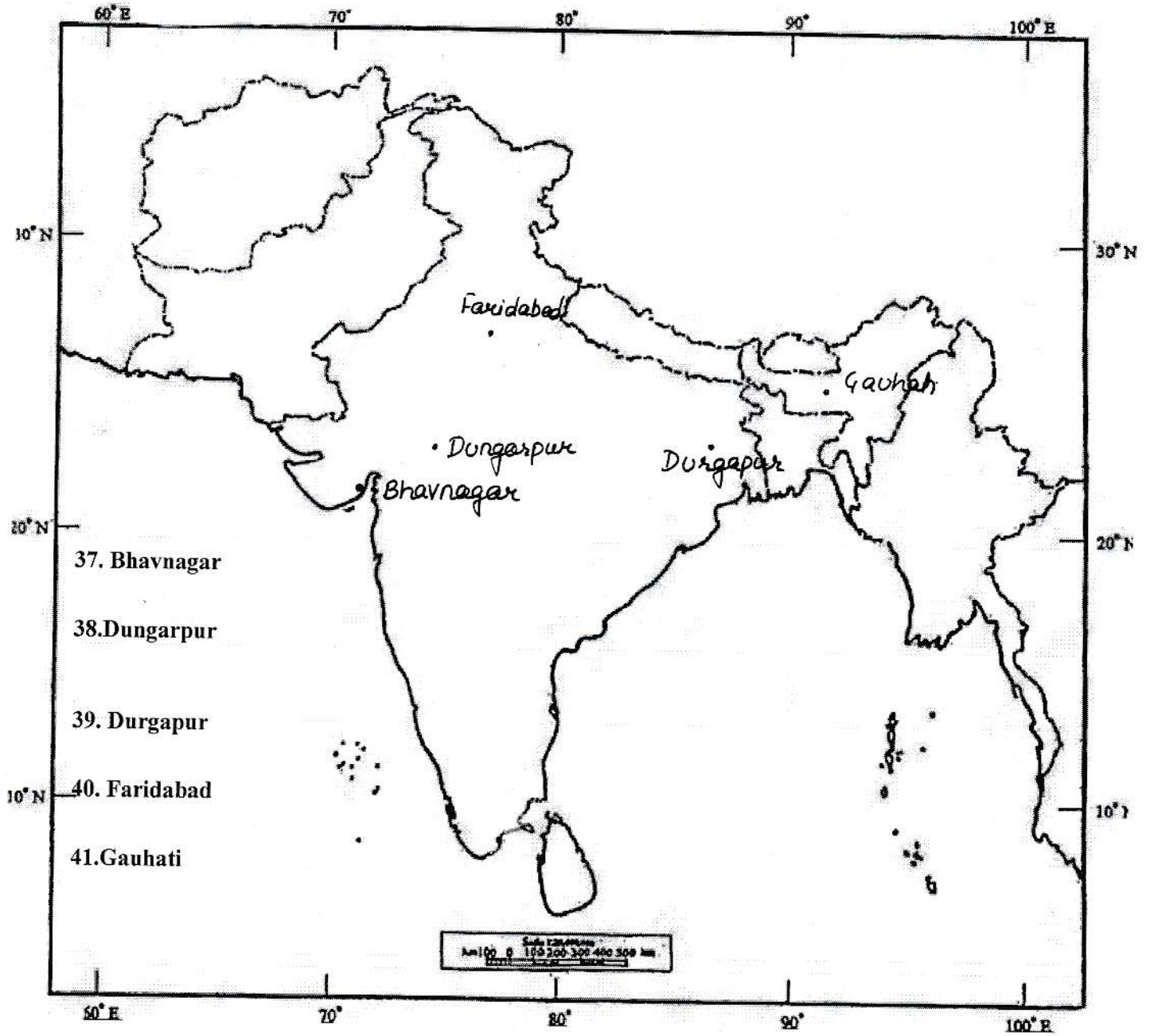
Gauhati city, western Assam state, northeastern India. It lies along the Brahmaputra River and is picturesquely situated with an amphitheatre of wooded hills to the south. Guwahati is an important river port and Assam's principal commercial centre. It has an oil refinery and a state farm, and its industries include tea processing.

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42. Ghaziabad

Ghaziabad town, administrative headquarters of Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. It is located on the Grand Trunk Road 12 mi (19 km) east of New Delhi. Modern Ghaziabad is a rapidly developing industrial town. Many workers commute daily to New Delhi, where goods produced in Ghaziabad are also marketed. Manufacturing and processing industries include vegetable oil, electroplating, tapestries, diesel engines, bicycles, railway coaches.

43. Solapur

Solapur town, administrative headquarters of Solapur district, Maharashtra state, western India, on the Sina River. Solapur district (5,800 sq mi [15,021 sq km]) comprises a low, undulating plateau with no major hills. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture, but uncertain rainfall causes occasional famine. Wheat, millet, and cotton are the principal crops; sugarcane is grown under irrigation.

44. Kullu

Kullu city, central Himachal Pradesh state, northwestern India. The city lies on the Beas River about (100 km) north of Shimla, the state capital, with which it is linked by road. It is an agricultural-trade centre; handloom weaving is the principal industry. Tea, fruit, wheat, barley, and other crops are grown in the surrounding area.

45. Kumaon

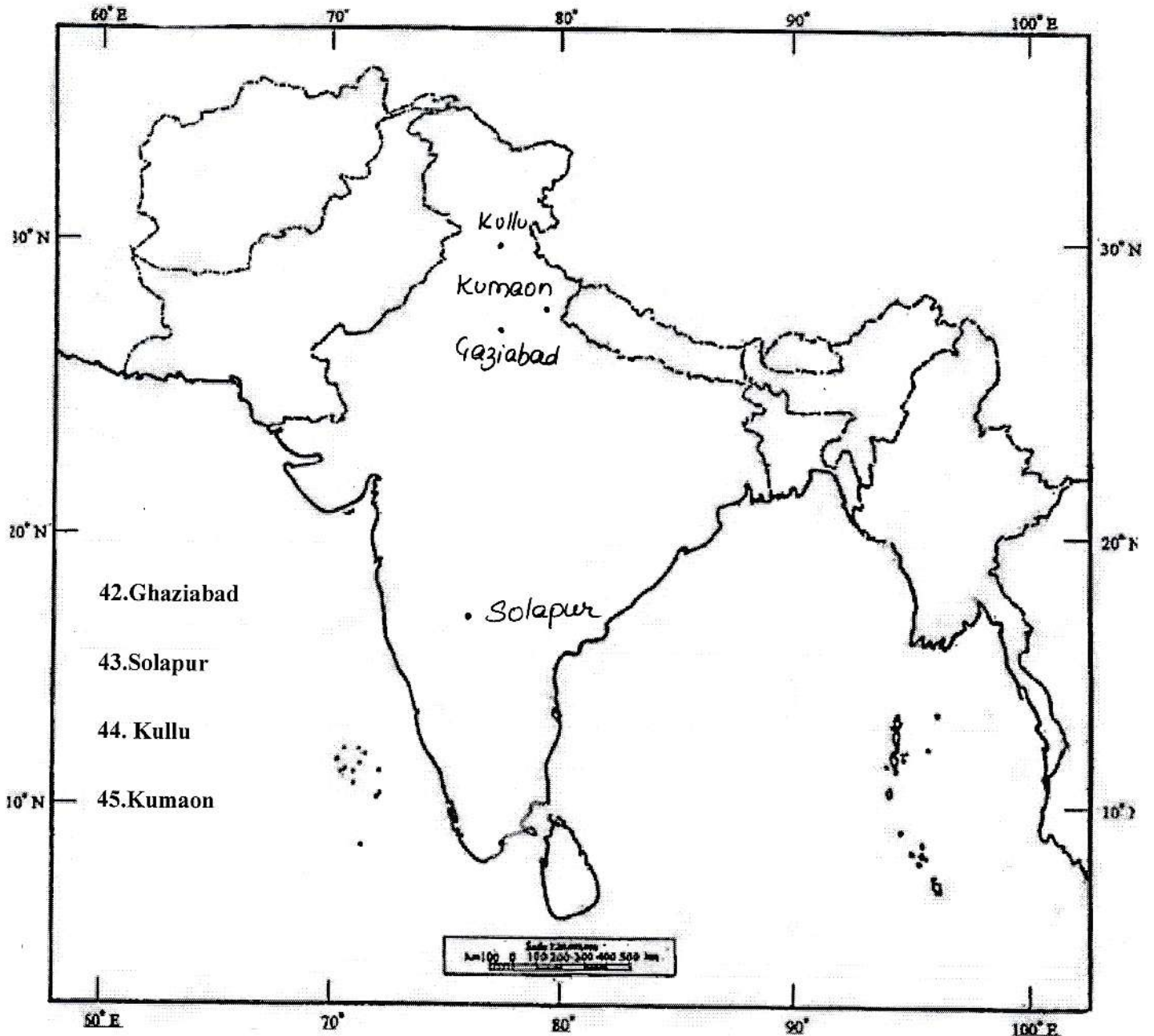
Kumaon Kumaon (21035 Sq Km.) is situated in the State of Uarakhand . It is separated from Nepal, to the East, by the river Kali. To the North is the Kailas-Mansrovar region of Western Tibet. To the West, Kumaon lies alongside the Chamoli and Pauri districts of Garhwal and to the South it touches the districts of Bareilly, Pilibhit, Rampur, Moradabad and Bijnor.

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1.Chittoor

Chittoor city, southern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. Situated (130 km) west-northwest of the city of Madras. The surrounding area is composed mainly of the Chittoor Basin along the course of the Penner River in the vicinity of the mountains of Cuddapah. Natural resources are poor, and the only agricultural products of note are sorghum, peanuts (groundnuts), and bajra (pearl millet)

2.Cochin

Cochin (Kochi) town and major port on the Arabian Sea, west-central Kerala state, southwestern India. Also the name of a former princely state, "Cochin was an insignificant fishing village until the backwaters of the Arabian Sea and the streams descending from the Ghats caused the separation of the village from the mainland, turning the landlocked harbour into one of the safest ports on India's southwestern coast.

3.Coimbatore

Coimbatore Coimbatore is located on the Noyil River, 480 km south of Madras. Coimbatore district [7,500 sq km] comprises a fertile, undulating plateau 3,000 ft above sea level. Surrounded by the Nilgiri (northwest) and Anaimalai and Palni (south) ranges of the Western Ghats, it has a warm, dry climate and has been subject to famines. The plateau is an important cotton-producing region, and coffee and tea

4.Cuddalore

Cuddalore city, northeastern Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, on the Bay of Bengal coast. An ancient seaport, Cuddalore developed rapidly after trading rights were obtained by the British East India Company in 1682, but it later declined with the expansion of Madras. It now handles only a small percentage of Tamil Nadu's foreign trade, dealing almost exclusively with Malaysia and Singapore.

5. Cuttack

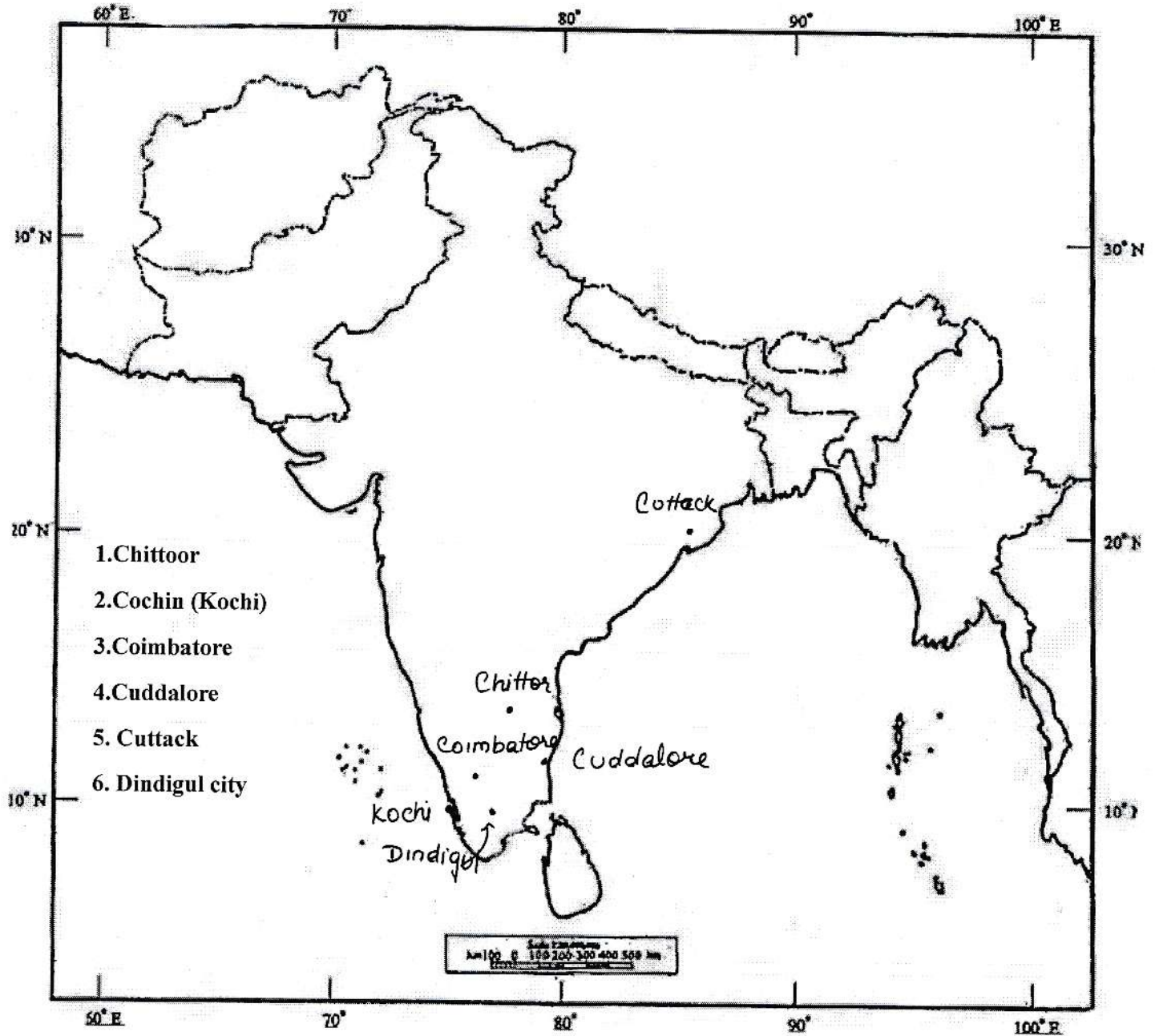
Cuttack town, administrative headquarters of Cuttack district, eastern Orissa state, eastern India. Lying at the apex of the Mahanadi River delta. It comprises a narrow, marshy strip along the coast and, inland, an irrigated, rice-growing alluvial plain and a hilly section. Drained by the Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers, the district produces jute and pulses, with fishing also important. Glass, steel tubes, paper, and textiles are among the manufactures.

6. Dindigul

Dindigul city, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. Situated between the Palni and Sirumalai hills, Dindigul lies on the banks of Kudavananar river with a total landscape of 6058 sqkm. The Dindigul district is divided into 7 taluks namely, Dindigultaluk, Kodaikanal taluk, Natham taluk, Nilakkottai taluk, Oddanchatramtaluk, Palani taluk & Vedasandur taluk. The south west and north east monsoons are the major sources of rain fall. It is known for its drought prone characteristics.

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Purpose of focussing on cities is to integrate all dynamic aspects – Agriculture, Industries, PRASAD Cities Heritage Cities etc. In our map revision

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7. Ernakulam

Ernakulam district of Kerala state lies between $9^{\circ} 47'$ and $10^{\circ} 17'$ and longitudes $76^{\circ} 9'$ and $76^{\circ} 47'$ and is bounded on the north by Thrissur district, on the east by Idukki district, on the south by Kottayam and Alappuzha districts and on the west by the Lakshadweep Sea. Ernakulam is the most industrially developed district in the state. There are 40 large and medium industries in the district.

8. Erode

Erode town, northern Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, on the Cauvery River. Erode is a railway hub and is the junction for the Pykara and Mettar hydroelectric schemes. Industries include cotton ginning and the manufacture of transport equipment.

9. Gandhinagar

Gandhinagar, named after the father of the Nation is the new capital city, of Gujarat, on the banks of the Sabarmati River and is about 32 kms. from Ahmedabad. It is the second planned city in India after Chandigarh and presents a spacious, well-organized look of an architecturally integrated city.

10. Gwalior

Gwalior city, northern Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Gwalior is on a major national highway and is a railway junction. The old city of Gwalior centres on a walled fortress, one of the most famous in India, that is situated atop a cliffed plateau nearly (3 km) long that rises a sheer 300 feet from the plain. Gwalior is an important commercial and industrial centre that is engaged in the distribution of agricultural produce, cloth fabrics, building stone, and iron ore.

11. Howrah

Howrah city, east-central West Bengal state, northeastern India. Howrah lies along the west bank of the Hooghly River directly opposite Calcutta. It is Calcutta's largest satellite city and is the second largest city in West Bengal state. Howrah has major Grand Trunk Road connections and is the eastern terminus of major rail lines traversing eastern, northern, and central India.

12. Hyderabad

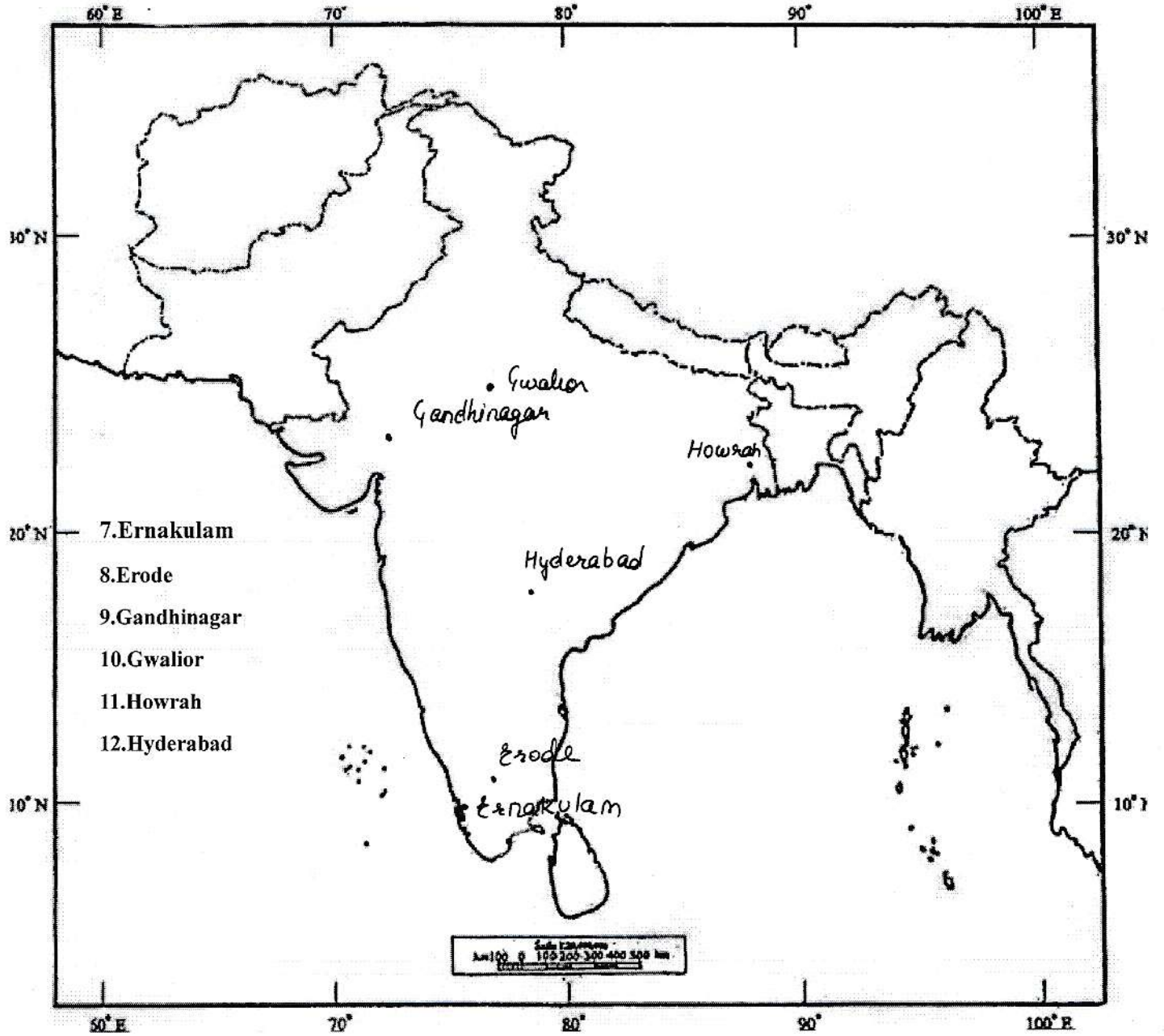
Hyderabad capital of Andhra Pradesh state, in southern India. It is located on the Deccan Plateau and Masi River. Hyderabad, the fifth largest metropolis of India, is the state capital of Andhra Pradesh, known for its rich history and culture with monuments, mosques, temples, a rich and varied heritage in arts, crafts and dance. Hyderabad has become a centre of trade and commerce. Cigarettes and textiles are manufactured.

