

# INDIA

UPSC SOLVED

MAP LOCATION PAPER 1971 - 2022



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## YEAR 1971

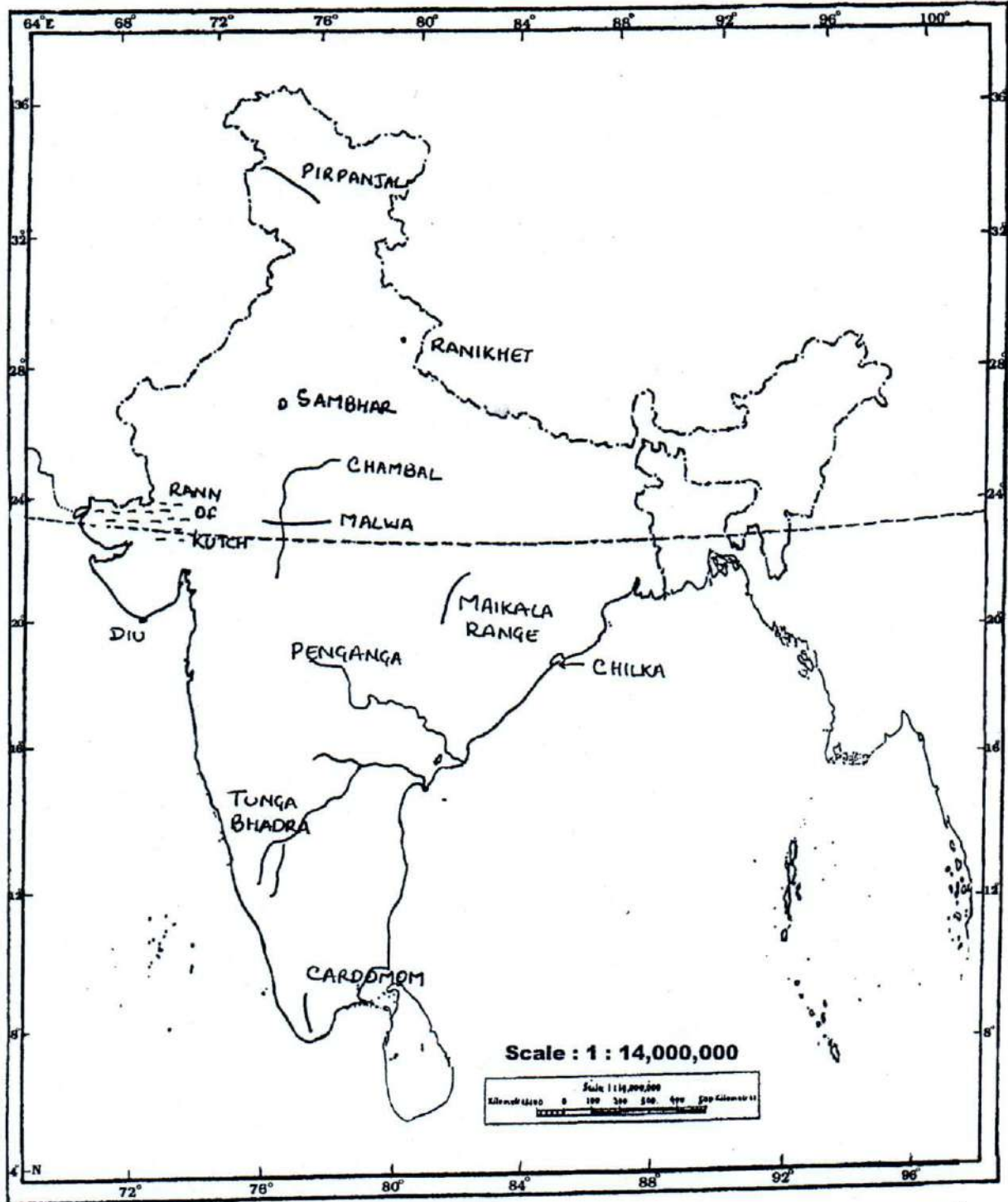
- (a) **Pir Panjal Range** part of the western Punjab Himalayas, lying in northwestern India and northern Pakistan and extending southeastward as Dhaula Dhar range Banihal pass is the strategically important pass in the range. The Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel or Banihal railway tunnel is an 11.215 km railway tunnel located in Pir Panjal Range of middle Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir, India north of Banihal town
- (b) **Maikal Range**, mountain range in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, running in a north-south direction and forming the eastern base of the triangular Satpura Range. The Maikala Range consists of laterite-capped, flat-topped plateaus.
- (c) **Cardamom Hills**, mountainous area in southeastern Kerala state, southern India, forming part of the Western Ghats range. The Cardamom Hills region produces tea, coffee, teak, and bamboo.
- (d) **Malwa Plateau**, plateau in north central India, bounded by the Gujarat Plains on the west, the Vindhya Range on the south, the Madhya Bharat Plateau and Bundelkhand Upland on the north, and the Vindhya Range on the east. it is basaltic upland developed during cenozoic era.
- (e) **Sambhar Lake**, salt lake, the largest lake in India, situated in east-central Rajasthan state, west of Jaipur. About (230 square km) in area, it represents a depression of the Aravalli Range. It is referred to be remanant of ancient Tethys sea.
- (f) **Chilka Lake**, lagoon in eastern Orissa state, eastern India, separated from the Bay of Bengal by a narrow spit. One of India's largest lakes, Chilka was once a bay of the ocean until silted up by strong monsoon tides.