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13. Imphal

Imphal capital of Manipur state and administrative headquarters of Manipur Central district, northeastern India, lying in the Manipur River Valley, at an altitude of 2,500 ft. Manipur, popularly known as the "land of jewels" splits up naturally into two parts - the hills and the plains. Imphal West district is progressed in industries Handloom and handicrafts and other traditional cottage and small scale industries, however constitute the bulk of the industrial units.

14. Indore

Indore Indore is called the ' Mini Mumbai ' of India, situated on the banks of the rivers Saraswati and Khan, and is the largest city in Madhya Pradesh. Major industries include the manufacture of textiles, tile, cement, chemicals, tents, furniture, and sporting goods; grain milling; and metalworking. There are auto and cycle workshops and engineering works.

15. Itanagar

Itanagar The capital of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar is also known as 'the Land of the Dawnlit Mountains'. It is located to the east of Tawang and has been identified with Mayapur, a city dating back to the 14th -15th century AD. The major attractions of Itanagar include the It a fort, Buddhist monastery. it borders India in the extreme northeast and brushes shoulders with China.

16. Jabalpur

Jabalpur city, central Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Jabalpur lies just north of the Narmada River in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills that are dotted with lakes and temples. The surrounding region includes the Haveli, an extremely fertile wheat-growing area at the western end of the Narmada River valley. Rice, jowar (sorghum), gram, and oilseeds are other important crops. Iron-ore, limestone, bauxite, clay, fireclay, steatite, feldspar, manganese, and other deposits are extensively worked.

17. Jaipur

Jaipur city, capital of Rajasthan state, northwestern India. A walled town surrounded by hills, The Old City (Known as the Pink City) is a great place to wander around. commercial trade centre. Industries include engineering and metalworking, handloom weaving, distilling, and the manufacture of glass, hosiery, carpets.

18. Jaisalmer

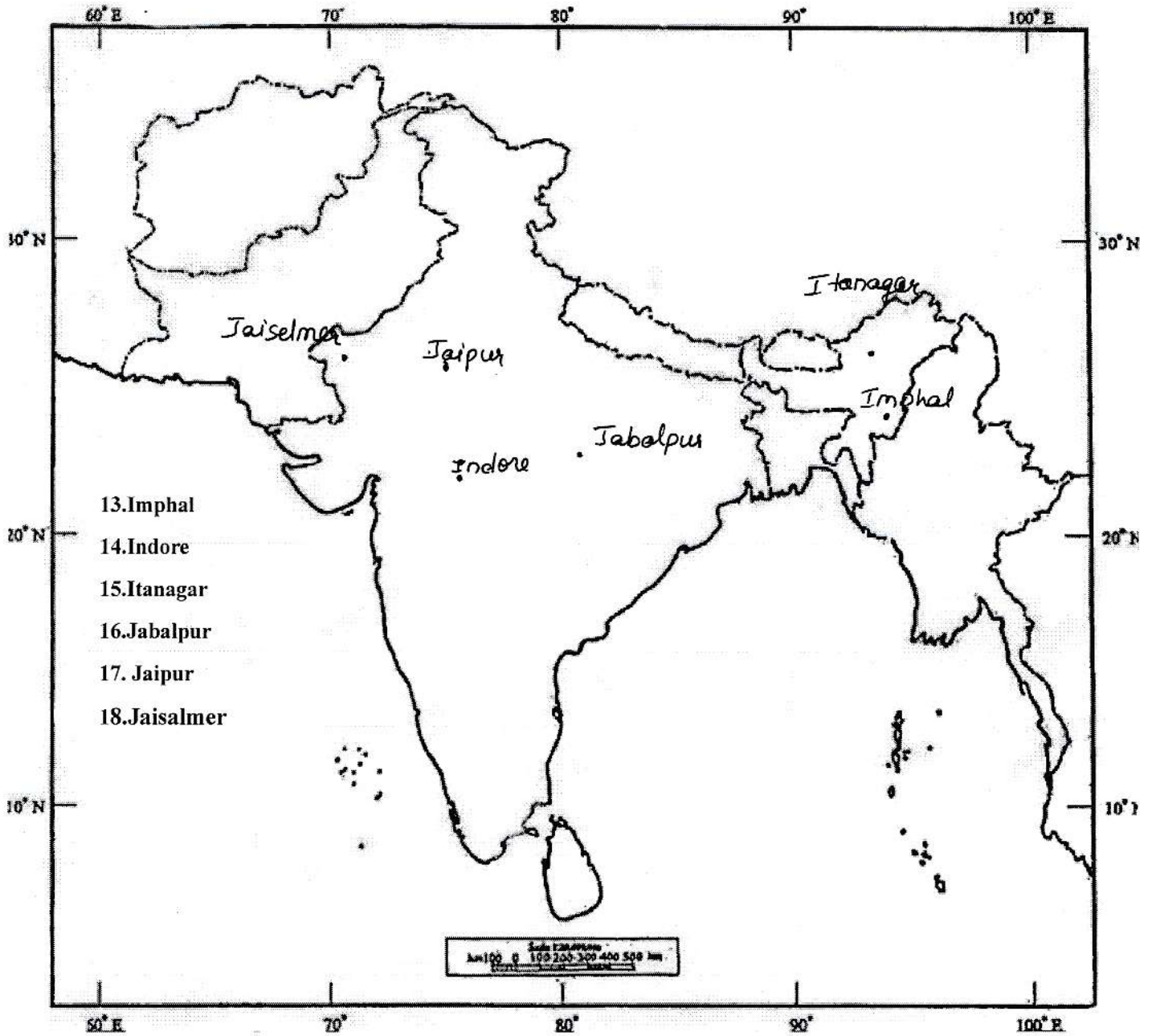
Jaisalmer city, western Rajasthan state, northwestern India. The surrounding region, once a princely state, consists almost entirely of sandy waste, forming part of the Great Indian (Thar) Desert. The Kakni, the only river, spreads over a large area, forming Bhij Lake. Bajra (pearl millet) and jowar (sorghum) are the chief crops. The breeding of goats, camels, sheep, and cattle is widespread; and limestone, fuller's earth, and gypsum deposits are worked.

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19. Jalandhar

Jalandhar city, administrative headquarters of Jalandhar district, Punjab state, northwestern India. Jalandhar is located on the intensively irrigated plain between the Beas and Sutlej rivers. The city, which has major road and rail connections, is a market for agricultural products. Manufactures include textiles, leather goods, wood products, and sporting goods.

20. Jamnagar

Jamnagar town, southwestern Gujarat state, west-central India. Jamnagar is situated on the Kathiawar Peninsula, southeast of Bedi, its port on the Gulf of Kutch of the Arabian Sea. The principal crops are grains, cotton, and potatoes. Handloomed cloth and silk are the chief manufactures, and fishing is important.

21. Jamshedpur

Jamshedpur city, East Singhbham district, Jharkhand state, northeastern India, at the junction of the Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers. Sometimes called Tatanagar, Industries include India's principal ironworks and steelworks, a vehicle assembly plant, and factories manufacturing agricultural implements, enameled ironware, and locomotive engine parts. It houses the National Metallurgical Laboratory.

22. Jodhpur

Jodhpur city, administrative headquarters of Jodhpur district, Rajasthan state, northwestern India. Jodhpur district [22,860 sq km] chiefly consists of a sterile tract covered with high sand hills, sometimes referred to as Marwar ("region of death"). Its north and northwest areas form part of the Great Indian (Thar) Desert. The Luni, the only river in the district, irrigates the southern region. Bajra (pearl millet), pulses, jowar (sorghum), oilseeds, mung, and corn (maize) are the chief crops.

23. Kakinada

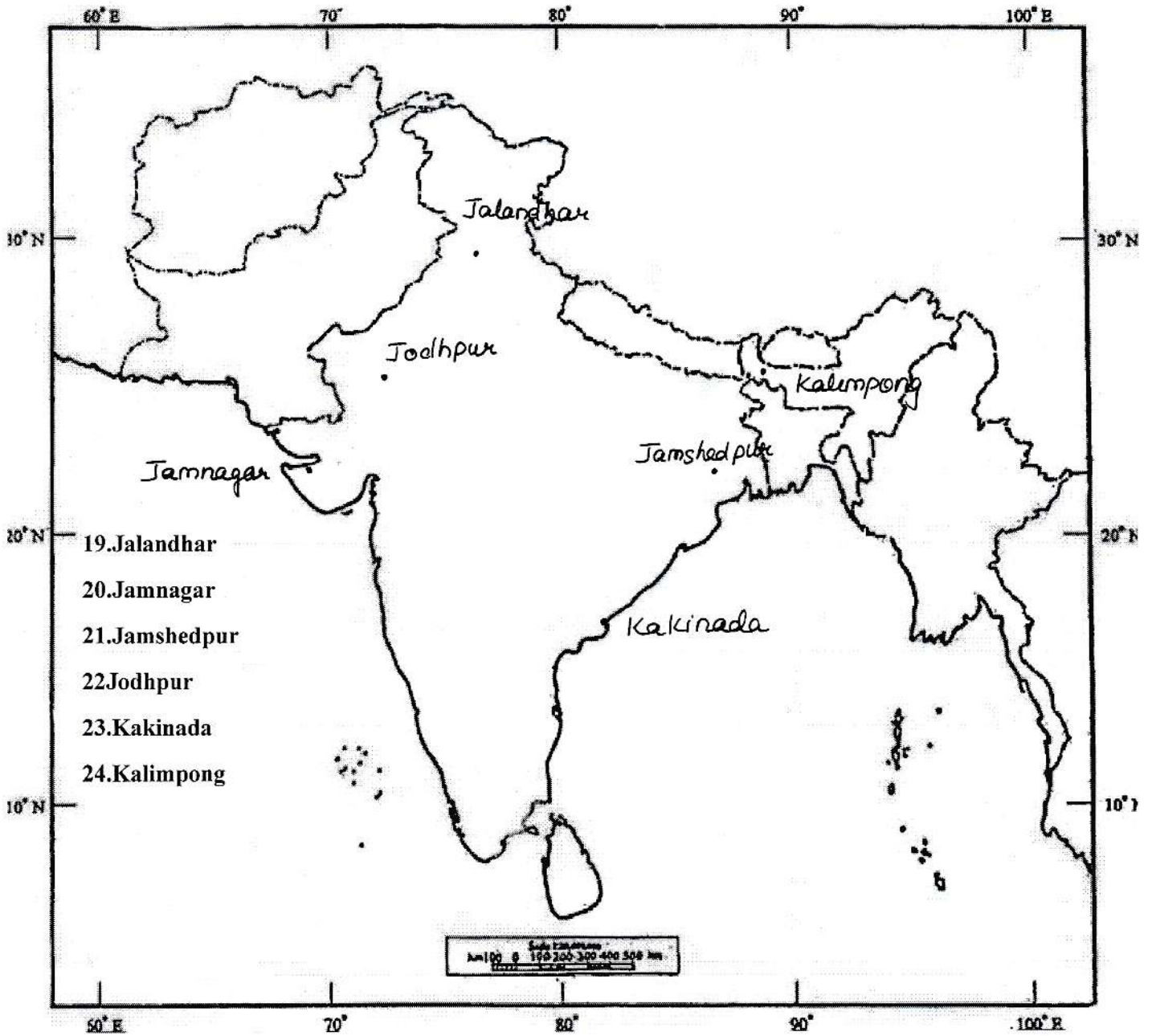
Kakinada city, northeastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. Although a seaport, it is now little used because the anchorage is (8 to 10 km) offshore. Because it is situated in a shifting deltaic region, the port has to be constantly dredged to keep the seabed at a uniform depth of 4 to 6 feet. Kakinada is an exporter of cotton, peanuts (groundnuts), sugar, and tobacco.

24. Kalimpong

Kalimpong city, extreme northern West Bengal state, northeastern India, just east of the Tista River. The city, a Himalayan hill station, is linked by road with Darjeeling, Silaguri, and Baghdogra and is the terminus of the mule-trade route from Tibet. It has a large bazaar and conducts a brisk trade in raw wool.

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25.Kalyan

Kalyan city, western Maharashtra state, western India, on the Ulhas River, northeast of Bombay, a part of the Greater Bombay urban agglomeration. Now part of the Greater Bombay industrial complex, it specializes in the manufacture of chemicals, synthetics, and electrical equipment.

26.Kanchipuram

Kanchipuram town, northern Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, on the Palar River and the Madras-Bangalore road and rail systems. One of the most ancient towns of southern India.

27.Kannur

Kannur city, northern Kerala state, southern India. A port on the Arabian Sea. The city has large spinning, weaving, and hosiery mills and exports some copra, coir, and pepper. The economy of the hinterland is based on the growing of cashews, peppers, and coconuts.

28.Kanpur

Kanpur city, administrative headquarters of Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh state, northern India, southwest of Lucknow, on the Ganges River. Kanpur district, about 2,400 sq mi in area, is a fertile stretch of alluvial plain between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers. It is watered by tributaries of the two rivers and by the Lower Ganges Canal. Crops include wheat, gram (chick-pea), jowar (sorghum), and barley.

29.Kanyakumari

Kanyakumari town, southern Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. The town is situated on Cape Comorin, which is the southernmost point on the Indian subcontinent. The fertile soils inland from Kannyakumari support an extremely dense population, while the sandy coastal plain contains worked deposits of monazite and ilmenite. The area is primarily agricultural but has some handloom weaving industries.

30.Karnal

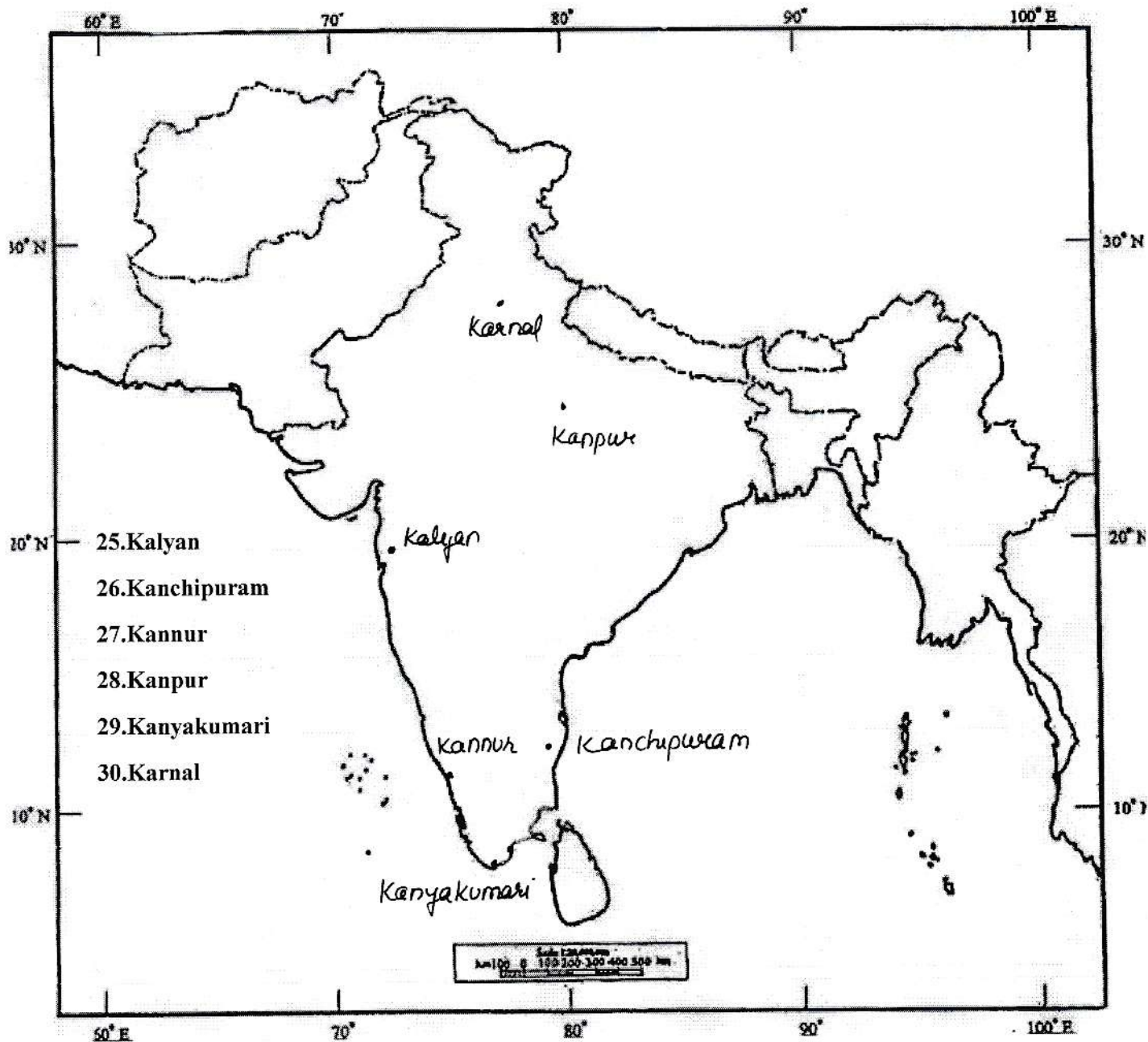
Karnal city, east-central Haryana state, northwestern India. It lies along the westbank of the Yamuna River and is just east of the Western Yamuna Canal. Karnal is an important trade centre for grain, salt, metal, and cotton. Its industries include vegetable-oil and saltpetre refining, liquor and perfume distilling, and light manufacturing.

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31. Kashmir

Kashmir Kashmir is an area on the northern borders of India and Pakistan; officially known as Jammu & Kashmir. Kashmir covers an area of 222,237 SqKm. Mount Godwin Austen/K2 (8,611m/28,250 ft) and mount Nanga Parbat (8,123m/26,650 ft) lie in Northern Kashmir. The Indus river flows through Kashmir.

32. Kharagpur

Kharagpur city, south-central West Bengal state, northeastern India, just south of the Kasai River. Kharagpur is now an important rail junction, with workshops and a large, carefully laid-out railway settlement. Rice milling and the manufacture of chemicals, shoes, and silk cloth are important industries.

33. Kishangarh

Kishangarh city, central Rajasthan state, northwestern India. It is situated about 50 miles (80 km) southwest of Jaipur on the banks of Lake Gandalao. The town is a rich storehouse of marbles.

34. Kodaikanal

Kodaikanal town, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, at an elevation of (2,225 m) in the Palni Hills. It also contains a meteorological observatory that engages in astrophysical research. The town serves as a collection and distribution centre for fruits and vegetables, especially potatoes and pears, which are sent to neighbouring cities on the plains.

35. Kolhapur

Kolhapur city, southwestern Maharashtra state, western India, on the Pancaganga River. Kolhapur lies in a prosperous agricultural region and is an important commercial city. Its industries include sugar processing and the manufacture of textiles and engineering products.

36. Kota

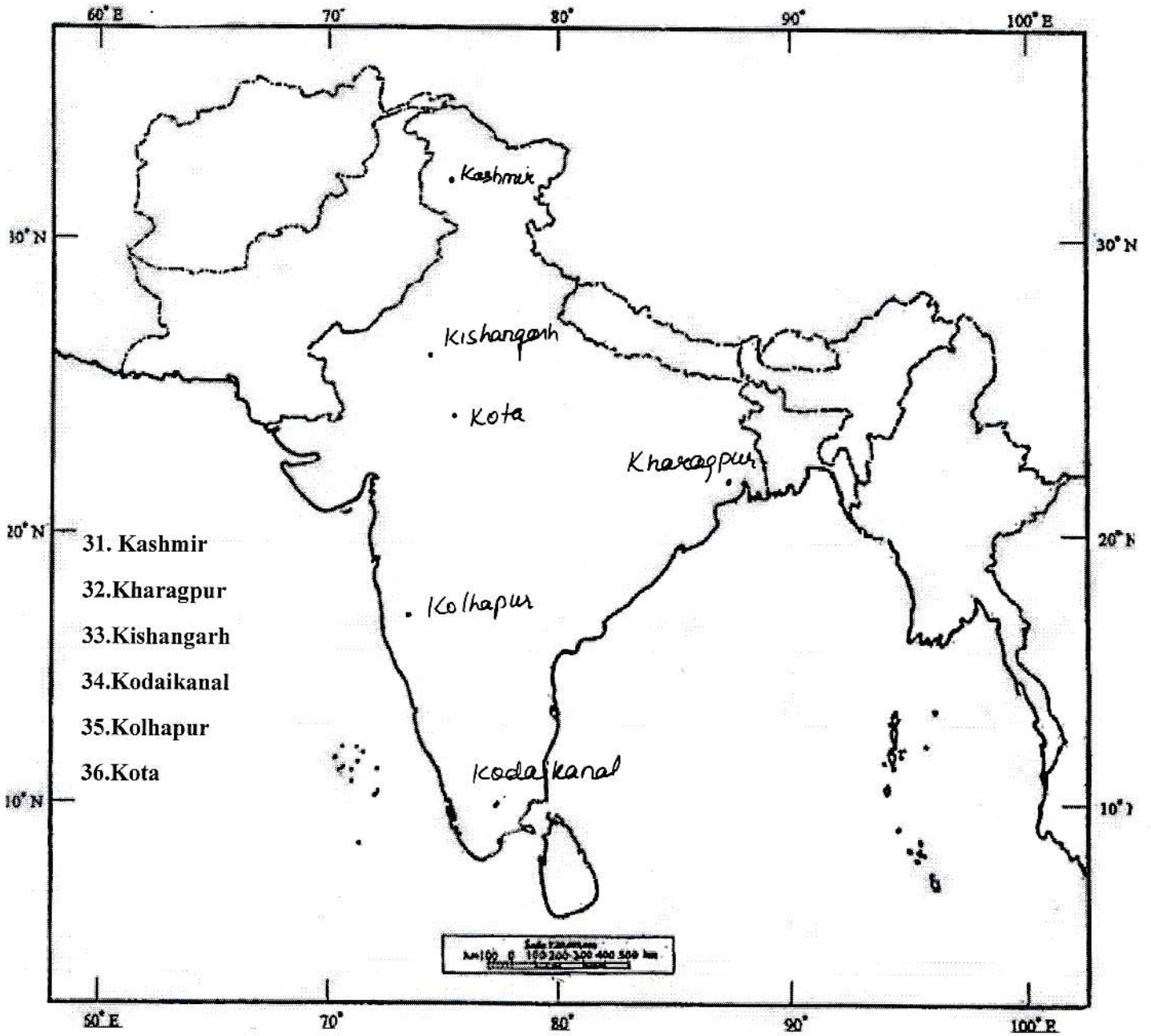
Kota administrative headquarters of Kota district, Rajasthan state, northwestern India, just east of the Chambal River. Kota is a communications and industrial centre, the growth of which has resulted from the availability of electric power from the nearby Chambal Dam (part of the multipurpose Chambal Valley project). Major industries include oil, textile, paper, cotton, and bone mills; distillery; and match, precision-instrument, nylon, strawboard, electric-cable, and rubber factories.

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37. Kottayam

Kottayam city, southern Kerala state, southwestern India, near Vembanad Lake at the mouth of the Minachil River south-southeast of Cochin .Kottayam developed into an important market centre in the early 20th century after tea and rubber plantations were established in the nearby Anaimalai Hills.

38.Kumbakonam

Kumbakonam city, east-central Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, in the Cauvery River delta.it is renowned for its trade in foods, particularly rice and betel leaves, and for its hand-spun silks and bell-metal pots.

39. Nadiad

Nadiad city, east-central Gujarat state, west-central India. It is situated in the lowlands between the Vindhya Range and the Gulf of Cambay (an extension of the Arabian Sea). Nadiad is a major industrial and commercial centre and a road and rail junction.

40. Nagaur

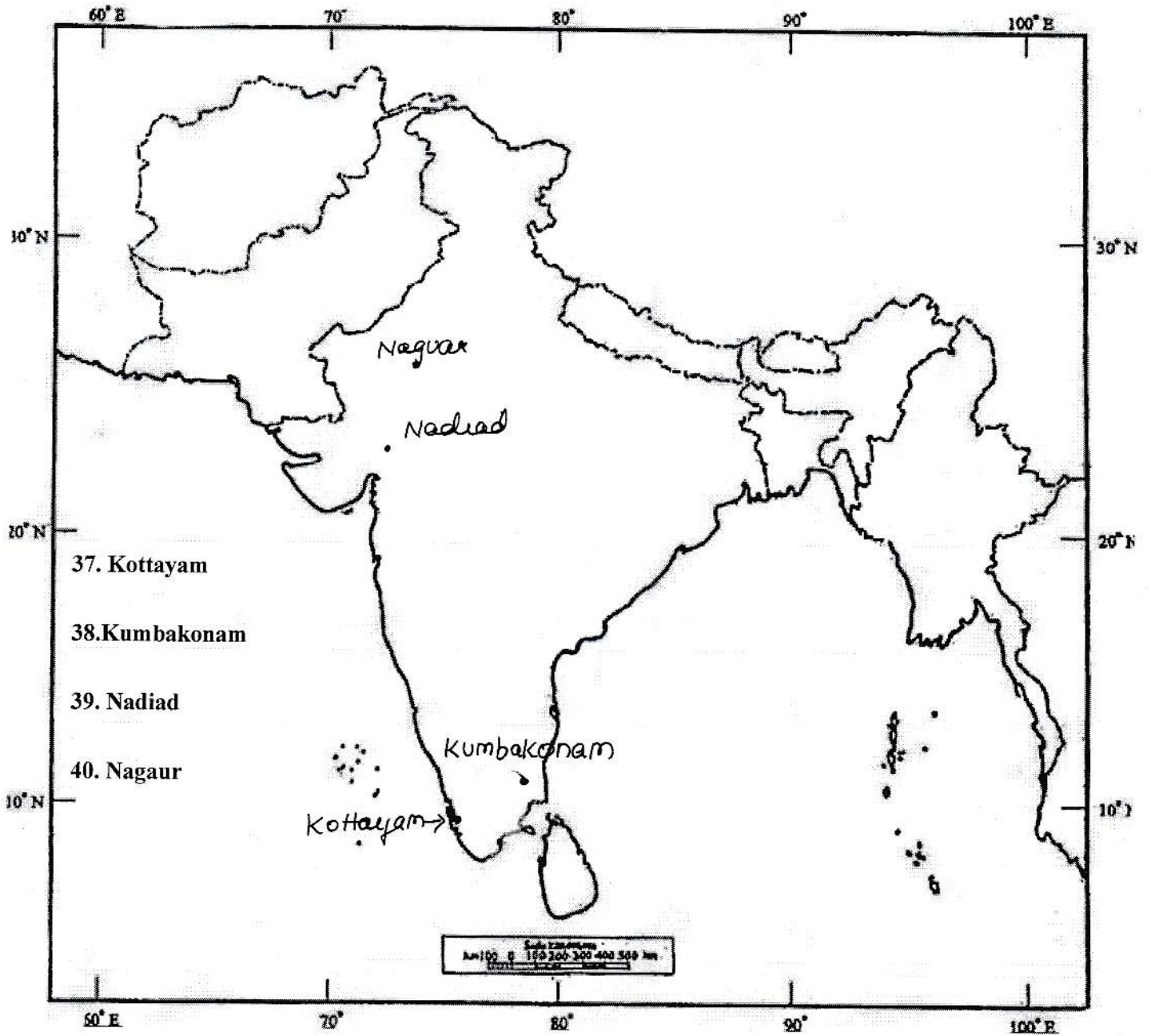
Nagaur town, administrative headquarters of Nagaur district, Rajasthan state, western India.Nagaur district [17,718 sq km], formerly part of Jodhpur princely state, comprises a sandy plain bordered east by the Aravalli Range. Bajra (pearl millet), sorghum (jowar), and pulses are the chief crops, and an excellent breed of oxen is reared. Marble (at Makrana) and gypsum deposits.

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1. **Jewar**
2. **Mopa**
3. **Purandar ,**
4. **Bhogapuram**
5. **Dholera**
6. **Hirasar**

Several cities are going to have multiple airports. Government has granted approval for

Noida International Airport (Jewar),
Mopa (Goa),
Purandar Airport (Pune),
Bhogapuram Airport (Visakhapatnam),
Dholera Airport (Ahmedabad),
Hirasar Airport (Rajkot).

7. **Dharoi**

8. **Shatrunjay**

Vision 2040 could have spent more time looking at sea plane services, as the government's UDAN regional connectivity scheme has done. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has identified locations for sea plane services such as Sardar Sarovar Dam, Sabarmati Riverfront, Dharoi Dam and Shatrunjay Dam.

9. **Kartarpur Corridor** Kartarpur Sahib is located in Pakistan's Narowal district across the Ravi River, about four kilometres from the Dera Baba Nanak shrine. The four-lane highway connecting the Zero Point of the Kartarpur Corridor up to National Highway-354 is being constructed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

10. **Udhana** The Western Railway (WR) has completed the Udhana-Jalgaon double line project .The 305-km long project linking Udhana in Surat district of Gujarat to Jalgaon district in North Maharashtra, entailed a cost of Rs 2446.85 crore and will provide a fillip to growth in areas falling under this rail section.

11. **Kharagpur** The Centre has announced a new freight corridor between Kharagpur in West Bengal and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh named East Coast Freight Corridor, besides the ongoing projects of the Eastern and Western freight corridors being developed by Indian Railways unit Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India ltd (DFCCIL).The project has been called the East Coast Corridor and will be 1,114 km in length and is part of the Golden Quadrilateral project of Indian Railways. DFCCIL has sent a proposal to Indian Railways to undertake the third dedicated freight corridor project. 2019- 20

12. **Phulera** This forms part of the phase I stretch of Western Corridor of Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India. The 190 route kms section is provided with 6 newly built freight stations consisting of four crossing stations (Dabla, Bhagega, Sri Madhopur and Pachar Malikpur) and two Junction stations (Ateli and Phulera).This section is located in Mahendragarh district of Haryana and Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The section contains 10 major bridges and 127 minor bridges, One Rail Fly Over (RFO) and 118 Road Under Bridges (RUB).

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13. Farrakka National Waterway 1 or NW1 will starts from Allahabad to Haldia with an distance of 1620 km. The NW 1 run through the Ganges, Bhagirathi and Hooghly river system with having fixed terminals at Haldia, Farrakka and Patna and floating terminals at most of the riverside cities like Kolkata, Bhagalpur, Varanasi and Allahabad. It will be the longest National Waterway in India.

14. Sadiya The Dhola–Sadiya Bridge, also referred to as the Bhupen Hazarika Setu, is a beam bridge in India, connecting the northeast states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The bridge spans the Lohit River, a major tributary of the Brahmaputra River, from the village of Dhola in the south to Sadiya to the north.

15. NW 4 National Waterway 4 is connect Kakinada to Pondicherry through Canals, Tank and River Godavari along with Krishna river. The NW 4 the second longest waterway of India with total length of 1095 km in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

16. Kottapuram National Waterway 3 or the West Coast Canal is located in Kerala state and run from Kollam to Kottapuram. The 205 km long West Coast Canal is India's first waterway with all time navigation facility. The NW3 is consist of West Coast Canal, Champakara Canal and Udyogmandal Canal and runs through Kottappuram, Cherthala, Thrikkunnappuzha Kollam and Alappuzha.

17. Lakhipur National Waterway 6 is the proposed waterway in Assam state and will connect Lakhipur to Bhanga in river Barak. The 121 km long waterway will help in trading between town of Silchar to Mizoram State.

18. Vadhavan

19. Enayam

20. Tajpur

21. Sirkazhi

22. Belekeri

6 new major port locations, namely – Vadhavan (Maharashtra), Enayam (Tamil Nadu), Tajpur (West Bengal), Paradip Outer Harbour (Odisha), Sirkazhi (Tamil Nadu), Belekeri (Karnataka) have been identified

The minor new sea port has been included in the Sagarmala projects .

23. Azhikkal (Kannur Kerela)

24. Paradip (Major Odisha)

25. Kannur (Kerela)

26. Kundapur (Karnataka)

27. Dahej (Gujarat)

28. Jafrabad (Amreli Gujarat)

29. Jakhau (Gujarat)

30. Kazargode (Kerela)

31. Neendakara (Kollam Kerela)

32. Pindhara (Gujarat)

33. Ponnani (Kerela)

34. Tellichery (Kerela)

35. Beypore (Kerela)

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36. Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) (IAST: Majhagānv Dawk Limited), formerly called Mazagon Dock Limited, is a shipyard situated Mazagaon, Mumbai. It manufactures warships and submarines for the Indian Navy and offshore platforms and associated support vessels for offshore oil drilling. It also builds tankers, cargo bulk carriers, passenger ships and ferries.

37. Cochin Shipyard Limited Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) is the largest shipbuilding and maintenance facility in India. It is part of a line of maritime-related facilities in the port-city of Kochi, in the state of Kerala, India. Of the services provided by the shipyard are building platform supply vessels and double-hulled oil tankers. Presently it is building the first indigenous aircraft carriers for the Indian Navy, the INS Vikrant.

38. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd, abbreviated as GRSE, is one of India's leading shipyards, located in Kolkata, West Bengal. It builds and repairs commercial and naval vessels. Presently GRSE has also started building export ships in a mission to expand its business.

39. Goa Shipyard Limited Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) established in 1957, is a leading ISO 9001-2015 certified shipyard on the West Coast of India, functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Defense, Govt. of India. GSL is strategically located on the banks of river Zuari in Goa, a major international tourist destination well connected by its international airport and major port enroute all important shipping lines.

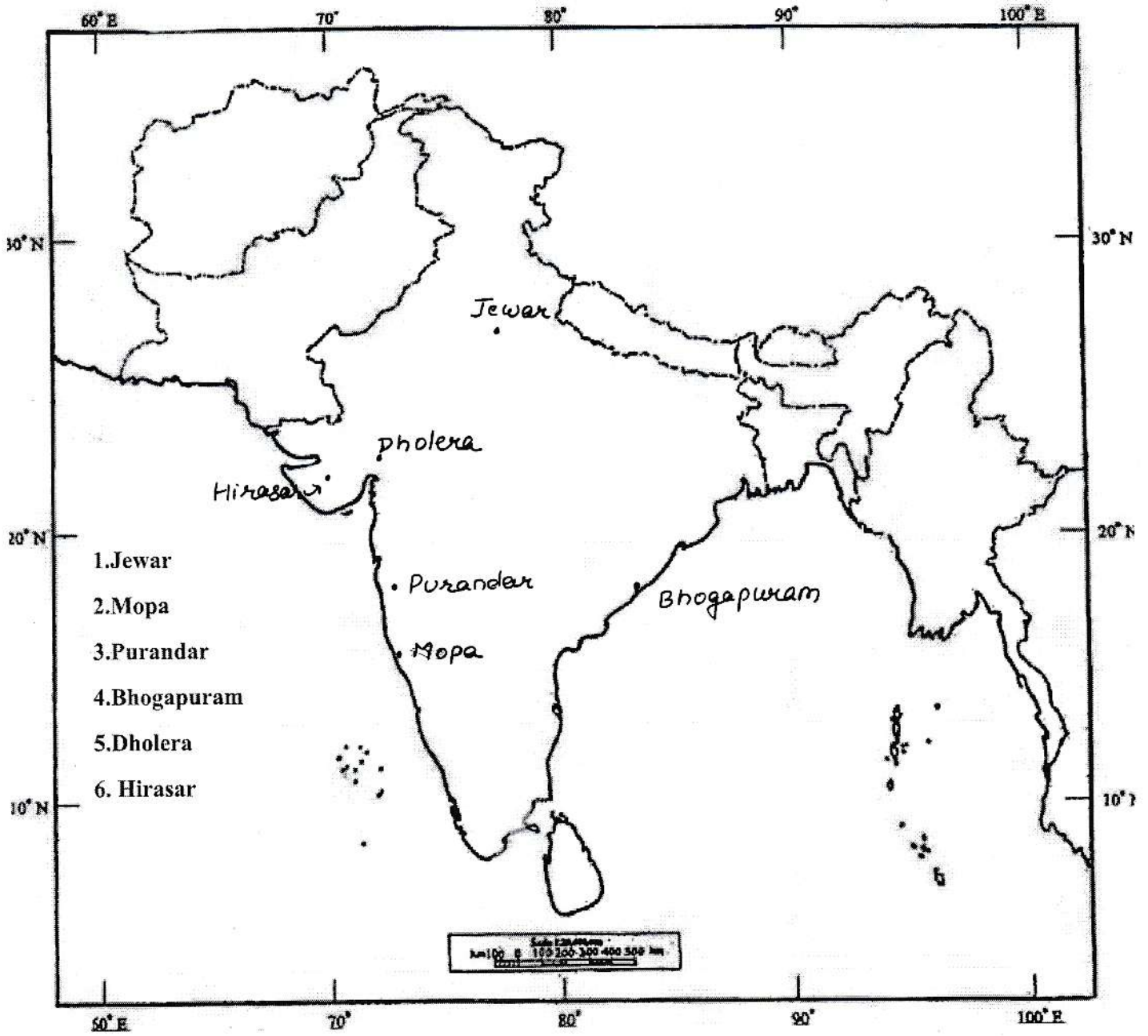
40. Naval Dockyard The Naval Dockyard in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, is one of the most important dockyards in India, after the Bombay Dockyard.