- (g) **Chambal river**, northern India. The Chambal is the chief tributary of the Yamuna and rises in the Vindhya Range just south of Mhow, western Madhya Pradesh state. From its source it flows north into southeastern Rajasthan state. The Banas, Kali Sindh, Sipra and Parbati are its chief tributaries.
- (h) **Penganga river** of India which is the Second largest river in India It flows in the southern India and is considered to be one of the seven sacred rivers. The river basin is known for its black alluvial soil.
- (i) **Tungabhadra river** The Tungabhadra is a river of southern India. It is the chief tributary of the Krishna River. It formed by the confluence of two rivers, the Tunga and the Bhadra, which rise in the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, in the state of Karnataka. The Tungabhadra flows east across the Deccan Plateau, joining the Krishna in Andhra Pradesh state, from where the Krishna continues east to empty into the Bay of Bengal.
- (j) **Ranikhet, Ranikhet** is a hill station and cantonment town in Almora district in Uttarakhand. Ranikhet has an average elevation of 1,869 m (6,132 ft).
- (k) **Rann of Cutch**, saline mudflats, west-central India. The Great Rann covers an area of about 7,000 square miles (18,000 square km) and lies almost entirely within Gujart state.
- (l) **Diu town**, Daman and Diu union territory, western India. It is situated on an island in the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay) of the Arabian Sea, off the southern tip of the Kathiawar Peninsula in southeastern Gujarat state. and Meghalaya.
- (m) Areas with annual rainfall of over 300 cm, areas of sugar-cane production, centers manufacturing locomotives and coaches, January isotherm of 20°C.