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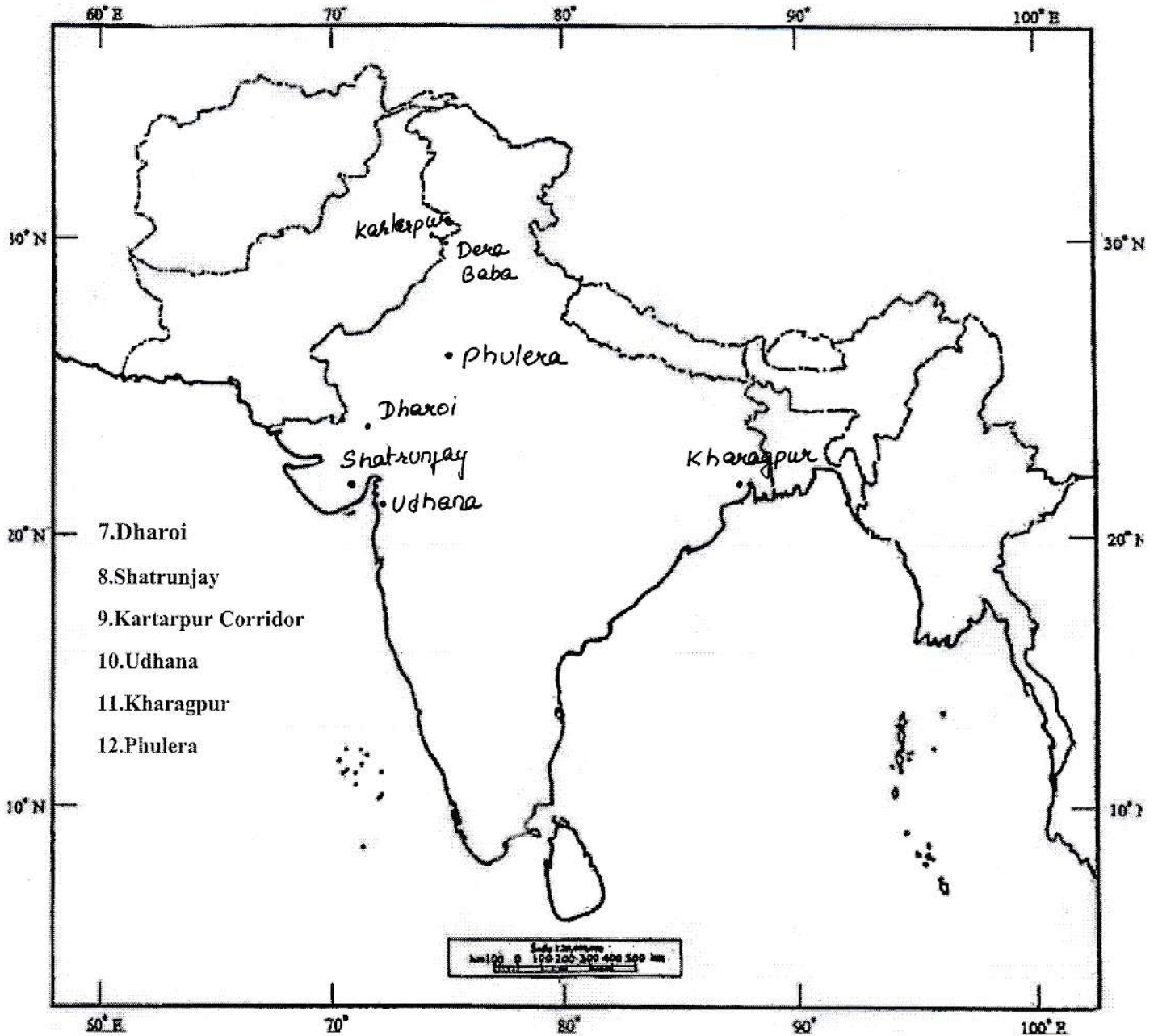
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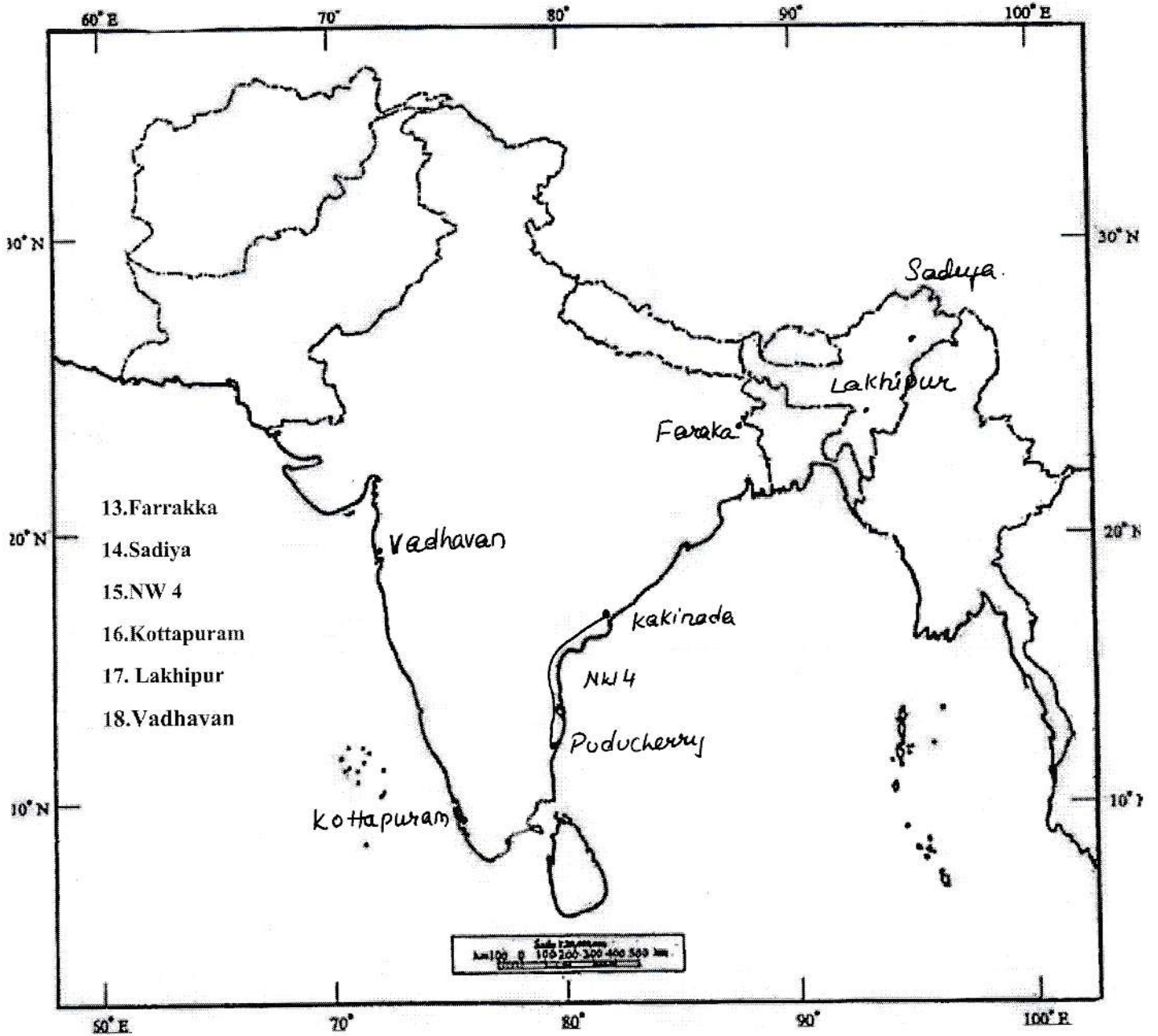
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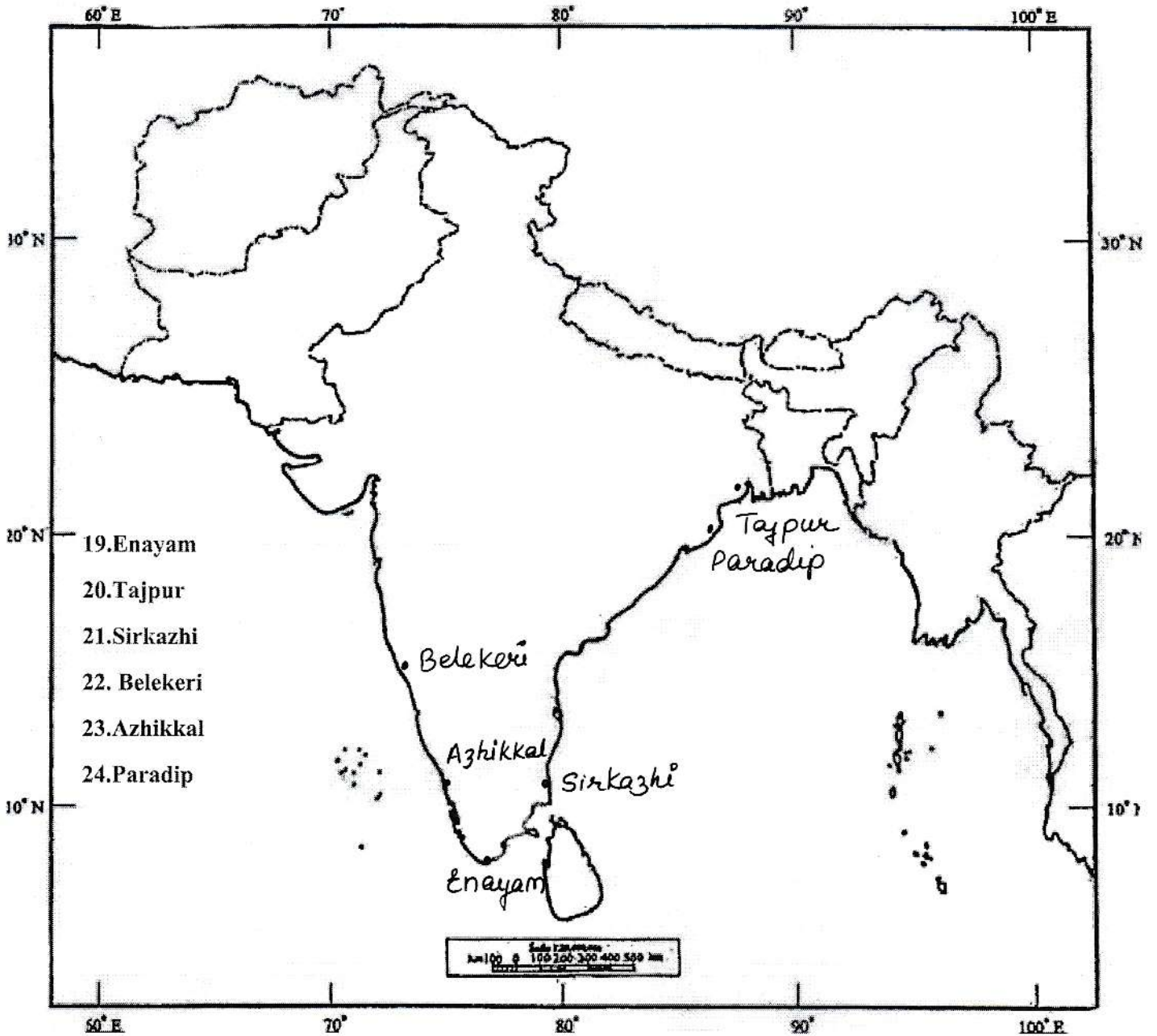
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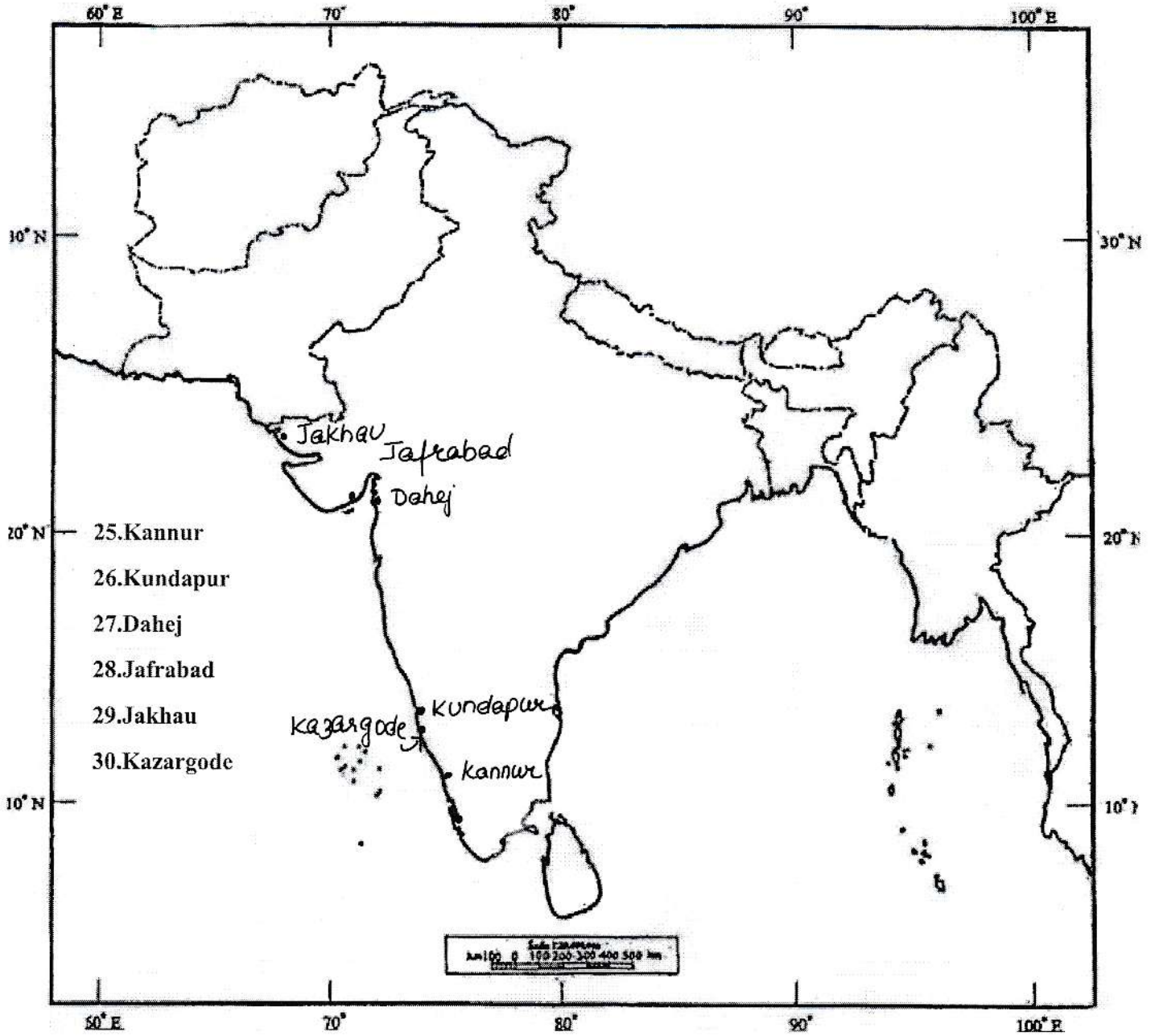
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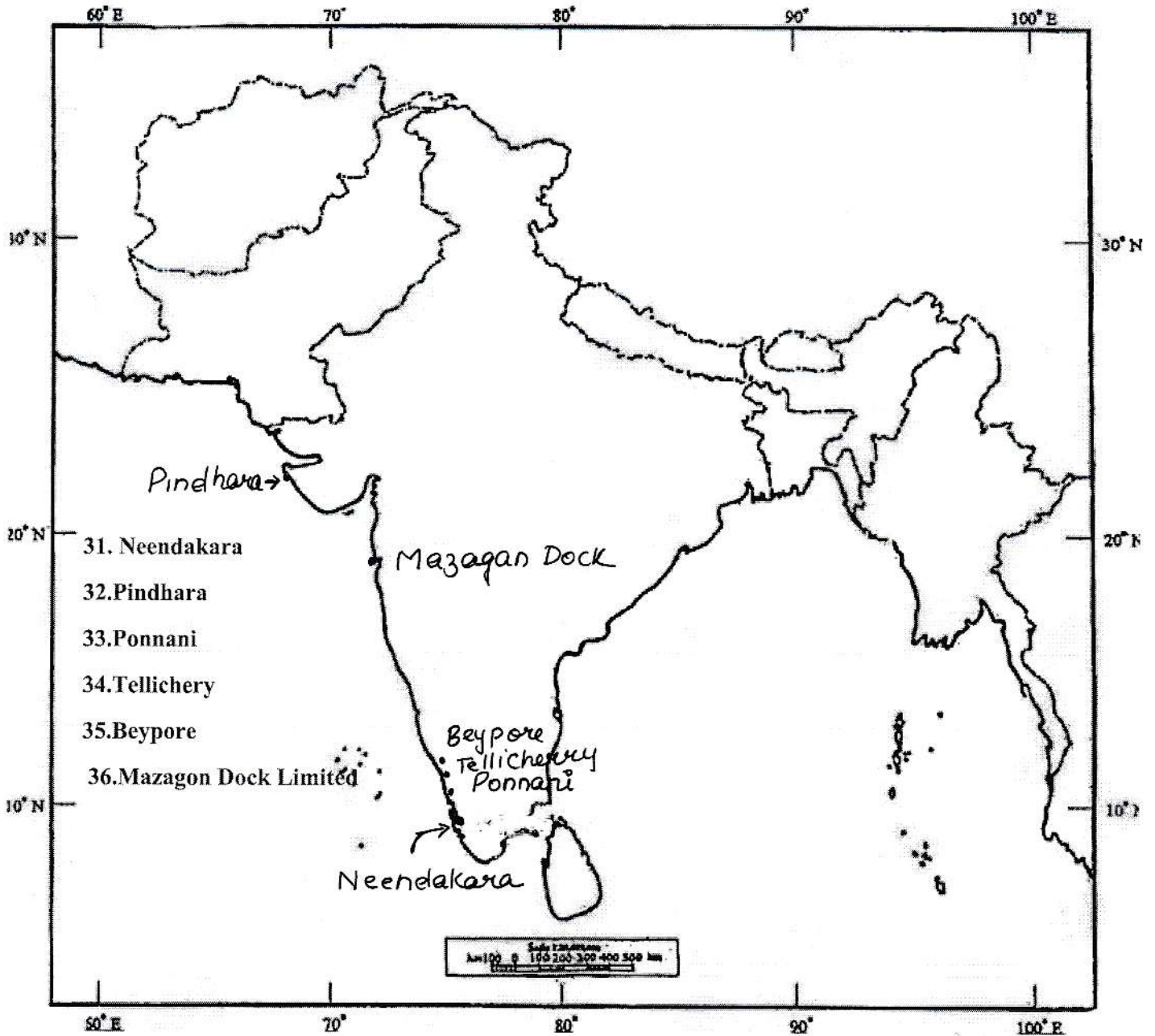
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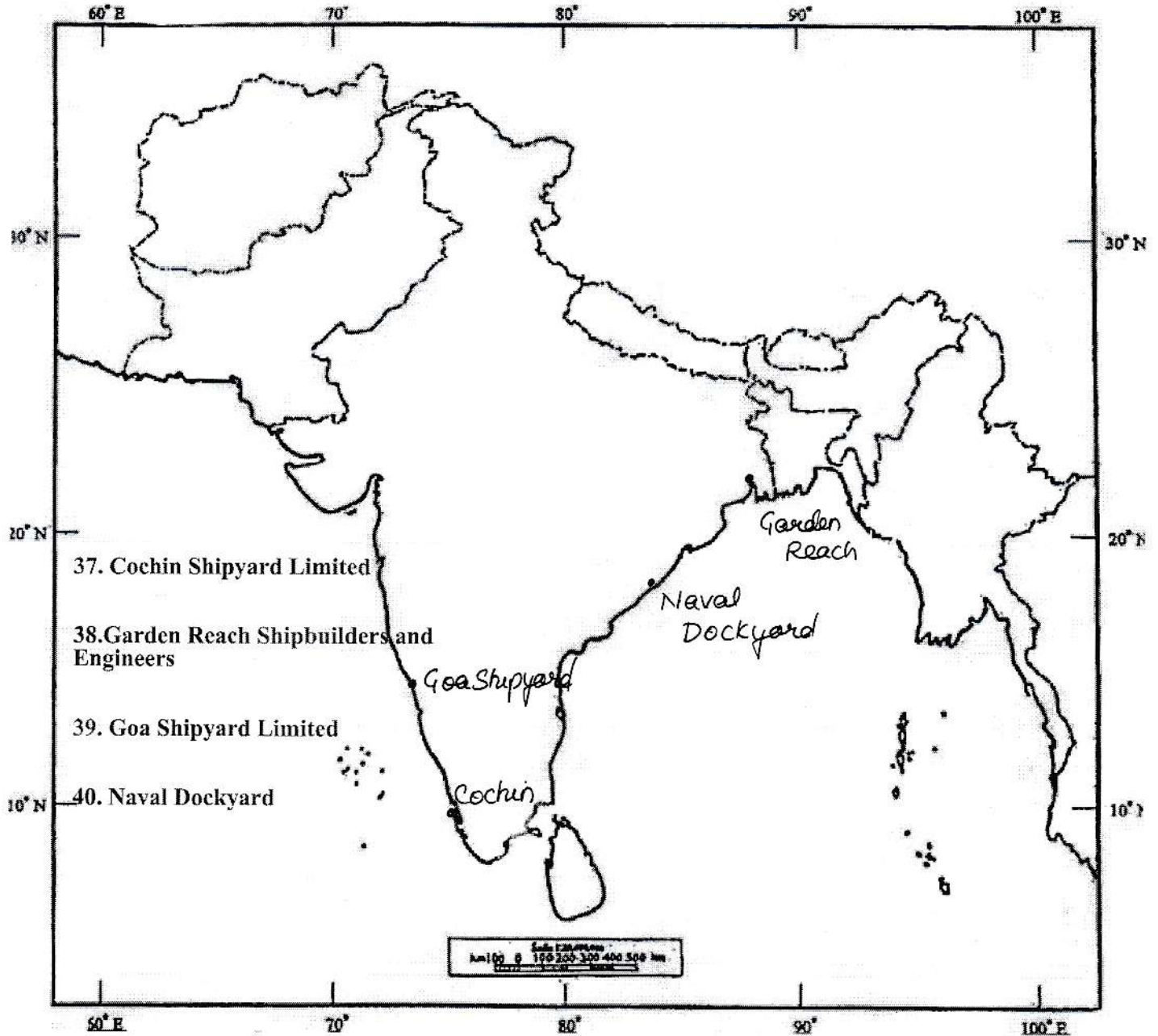
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1.Veraval

Veraval is a municipality and the headquarters of Gir Somnath district in the Indian state of Gujarat. It is 6 km from Somnath. It is also known for the hub of fishing industries in India.

2.Jiribam

Jiribam is a municipal council in the Jiribam district of the state of Manipur, India. It is one of the fastest growing towns in Manipur. The town is located on the state's western-most boundary, adjoining the Cachar district of Assam. It is also known as the western gate of Manipur.

3.Samastipur

Samastipur is a city and a municipality in Bihar, India. It is the headquarters of Samastipur district. It comes under Darbhanga commisenary. The Burhi Gandak River flows through the town. This is one of the five Rail Division of ECR, Hajipur. The Samastipur junction is one of the busiest station in North Bihar.

4.Kolayat

Kolayat is a town in the Bikaner district of the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is also the headquarters of the eponymous tehsil. The town is 51 kilometres from Bikaner on National Highway 15 to Jaisalmer.

5. Jogindernagar

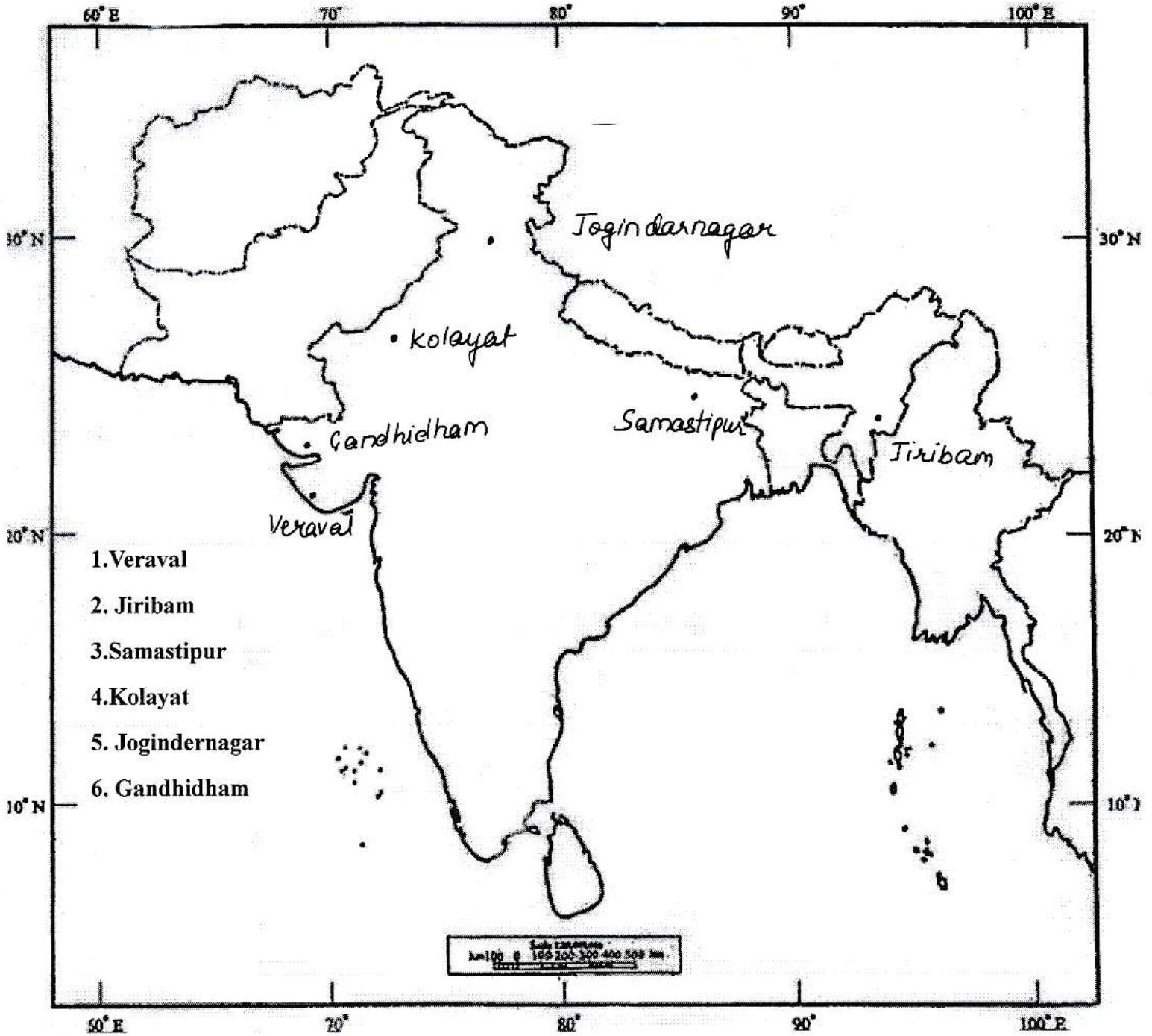
Jogindernagar, or Jogindar Nagar, is a municipality in Mandi district in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. Named after Raja Joginder Sen, the hill station is the terminus of the 163-kilometre-long Kangra Valley narrow-gauge railway. Jogindernagar is the third-largest city in the district.

6. Gandhidham

Gandhidham is a city in the Kutch District of Gujarat state of India. The town was created in the early 1950s for the resettlement of the refugees from Sindh in the aftermath of the partition of India. It was named after Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Indian nation.

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7.Pachora

Pachora is a city and a municipal council in Jalgaon district in the Indian state of Maharashtra and situated on the banks of the Hivra River. Pachora is a Census Town city in the district of Jalgaon, Maharashtra.

8.Kazipet

Kazipet is the major educational and transport hub in Warangal city, Telangana, India. It is also a mandal in Warangal urban district. it falls under Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation.

9.Talaguppa

Talaguppa is a village located in Sagara Taluk in Karnataka State, India. The National Highway No.206 passes through Talaguppa village. The village is 14.37 km from the taluk's center Sagara.

10.Ladnun

Ladnun is a tourist city located in the Nagaur District of Rajasthan. This city was earlier known as Chanderi Nagari. It is a Tehsil headquarters of Nagaur district. It is the city of Jain temples and one of the most visited pilgrim places of Jain community.

11.Kalady

Kalady or Kaladi is a census town located between Angamaly and Perumbavoor, east of the Periyar river, it is also a village in Aluva Taluk, Ernakulam district of Kerala,

12.Nahan

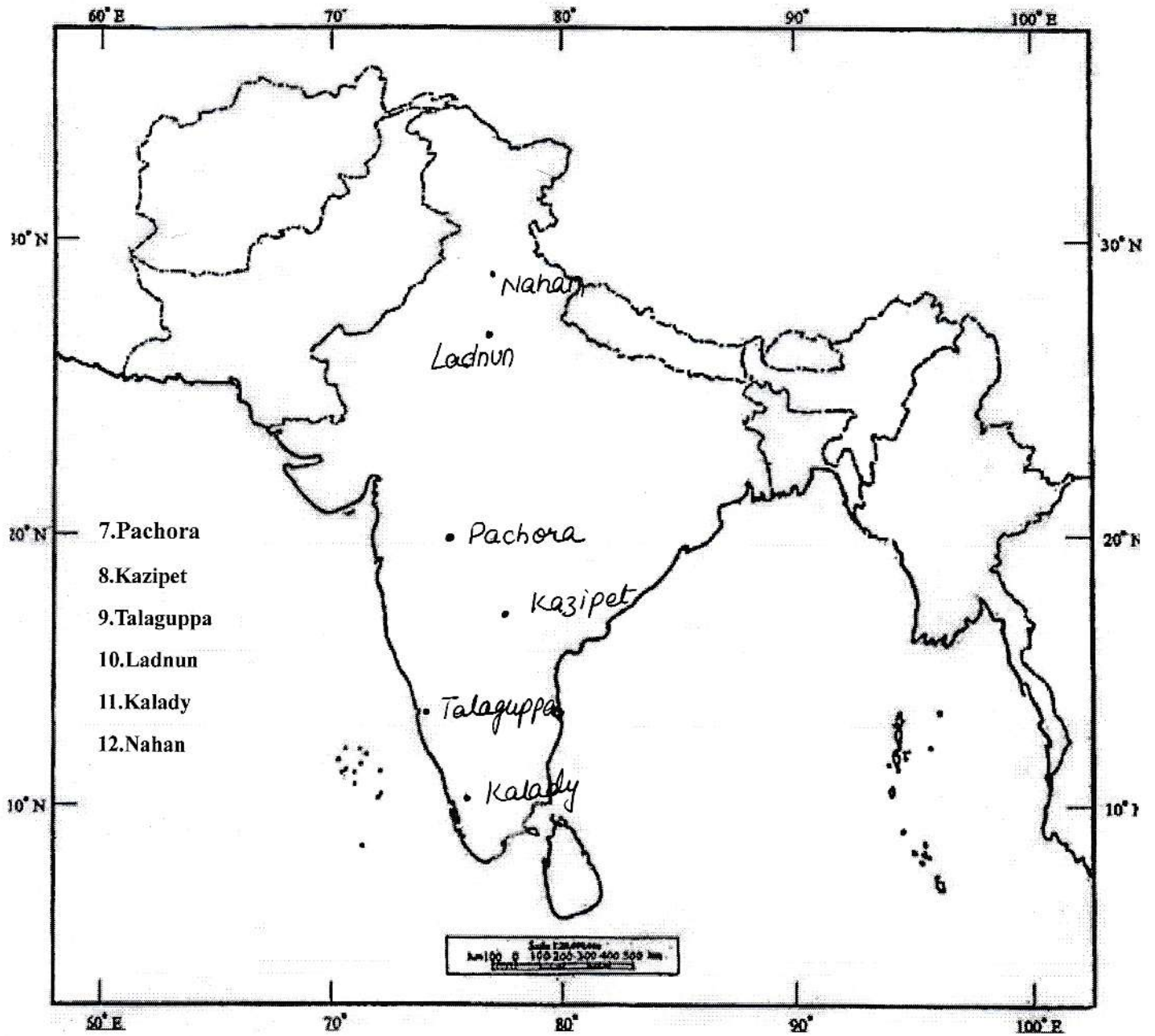
Nahan is a hill town. It is a sleepy town in Himachal Pradesh, India that was often overlooked by tourists in the past. But lately, it is slowly gaining prominence as a tourist destination. It is the headquarter of Sirmaur district.

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13.Sambhar Lake

India's largest inland salt lake. Sambhar Lake – Rajasthan It is a bowl shape lake encircles historical Sambhar Lake Town located 96 km south west of the city of Jaipur (Northwest India) and 64 km north east of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan.

14.Wular lake

Largest Freshwater lake in India. Wular lake can spread over nearly 200-sq-kms but its actual surface area tends to vary during the year. The Jhelum River flows into the lake, 40-km downstream from Srinagar, and then out again. Lake basin was formed as a result of tectonic activity and is fed by the Jhelum River.

15.Shivanasamudra

Shivanasamudra is a small town in the Chamarajanagar District of the state of Karnataka, India. It is situated on the banks of the river Kaveri, which forms here the boundary to the Mandya District.

16.The Chitrakote Falls

The Chitrakote Falls is a natural waterfall located to the west of Jagdalpur, in Bastar district in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh on the Indravati River. It is located at a distance of 38 kilometres to the west of Jagdalpur. The height of the falls is about 29 metres. It is the widest fall in India.

17. Palmyras Point

Palmyras Point or Point Palmyras is a low headland in the Bay of Bengal. It is located at the eastern end of the Brahmani River delta in the state of Odisha, India, close to the Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary, an area of mangroves.

18.Dr. Ambedkar Nagar

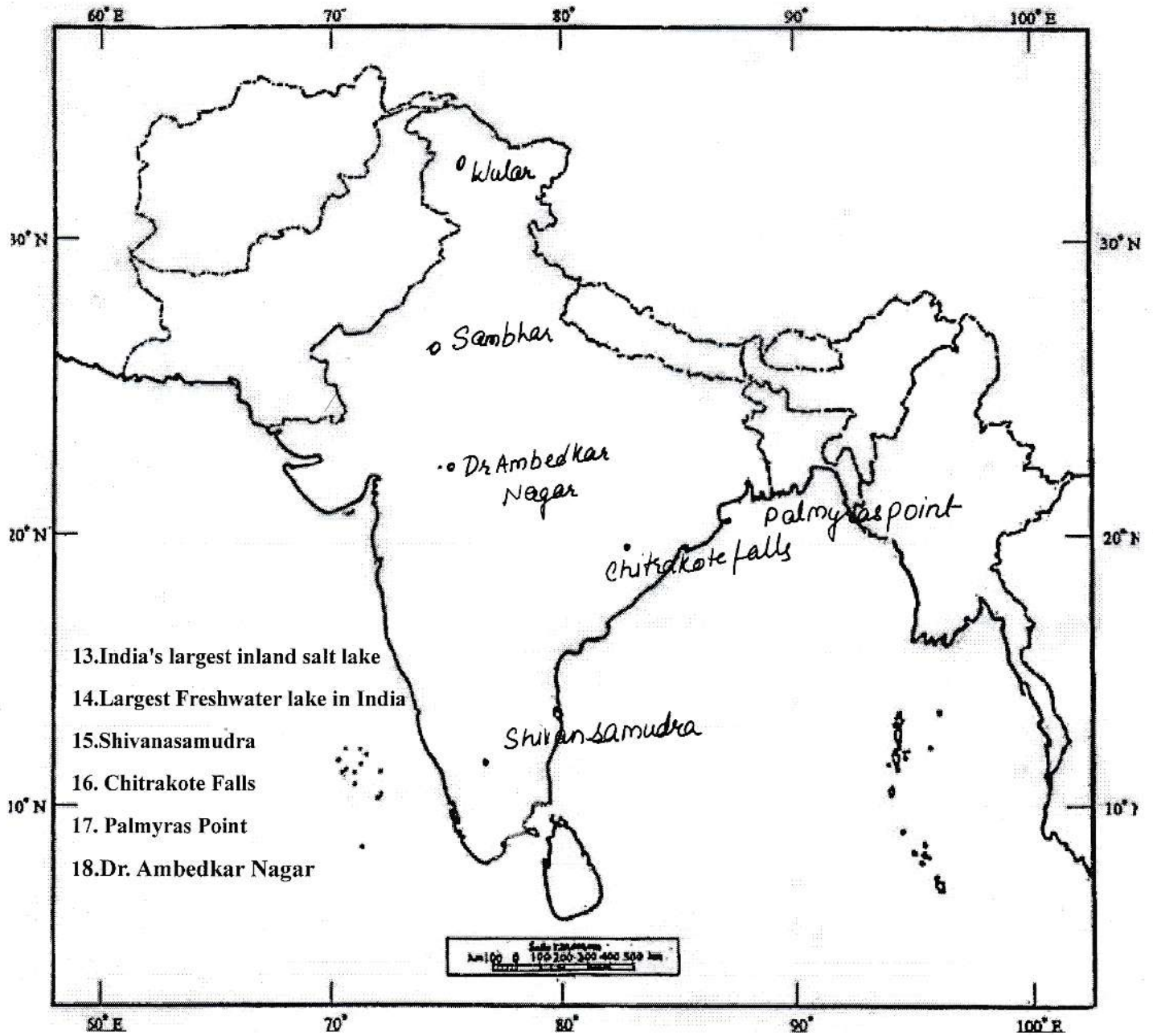
Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, commonly known as Mhow, is a cantonment in the Indore district in Madhya Pradesh state of India. It is located 23 kilometres south-west of Indore city, towards Mumbai on the old Mumbai-Agra Road. Today this small town is associated with the Indian Army and with Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkar an economist, philosopher, jurist, anthropologist, Buddhist activist, a revolutionary, a prolific writer, and a political leader who was born here.

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19.Lakhpat

Lakhpat is a sparsely populated town and sub-district in the Kachchh district in the Indian state of Gujarat located at the mouth of the Kori Creek. The town is enclosed by 7km-long, 18th-century fort walls. It is a minor seaport of Gujarat.

20.Dhebar Lake

Dhebar Lake is India's second-largest artificial lake, after Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar. It is located in the Udaipur District of Rajasthan State in western India. It has an area of 87 km² when full, and was created in the 17th century, when Rana Jai Singh of Udaipur built a marble dam across the Gomati River.

21.Jafrabad

Jafrabad is a city and a nagarpalika in Amreli District in the Indian state of Gujarat. Jafrabad is a coastal town. Majority of population rely on fishing. Some people work in salt pans located on the coast. Naramada Cement Works (a subsidiary of UltraTech Cement) is located nearby which provides employment to local population.

22. Falgu River

Falgu River The Falgu is formed by the junction, near Bodh Gaya, of the Lilajan (also called Niranjana or Nilanjan) and the Mohana, two large hill streams. The Falgu here impinges on a high rocky bank, on the steep sides of which are many paved stairs leading down to the river bed eventually flow into a branch of the Punpun.