YEAR 1971

# INDIA

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NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 1972

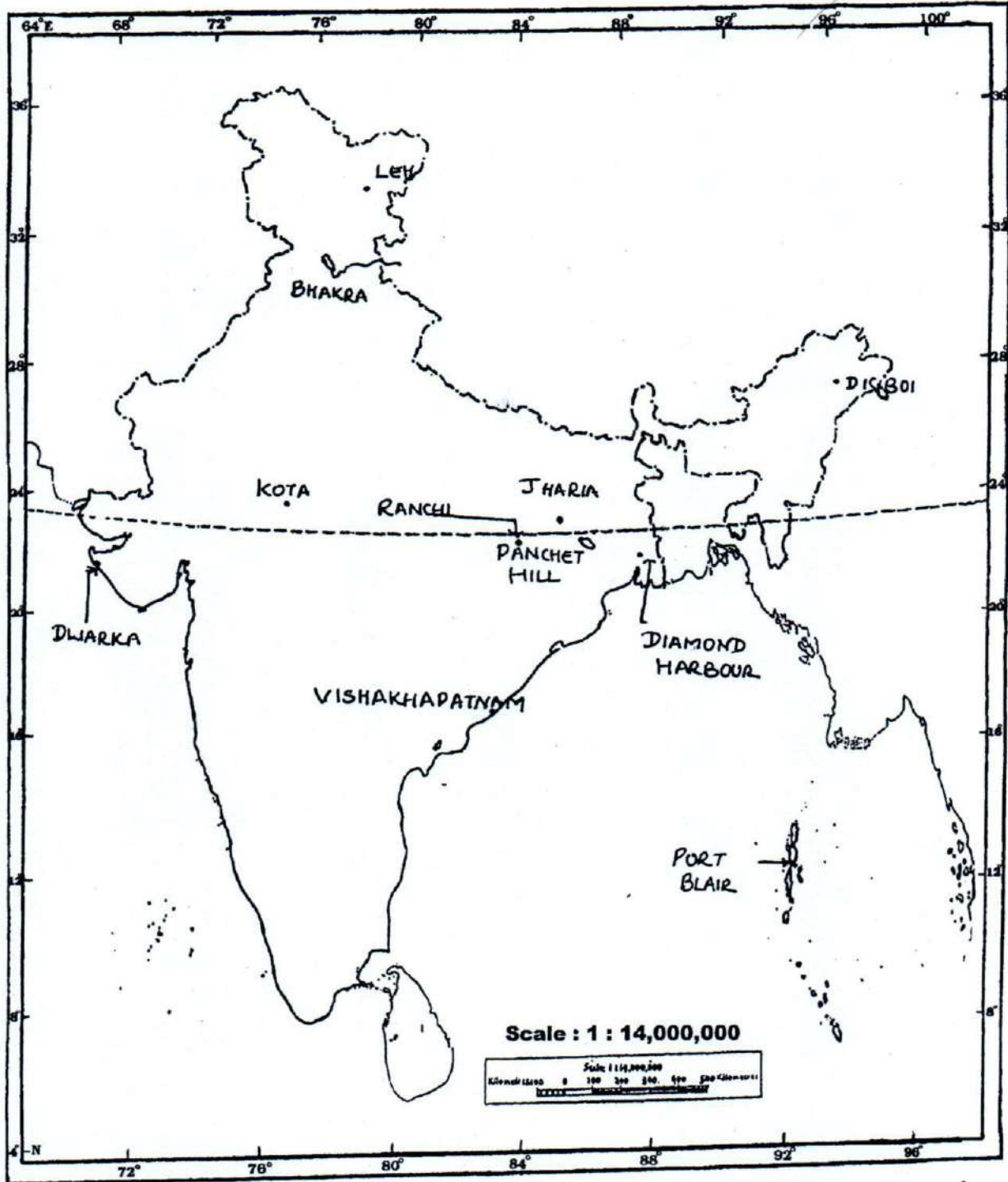
- (a) **Port Blair**, city and capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory, India, in the Bay of Bengal. The city lies on the hilly southeastern coast of South Andaman Island.
- (b) **Kandla**, town, northwestern Gujarat state, west-central India, a port on the Gulf of Kutch of the Arabian Sea. The port was opened on Kandla's natural deepwater harbour.
- (c) **Vishakhapatnam**, city northeastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, about 380 miles (612 km) northeast of Madras. Vishakhapatnam lies along a small bay, and its natural harbour is formed by two promontories.
- (d) **Diamond Harbour**, city, southeastern West Bengal state, northeastern India, on both sides of Hajipur Creek, a tributary of the Hooghly River. It is an agricultural trade centre; rice milling is the chief industry. city, southeastern West Bengal state.
- (e) **Dwarka**, town, southwestern Gujarat state, west-central India. It lies on the western shore of the Okhamandal Peninsula, a small western extension of the Kathiawar Peninsula. It is known cement industrial centre based on oceanic sekeleton.
- (f) **Jharia**, city and coalfield in Jharkhand Bihar state, eastern India. The coalfield lies in the Damodar Valley.
- (g) **Digboi**, in Assam is an oil town that can be traced to the early 18th century, when oil was first discovered here and the world's oldest, crude oil producing regions.
- (h) **Kota**, district, Rajasthan state, northwestern India, just east of the Chambal River. The Mokandarra hills run from southeast to northwest. Jowar (sorghum) wheat, gram, corn (maize), cotton, and rice are the chief crops.
- (i) **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.
- (j) **Leh**, town, eastern Jammu and Kashmir state, in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. Leh is one of the highest permanently inhabited towns in the world. The town is located in the lofty, mountainous region known as the "roof of the world."
- (k) **Buckingham Canal**, region of deep black soil, air route between Delhi and Trivandrum with intermediate air-ports, prevailing winds over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in July.
- (l) **Panchet hill**, The Damodar Valley Corporation, which began work in 1948, constructed four multipurpose dams to form a series of reservoirs—Tilaiya, Maithon, Konar, and Panchet Hill. This dam is constructed on River Damodar at the inter state boundary between Jharkhand and West Bengal.

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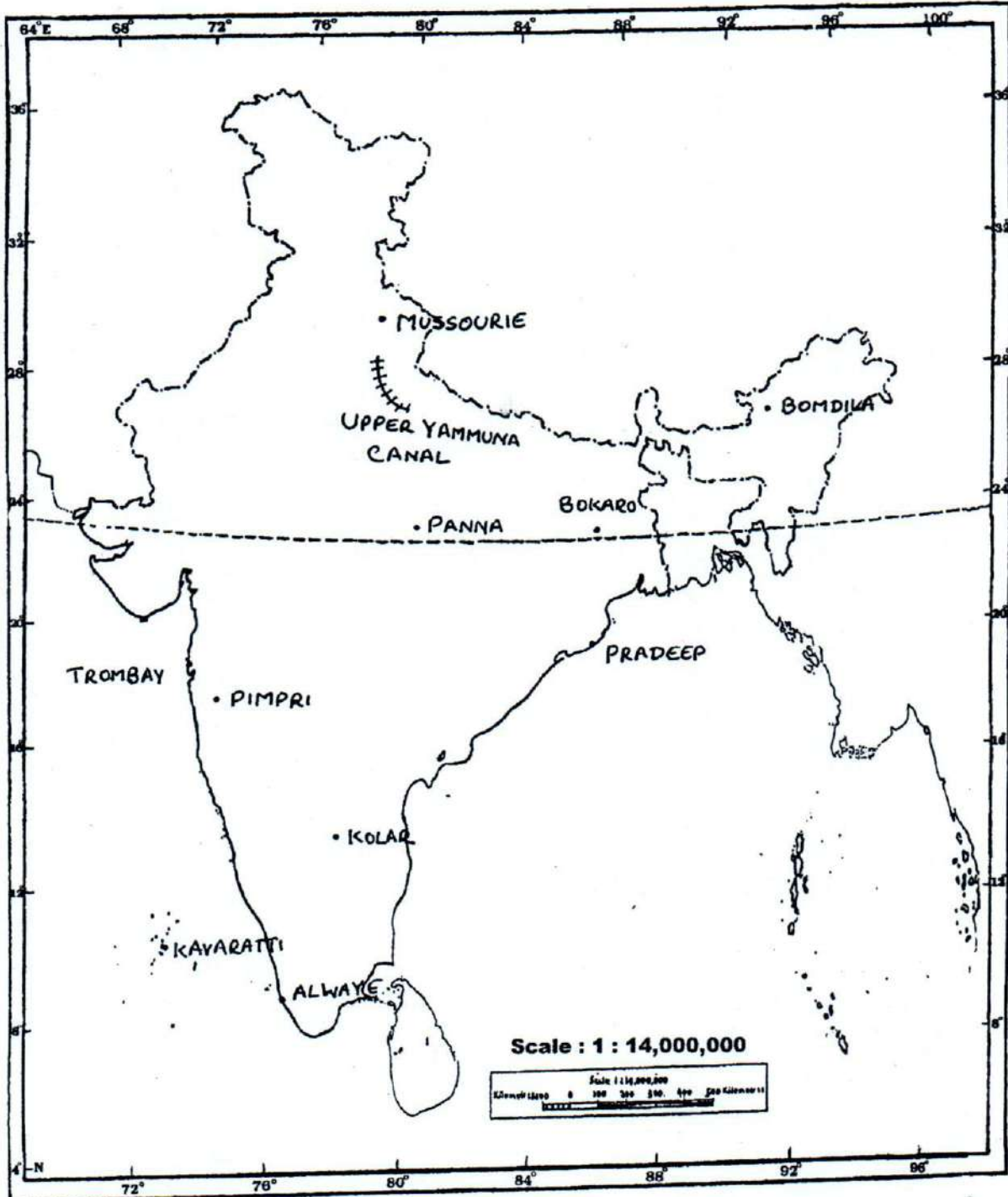
- (a) **Mussoorie**, city, northern Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. It is situated about 20 miles (32 km) north of Dehra Dun on the Mussouries hills of Himachal Range. Doon Valley and Shiwalik ranges in the south, the town was once said to present a 'fairyland' atmosphere to tourists. The highest point is Lal Tibba with a height of over 2,290 metres.
- (b) **Bomdila**, is the headquarters of West Kameng district located at the height of 8500 ft above the sea level. Bomdila has an average literacy rate of 69%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 75% and female literacy of 63%. 13% of the population is under 6 years of age. It is inhabited by the Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji and Aka tribes. It also marks prevalence of the Arunachal Pradesh pass Bomdial.
- (c) **Panna**, city, northern Madhya Pradesh state, central India. There are important diamond mines located in Panna, Panna has a tiger reserve which is called Panna National Park.
- (d) **Bokaro**, Bokaro Steel City city and metropolitan area, north-central Jharkhand state, northeastern India. It lies along the Damodar River, Located in the core sector industrial region, It is also coal extraction centre.
- (e) **Trombay**, The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is India's premier nuclear research and development center. The Atomic Energy Establishment, in Trombay.
- (f) **Pimpri**, Pimpri-Chinchwad is a twin city of Pune, India. It hosts one of the biggest industrial areas in Asia. The city is home to the companies like Bajaj Auto, Telco, Kinetic, and Bajaj Tempo. The city is also home to India's premier antibiotics research institute Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
- (g) **Upper Yamuna Canal** Located in Rohilkhand plains of UP. This canal sustains major irrigation projects of the region.
- (h) **Kolar**, city, southeastern Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state, southern India. It lies on a Southern Railway spur that loops from Bangarapet to Bangalore. Economic activities centre on the goldfields.
- (i) **Paradeep**, town and major port of east-central Orissa state, eastern India, on the Bay of Bengal. It is situated on the delta of the Mahanadi River at the mouth of one of its branches. Prominent port city of the east coast. Phosphate Ltd, leading fertilizer plant is located.
- (j) **Kavaratti**, town and island, capital of Lakshadweep union territory, India. Kavaratti lies in the Arabian Sea about 215 miles (346 km) west-southwest of Calicut and the Malabar Coast of southern India.