23.Shencottah

Shencottah, is a town in Tamil Nadu, India, in the foothills of the Western Ghats. It is located roughly 5 km from the courtallam Waterfall, near the border with Kerala. Sengottai is surrounded by mountains on two sides, and as a result possesses fertile soil. Shencottah Gap (1500 ft) in the Western Ghats gives access to Kerala.

24.Banas

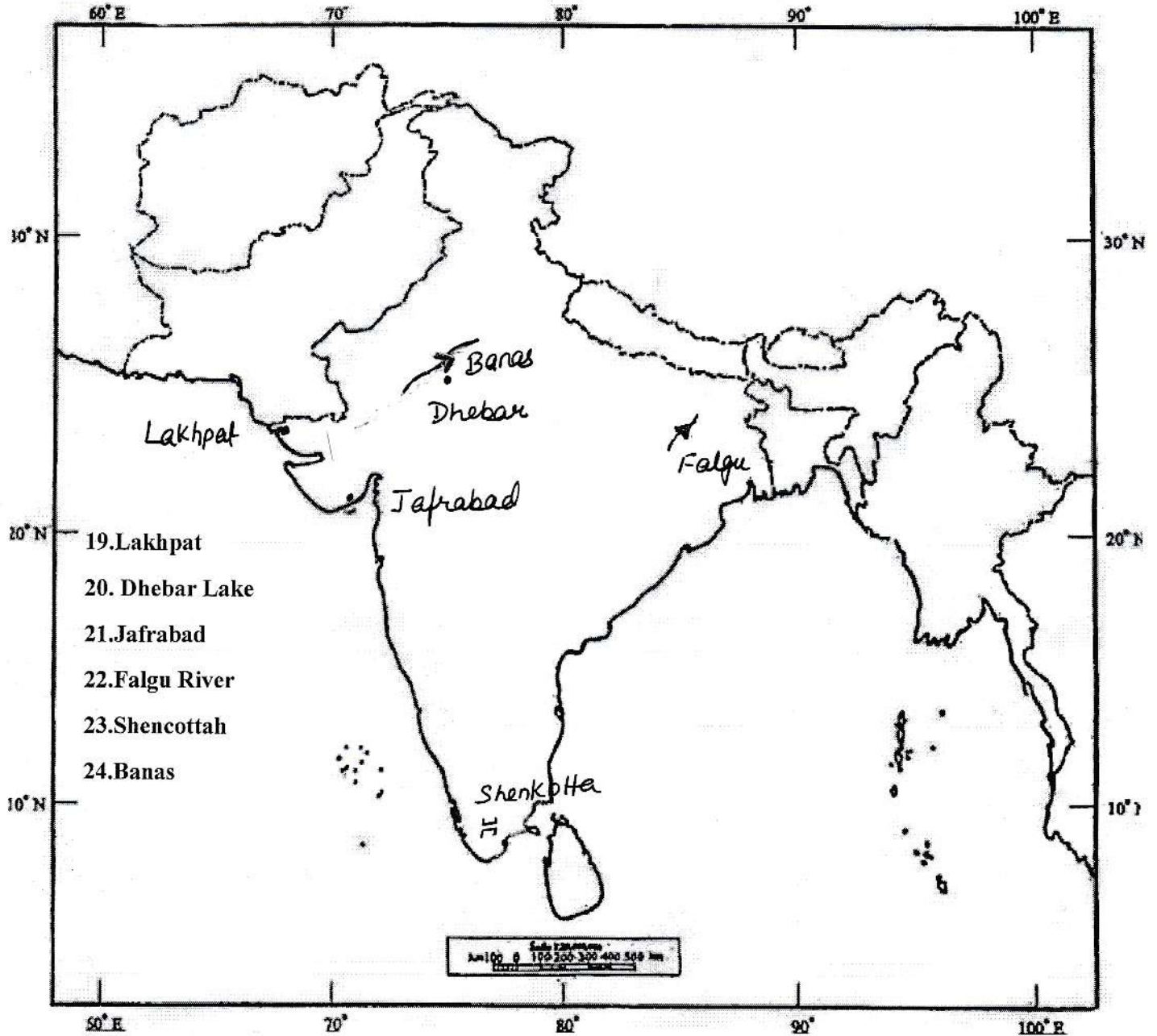
Banas is a river of Rajasthan state in western India. It is a tributary of the Chambal River, which in turn flows into the Yamuna, a tributary of the Ganges. The Banas is approximately 512 kilometres in length. It is also known as 'Van Ki Asha' (Hope of forest). The Banas originates in the Khamnor Hills of the Aravalli Range.

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25. Narcondam

Narcondam or Narcondum is a small volcanic island located in the Andaman Sea. Its central peak rises some 710 m above mean sea level, and is formed of andesite. It is considered to be part of the Andaman Islands, the main body of which lie approximately 114 km to the west. The island is small, approximately 3 km×4 km. It was classified as a dormant volcano by the Geological Survey of India.

26. Gahirmatha Beach

Gahirmatha Beach is a beach in the state of Orissa. The beach separates the Bhitarkanika mangroves from the Bay of Bengal, is the world's most important nesting beach for Olive Ridley Sea Turtles. The beach is part of Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary, which also includes the adjacent portion of the Bay of Bengal. Gahirmatha is the only marine wildlife sanctuary of Orissa. The entire sanctuary area comes within the revenue district of Kendrapara.

27. Alleppey

Alleppey city, southern Kerala state, southwestern India. It lies on a narrow land spit between the Arabian Sea and Vembanad Lake, south of Kochi (formerly Cochin). The city's economy is based largely on the coconut. Coconut oil is milled there, and coir ropes, mats, and carpets are manufactured and exported.

28. Bhavnagar town

Bhavnagar town, south-central Gujarat state, west-central India, on the western shore of the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea. It is connected with the main Western Railway system and has a port for small vessels to the north. The chief agricultural products of the surrounding region are cotton and grains; salt is processed.

29. Gunupur

Gunupur is located at Rayagada district of Orissa. It has an average elevation of 83 metres (272 ft). It is located in the lap of the Eastern Ghat and on the banks of river Vamshadhara. It has a mixed climate of mountains & Coastal Plain.

30. Barmer

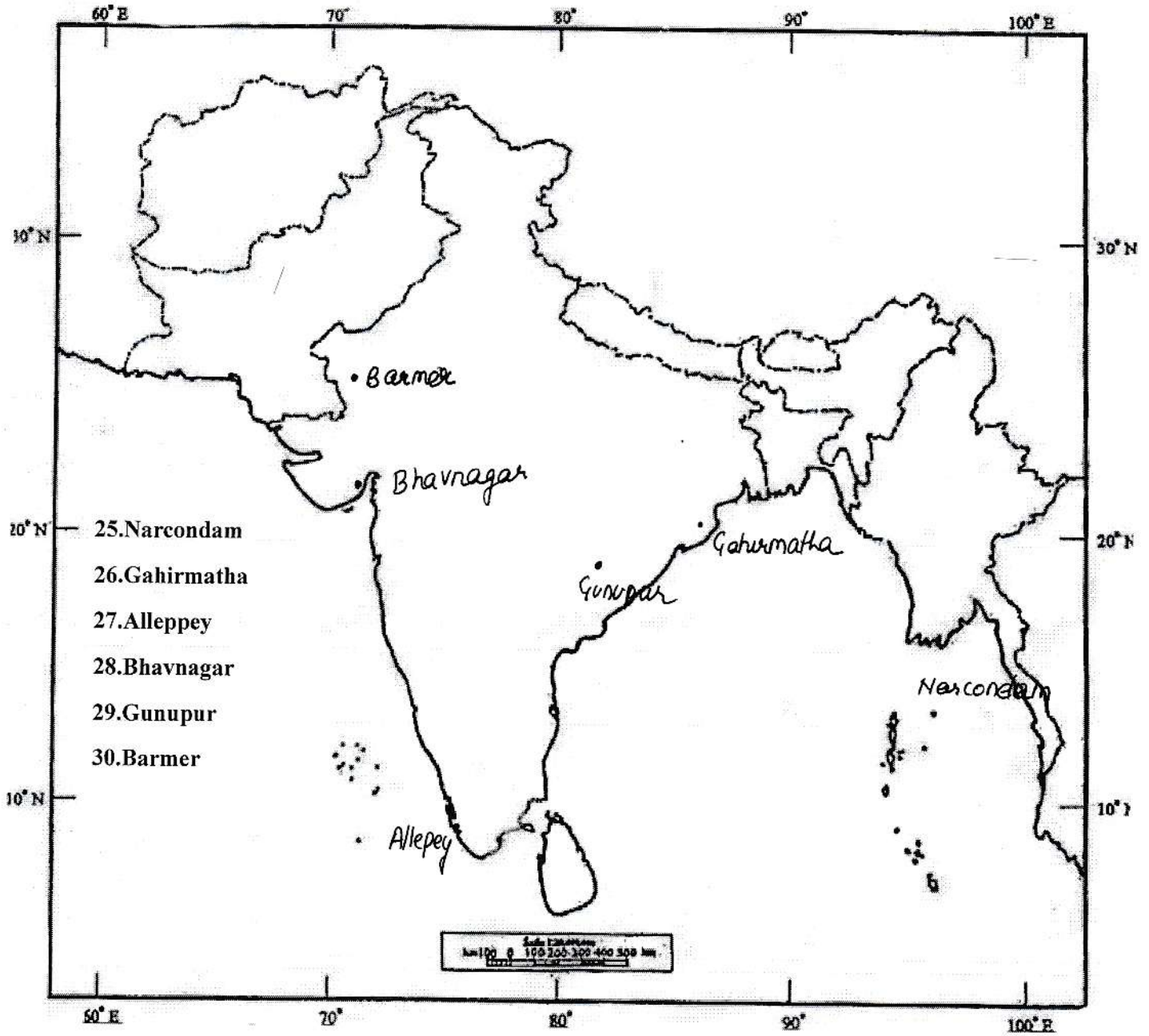
Barmer is located in the western part of the state forming a part of the Thar Desert. The district is surrounded by Jaisalmer district in the north, Jalore district in the south, Pali district and Jodhpur district in the east and Pakistan in the west. Presently the Barmer district is in news due to its large Oil basin. Mangala, Bhagyam and Aishwariya are the major oil fields in the district. This is India's biggest oil discovery in 22 years.

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- 25. Narcondam
- 26. Gahirmatha
- 27. Alleppey
- 28. Bhavnagar
- 29. Gunupur
- 30. Barmer

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31. Vijayawada

Vijayawada is surrounded by the Krishna river on the east and west and the Budameru River on the north. The topography of Vijayawada is flat, with a few small to medium sized hills. The Krishna River runs through the city. These hills are part of the Eastern Ghats cut through by the Krishna river.

32. Wular lake

Wular lake, the largest in the Jammu and Kashmir territory, in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. lake controls the flow of the Jhelum River, which traverses it. The town of Sopur is on the southwest shore of the lake.

33. Rourkela

Rourkela is located in the industrial city of Rourkela, in the state of Orissa first public sector steel plant in this locality with the collaboration of West Germany. At present the city is a large metropolis.

34. Konkan railway

Konkan railway is a zone of the Indian Railways which operates along the Konkan coast of India. It is constituted as a separately incorporated railway, with its headquarters at Belapur CBD (Navi Mumbai). At present it consists of a single 760km route from Roha to Mangalore along the western coast of India (the Konkan region).

35. Laterite soils

Laterite soils is the result of intense leaching owing to heavy tropical rains. They are found along the edge of plateau in the east covering small parts of Tamil Nadu, and Orissa and a small part of Chhotanagpur in the north and Meghalaya in the north-east.

36. Kalinganagar

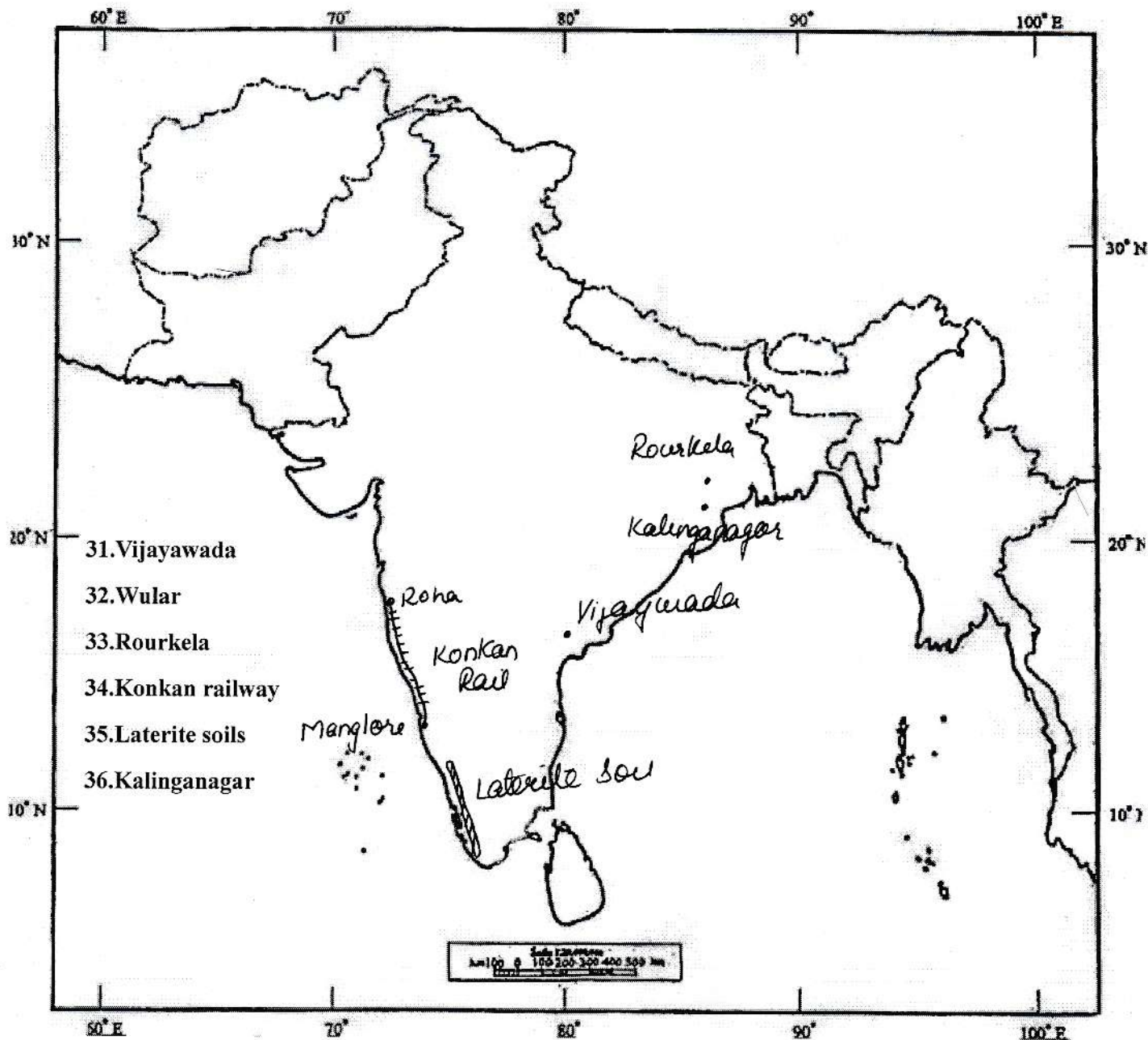
Kalinganagar is a small town in Jajpur district of coastal Orissa, India, a region influenced by the Naxalite movement. It is rich in iron ore. Recently, because of high global demand for steel, Kalinganagar is becoming a major global hub in steel and ancillary products. A large number of steel plants including projects by Tata Steel are in various stages of implementation.

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37. Nagaon

Nagaon district in the state of Assam. It is situated 123 kilometres (76 mi) east of Guwahati. Nagaon is bounded on the North by the Sonitpur district and the Brahmaputra river. On the South it is bounded by the West Karbi Anglong District and North Cachar Hills.

38. Damanjodi

Damanjodi is a small town in the culturally rich and beautiful Koraput district in the Indian state of Orissa. It is primarily a hilly area with outstanding natural beauty and scarce population. Damanjodi is a valley situated among the Panchapatmali hills. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is Asia's largest integrated aluminium complex, encompassing bauxite mining (known as the Panchapatmali mines).

39. Cooch Behar

Cooch Behar is situated in the foothills of Eastern Himalayas, located in the north of West Bengal. It is the largest town and district headquarters of Cooch Behar District. The Torsa river flows by the western side of town. Heavy rains in the area often cause strong river currents and flooding. The turbulent water carries huge amounts of sand, silt, and pebbles, which have an adverse effect on crop production as well as on the hydrology of the region. Alluvial deposits from the soil, which is acidic. Soil depth varies from 15 cm to 50 cm, superimposed on a bed of sand.

40. Baharampur

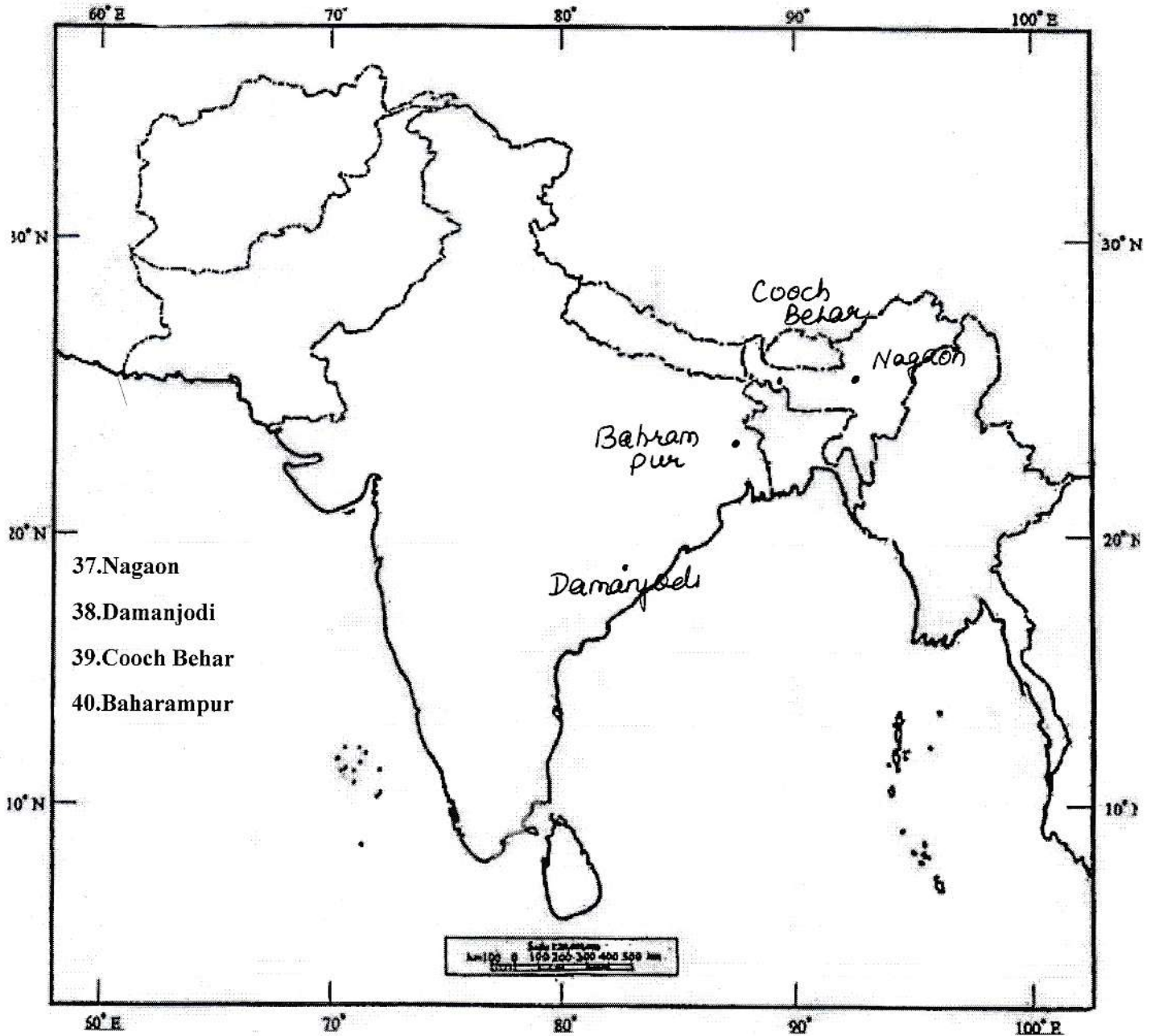
Baharampur is a city in the West Bengal. Baharampur is the fifth largest city (after Kolkata (Calcutta), Howrah, Asansol, Siliguri) and situated in central part of West Bengal. The city's industries include silk weaving, ivory carving, rice and oil-seed milling and precious metal working. A famous type of metal used to make bells called "Khagrai Kansha" is made in the city.

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Write in your QCA Booklet the significance of these locations, whether physical/commercial/economic/ecological/environmental/cultural in not more than 30 words for each entry.

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1. Cuttack

Cuttack, city, is in eastern Odisha . It is situated at the apex of the Mahanadi River delta. Cuttack's industries include manufacturing, handicrafts, and milling of agricultural products. It is the Millennium City as well as the Silver City due to famous silver filigree works

2. Vadodara

Vadodara city, administrative headquarters of Vadodara district, east central Gujarat state, west central India, on the Visvsmitra River, southeast of Ahmadabad. Cash crops are cotton, tobacco, and castor beans. Wheat, pulses, corn (maize), rice, and garden crops are grown for local use and export.

3. Panna

Panna, town, northern Madhya Pradesh state, central India. It is situated in a level area between low hills on a small tributary of the Ken River. Panna is a trade centre for agricultural products, timber, and cloth fabrics; hand-loom weaving & Diamond mines are the major industry.

4. Tezpur

Tezpur city, north-central Assam state, northeastern India. Situated along the Brahmaputra River, it is a trade centre for tea, rice, and other crops grown in the surrounding agricultural area.

5. Ramanathapuram

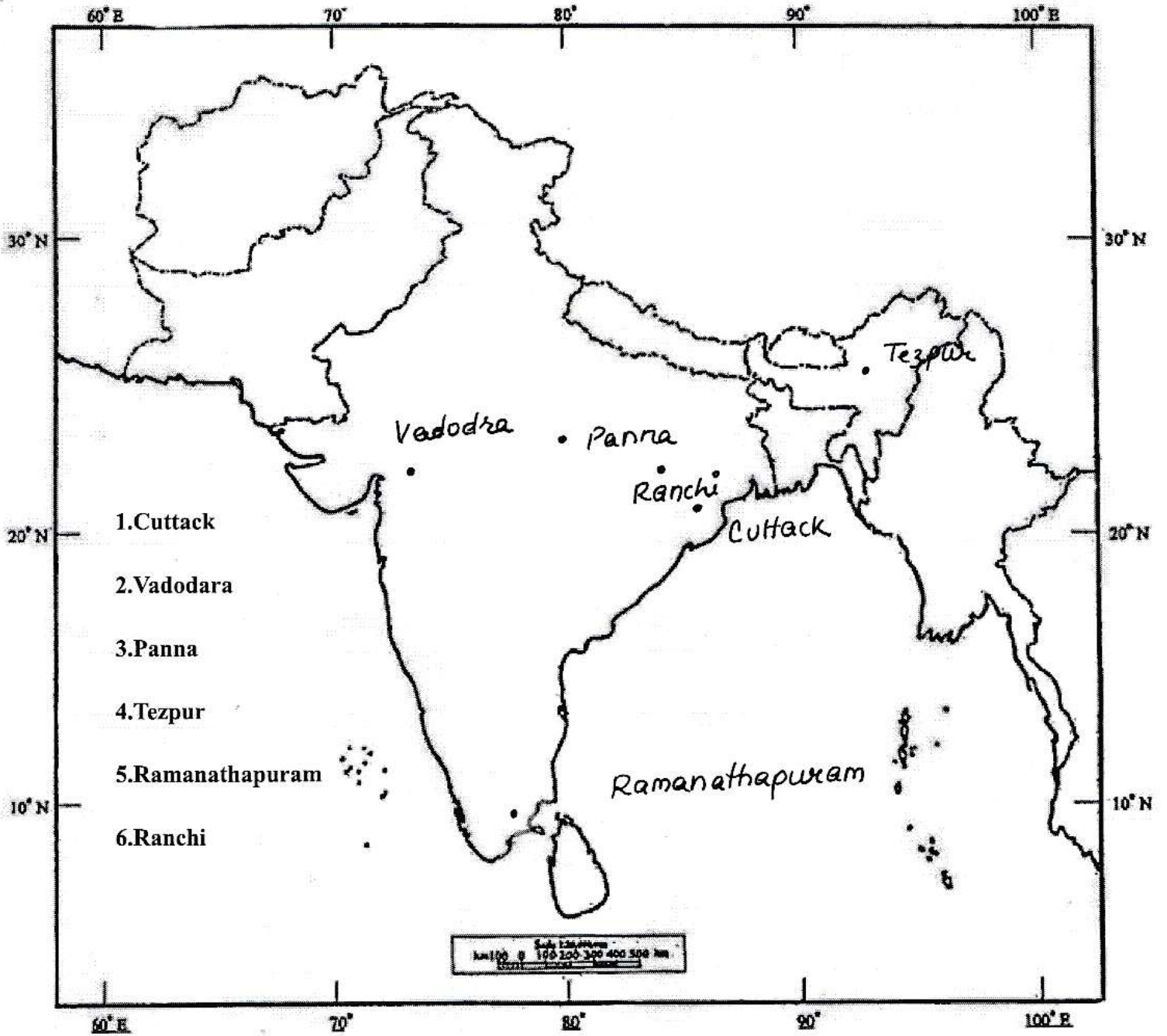
Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. Ramanathapuram district occupies part of the flat southern coastal plain, including the island of Rameswaram. Protected from the northeastern and southwestern monsoons by the Western Ghats to the west and the mountains of Sri Lanka to the southeast, it has an unusually dry climate, but irrigation tanks (embanked earth reservoirs) enable the district to produce chilies and cotton for export.

6. Ranchi

Ranchi city, capital of Jharkhand state, northeastern India, lying along the Subarnarekha River. Ranchi is situated on the Ranchi plateau of the Chota Nagpur Plateau system, with lofty flat-topped hills (pats) in the northwest. Rice is the principal crop in lands irrigated by the Subarnarekha, Sankh, North Koel, and South Koel rivers. Bauxite, limestone, and kaolin (china clay) deposits.

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7. Aizawl

Aizawl town and capital of Mizoram state, northeastern India. It is situated on a ridge at an elevation of about 2,950 feet and is the most populous town in the state. The surrounding region is a part of the Assam-Myanmar geologic province, with north-south-aligned, steeply inclined hill ranges. Timber and bamboo are collected from the dense hillside forests. The soil cover is generally thin except in the river valleys, where rice, corn (maize), beans, tobacco, cotton, pumpkins, oilseeds, and peanuts (groundnuts) are grown. Poultry raising, hunting, fishing, and animal husbandry supplement agriculture.

8. Dungarpur

Dungarpur town, administrative headquarters of Dungarpur district consists of a hilly forested area drained by the Mahi River, which forms part of its eastern boundary Rajasthan state, northwestern India. Agriculture is the principal occupation, and wheat, millet, rice, corn (maize), and pulses are the chief crops. Beryllium, lead, zinc, silver, iron-ore, and mica deposits.

These are Coal Mines available for allocation out of 71 coal mines, which are being auctioned under The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 (Items 9-14)

9. Jainagar

Jainagar South Karanpura Coalfield District Ramgarh State Jharkhand . Regionally Explored Allocatee is Gujrat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC)

10. Panchbahani

Panchbahani Surguja State Madhya Pradesh Regionally Explored Allocatee Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.

11. Patratu

Patratu Coal Block is situated in South Karanpura Coalfield in Ramgarh Dist of Jharkhand. It falls within the CCL command area and lies to the east of Patratu ABC coal Block of CCL. Ranchi-Ramgarh state highway passes near the block. The block is unexplored.

12. Anesttipali

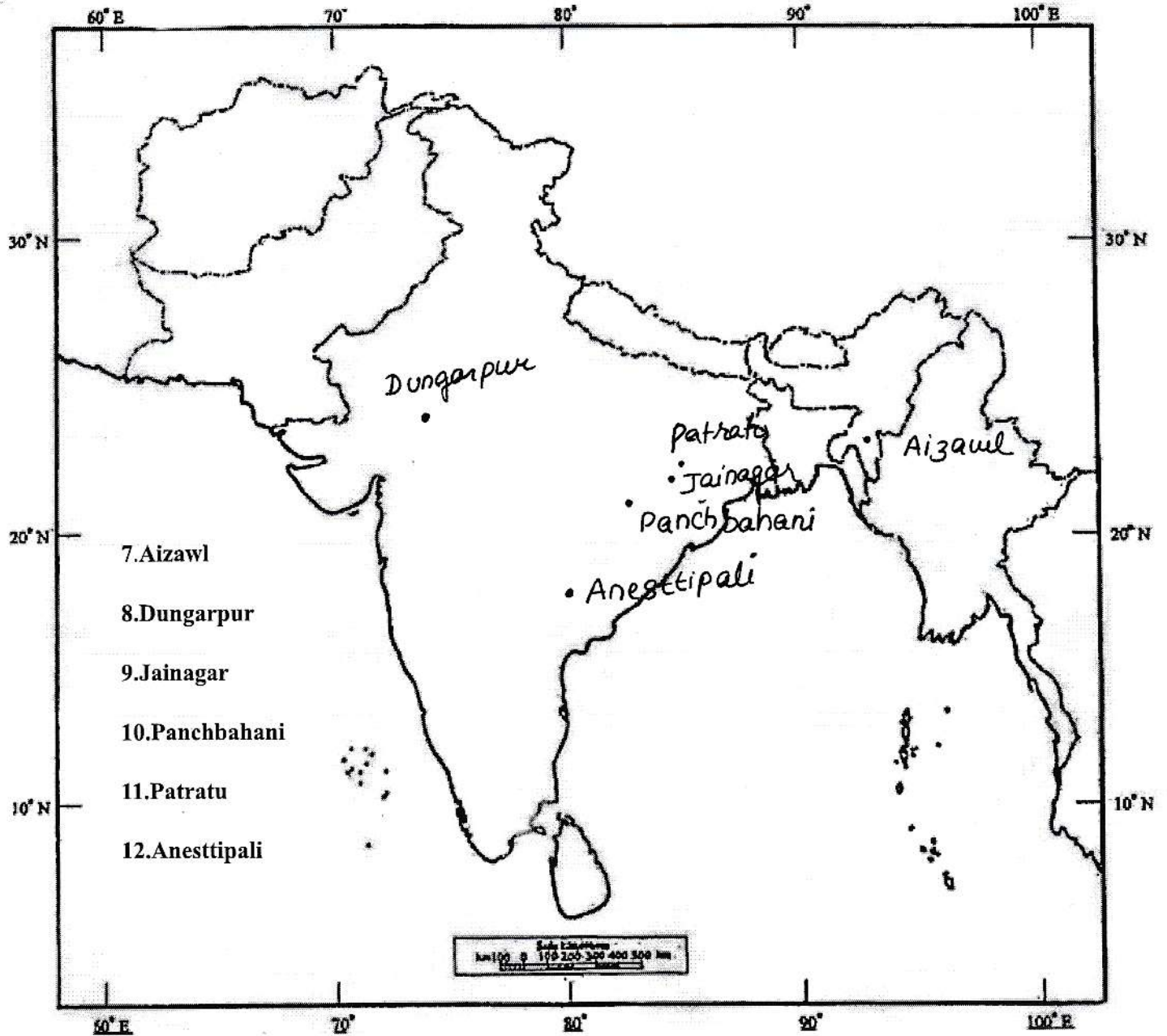
Anesttipali Telangana Khammam State Telangana The Block is well connected by an all-weather metalled road Allocatee Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd. Explored

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13. Kosar Dongergaon

Kosar Dongergaon Maharashtra Yavatmal State Maharashtra Allocatee M/s Chaman Metaliks Ltd Explored.

14. Mednirai

Mednirai Jharkhand Palamu State Jharkhand Allocatee Rungta Mines Limited, Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd. Explored

15. Sohagpur

Sohagpur is a town and a nagar panchayat in Hoshangabad district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the subdivision and development block in Hoshangabad district. Sohagpur is famous for Betel culture, in huge quantity of betel is exported from here. Also known for Gondwana coal mines.

16. Sibsagar

Sibsagar, also spelled Sivasagar, town, eastern Assam state, northeastern India. Sibsagar lies on the Dikhu River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra River, about 50 km northeast of Jorhat. It is known for hydrocarbon resources.

Sedimentary Basins in India India has 26 sedimentary basins covering an area of 3.14 million square kilometres. The sedimentary basins of India, on land and offshore up to the 400m isobath, have an aerial extent of about 1.84 million sq. km. In the deep water beyond the 400m isobath, the sedimentary area has been estimated to be about 1.30 million sq. km.

Broadly Indian sedimentary basins have been divided into four categories based on their degree of prospective as presently known. The categorization based on the prospective of the basin as presently known is as under:

Category I (7 Basins) Established commercial production, as

17. Cambay

Category II (3 Basins) Known accumulation of hydrocarbons but no commercial production as yet

Category III (6 Basins) Indicated hydrocarbon shows that are considered geologically prospective.

Category IV (10 basins) Uncertain potential which may be prospective by analogy with similar basins in the world. as

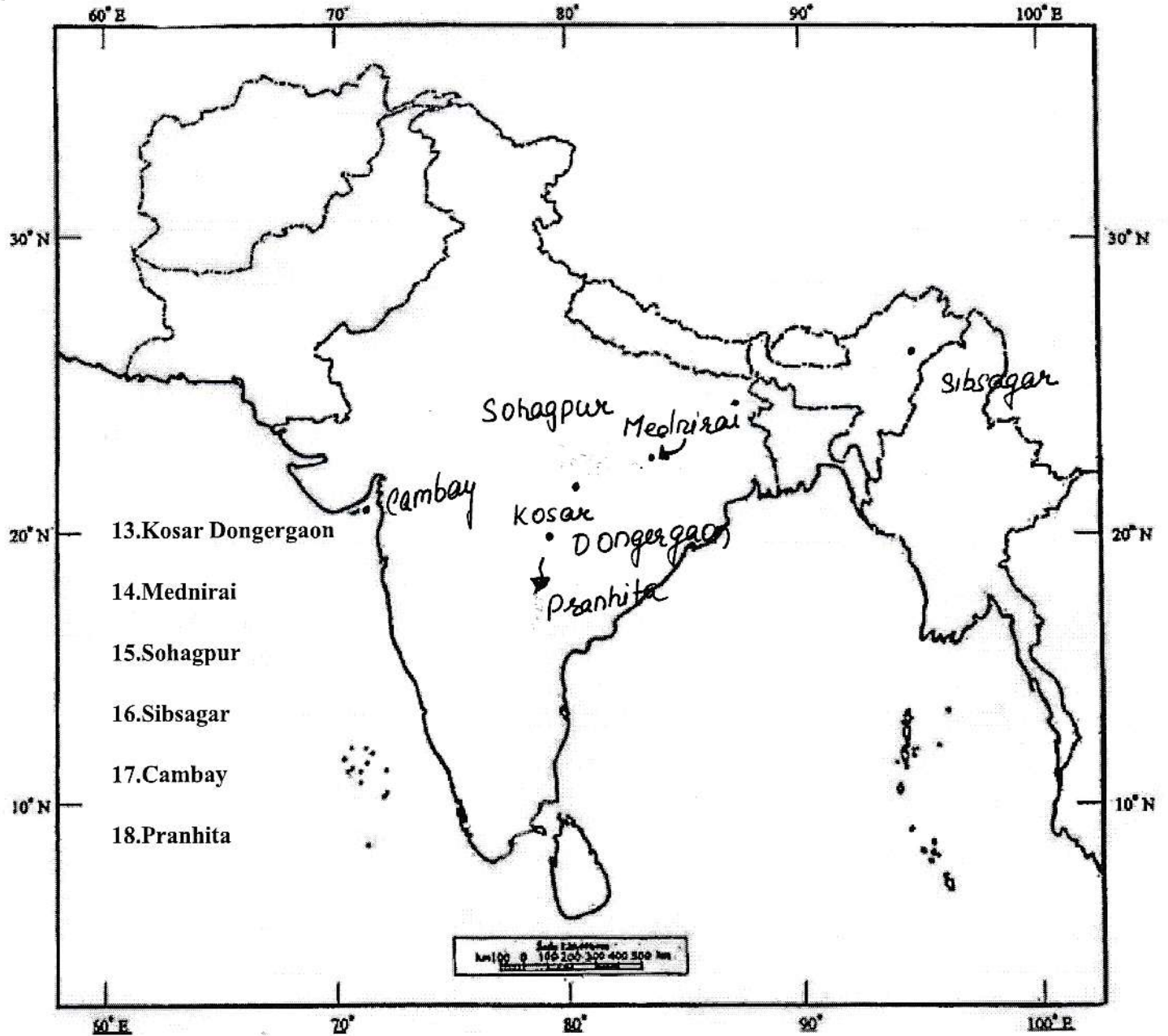
18. Pranhita

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19. Dahej

Dahejis located in the Gulf of Cambay, at the junction of Guljaria and Ban Creek. It is a natural deep water port accommodating vessels of draft up to 25m. A deep draft multi cargo berthing facility is being proposed with a 3.5 km waterfront, to develop the port according to the directions of the Gujarat Maritime Board. In addition to this there are other port facilities at Dahej, owned by Petronet LNG Limited.

20. Hazira

Hazira is a suburb and a transshipment port in the Surat district in the Gujarat. Hazira is one of the major ports of India and the most important element of Surat Metropolitan Region. The town is known as the industrial hub of India and is located on the bank of the Tapti River, It is a centre for health tourism due to its natural springs, and a base for major industrial and shipping facilities

21. Kochi

Kochi is the most densely populated city in Kerala. Called the "Queen of the Arabian Sea The city straddles the backwaters, encompassing the northern end of a peninsula, several islands and a portion of the mainland. To the west lies the Laccadive Sea, and to the east is the urbanized region in the rest of the mainland area. Kochi was an important spice trading centre on the west coast of India

22. Mundra

Mundra people are employed in agriculture, horticulture manufacturing companies, port and power stations. Mundra Port is the largest private port with multiproduct special economic zone owned and operated by Adani Ports & SEZ Limited. There are two thermal power stations adjacent to Mundra, Mundra Ultra Mega Power Plant operated by Tata Power and Mundra Thermal Power Station operated by Adani Power.

23. Ennore

Ennore is situated on a peninsula and is bounded by the Korttalaiyar River, Ennore Creek and the Bay of Bengal. The creek separates south Ennore from the north Ennore which covers major portions of North Chennai Thermal Power Station and Ennore Port.

24. Raniganj

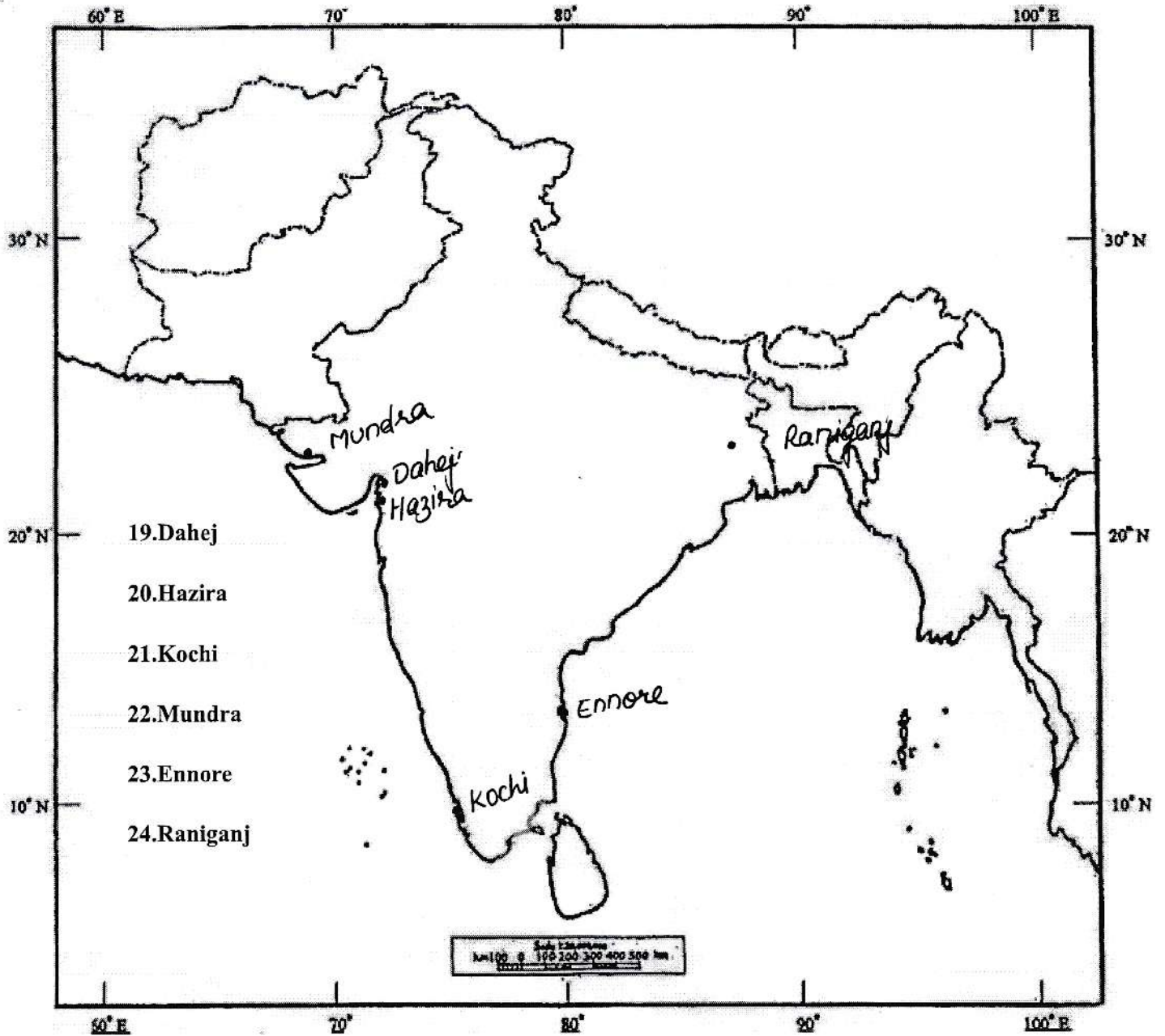
Raniganj is a neighbourhood in Asansol of the Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal. Raniganj Coalfield covers an area of 443.50 km² and has total coal reserves spread across Indian states of West Bengal and Jharkhand. That makes it the second largest coalfield in the country (in terms of reserves).

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INDIA

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MODEL ANSWER

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25. Sonhat

Sonhat in Korea District of Chattisgarh has vast reserves of high-grade Coal. The main coal belts are in the Hasdo basin. Major deposits are in Chirimiri, Jhagrakhand, Curcha, Katkona, Pandavpara and Sonhat. There are small deposits of limestone, fire clay and red oxide in Korea District.

26. Parbatpur

Parbatpur Coal Mine, District Bokaro in Jharkhand, India. The mine is a joint project of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). It also includes coal bed methane (CMB). It was in news for alleged scam in allocation.

27. Dahod

Dahod Agro-ecological Zone Central Highlands and Western Malwa Plateau The project area in Dahod, falls in a rain-fed region and is part of the Central Highlands. It is home to a significant population of Bhil tribals and listed under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Almost 80% of the people here live below the poverty line. Under the circumstances, comprehensive and long-term intervention is crucial to addressing the severe degradation of forests and low productivity of lands.

28. Cuddapah

Cuddapah YSR District formerly: Cuddapah is known for Lower Purana system. Limestone, asbestos and barytes is available resources Kadapa is also famous for its stone called "kadapa stone" used in building construction and for slabs especially in south India.

29. Singareni

Singareni is a village located in Bhadrachalam district, Telangana, India. Coal reserves in Telangana were found first in Singareni. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited or SCCL is a government-owned coal mining company in India. One of the public sector undertakings, the company is jointly owned by the Telangana government and the Union Government.

30. Chigargunta

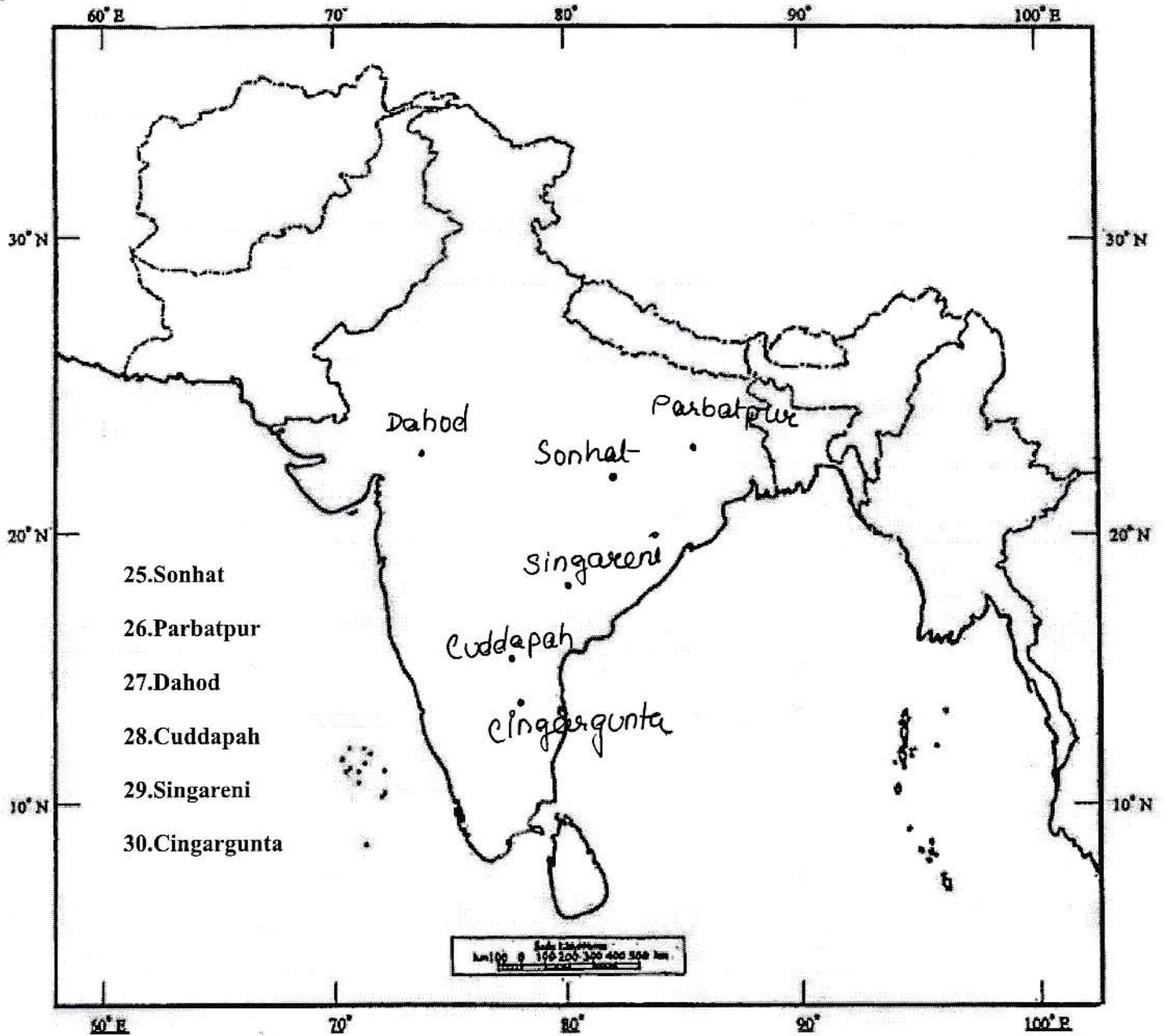
Chigargunta, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh The Chigargunta gold block is extension of Dharwar series. After conducting many exploration studies, the Mines and Geology department has come to a conclusion that the Chigargunta and Bisanatham gold block are profitable.

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31. Maize

Maize The total cultivated area of maize in India is over 9.0 million ha ,with most of the Indian states growing it. Ten states in India represent around 80% of the total area of maize grown. Karnataka (15%) is the largest state for maize cultivation followed by Rajasthan (13%) and Madhya Pradesh (10%).

32. Gram

Gram is a rabi crop and is called by other names like chickpea and Chana. It is produced in arid and semi-arid parts of the country. The leading producers of the gram are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Telangana.

33. Ragi

Ragi this millet is staple food for the rural folk of south India. In India, Karnataka and Tamilnadu are the principle Ragi growing states, besides Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Husk from finger millet is used in underground storage, as packaging material in pillows and cushions. Ragi straw is a good fodder, plus it is used in preparing beds for animals.

34. Tea

Tea India is the second major producer of tea in the world and second in terms of land devoted to tea growing as well. Much of India's tea production is concentrated in the areas of Darjeeling, Nilgiri, Dooars, and Assam, which is the single largest tea growing region in the world. The top 5 growing states in India, ranked by production, are: Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Karnatak

35. Saffro

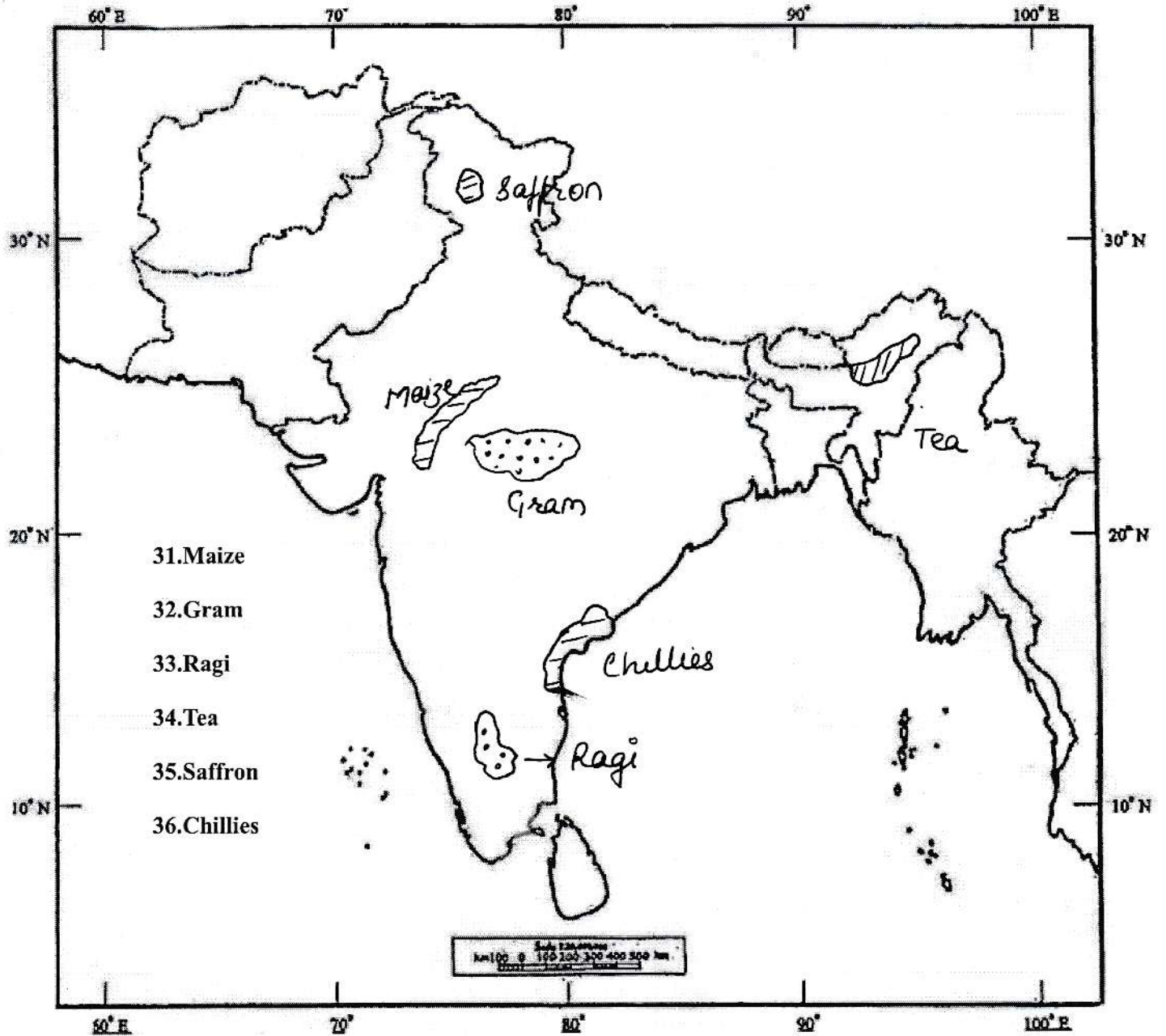
Saffron Kesar or zafran- the costliest spice in the whole world is an interesting plant since it can grow almost anywhere. Being the most expensive spice in the world it is nicknamed as 'Red Gold'. Saffron in India mainly cultivated in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

36. Chillies

Chillies The most important chilli growing states in India are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, which together constitute nearly 75 per cent of the total area. There are several varieties of chillies; each unique in colour and flavour. Spices Board of India identifies eighteen varieties of chillies that are grown in different parts of the country

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37. Groundnut

Groundnut is a major oilseed crop of India and also an important agricultural export commodity. In India, though groundnut is cultivated in one or more seasons, nearly 80% of the annual acreage and production comes from kharif crop. Five states, Gujarat (37.7%), Andhra Pradesh (17%), Rajasthan (14.1%), Karnataka (9.8%) and Maharashtra (5.0%) jointly accounted for 83.7% of the national acreage.

38. Cotton

Cotton is grown almost all over in India. Maharashtra shares 36 per cent, followed by Gujarat with 21 per cent, Karnataka with 13 per cent and Madhya Pradesh with 9 per cent of the area. Together, these four states account for about 80 per cent of the area under cotton. Other cotton-growing states with smaller areas are Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Most of the cotton areas in the country are under the high to medium rainfall zone.

39. Jowar

Jowar Sorghum popularly known as jowar is the most important food and fodder crop of dry land agriculture. The cereal crop is perennial in nature and possessing corn like leaves and bearing the grain in a compact cluster. Jowar is one of the major staple food grain crops in India. Out of the total area under jowar cultivation in India, 50% is cultivated in Maharashtra. Whereas out of the total production of Jowar in the nation, 52% is from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

40. Sugarcane

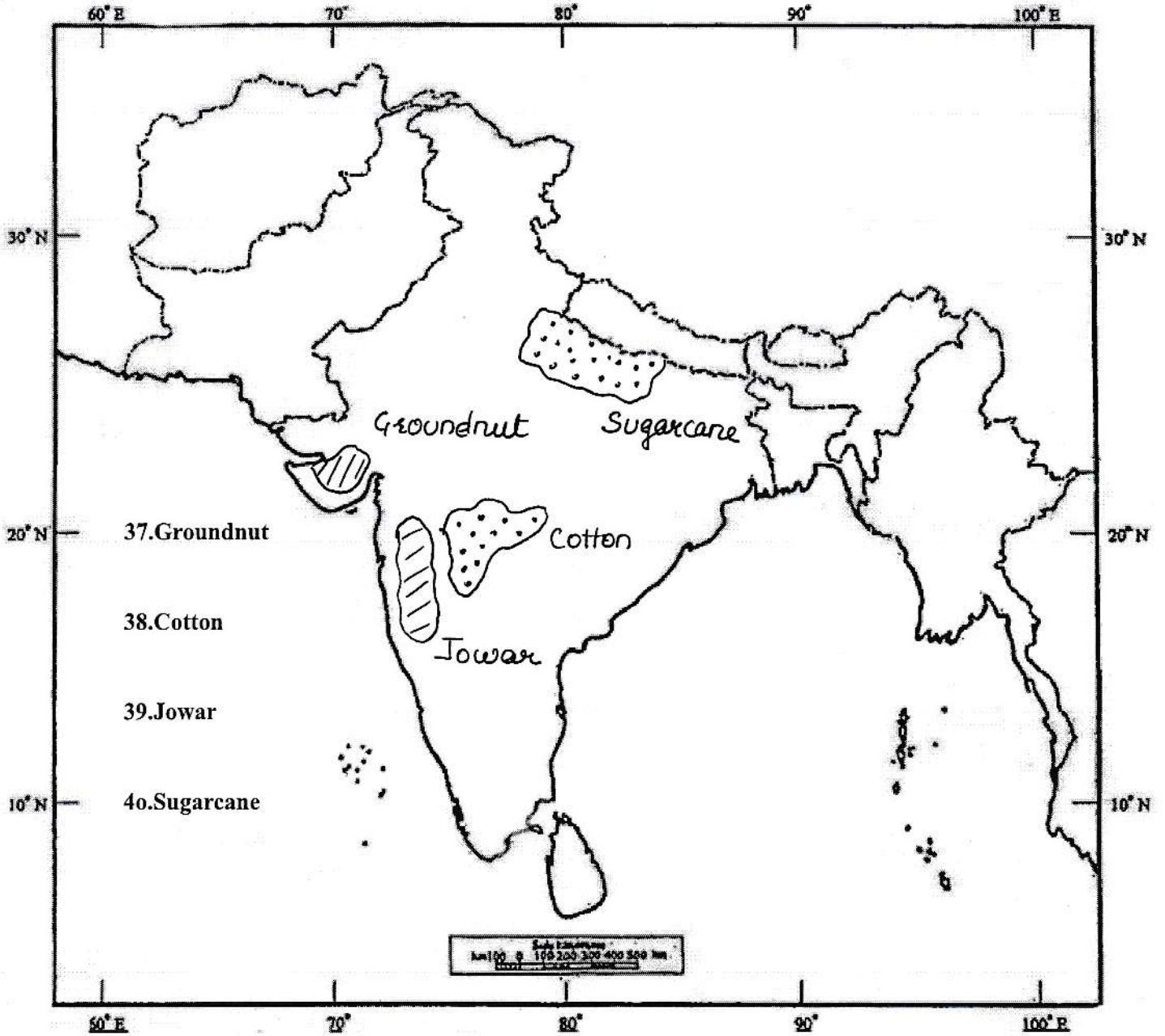
Sugarcane is the main source of sugar in the world. Uttar Pradesh has the largest area almost 50 per cent of the cane area in the country, followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab. The sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry, next only to textiles, in the country.

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