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- (a) **Abu**, also called Mount Abu, city, southwestern Rajasthan state, northwestern India. The only hill station in Rajasthan, Mount Abu huddles among the rocks on a 1,220-m granite table mountain at the far southwestern end of the Aravalli hills.
- (b) **Amritsar**, city, northern Punjab state, northwestern India. It lies about 15 miles (25 km) east of the border with Pakistan. Amritsar is a centre for the textile and chemical industries and also engages in food milling and processing, silk weaving, tanning, canning, and the manufacture of machinery.
- (c) **Darjeeling**, town, extreme northern West Bengal state, northeastern India. The town is situated on a long, narrow mountain ridge of the Sikkim Himalayas that descends abruptly to the bed of the Great Rangit River. It is known for its tea production.
- (d) **Nasik**, town northwestern Maharashtra state, western India. The area in which Nasik is situated is drained by the Girna and Godavari rivers, which flow through open, fertile valleys.
- (e) **Porbandar**, town, Junagadh district, Gujarat state, west central India, on the Arabian Sea. The city is textile and cement industry centre.
- (f) **Vellore**, city, northern Tamil Nadu state, southern India. Vellore lies along the Palar River, southwest of Chennai. cigar and bell-metal manufactures.
- (g) **Konarak**, Kanarak historic village, east-central Orissa state, eastern India, on the Bay of Bengal coast. The Konark temple (Black Pongda) is widely known not only for its architectural grandeur but also for the intricacy and profusion of sculptural work.
- (i) **Kodaikanal**, town, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, Kodaikanal is one of the most popular hill resorts in India.
- (j) **Jog falls**, also called Gersoppa Falls, cataract of the Sharavati River, western Karnataka state, southwestern India. The Jog Falls are located (29 km) upstream from Honavar at the river's mouth on the Arabian Sea. As it plunges (253 m) into a chasm, the river splits into four cascades known as the Raja, or Horseshoe; Roarer; Rani and Rocket.
- (k) **Areas of over 400 cms of rainfall**, prevailing winds in July, January isotherm of 200C, areas of red and yellow soil and air route between Gauhati and Trivandrum with two intermediate air-ports.

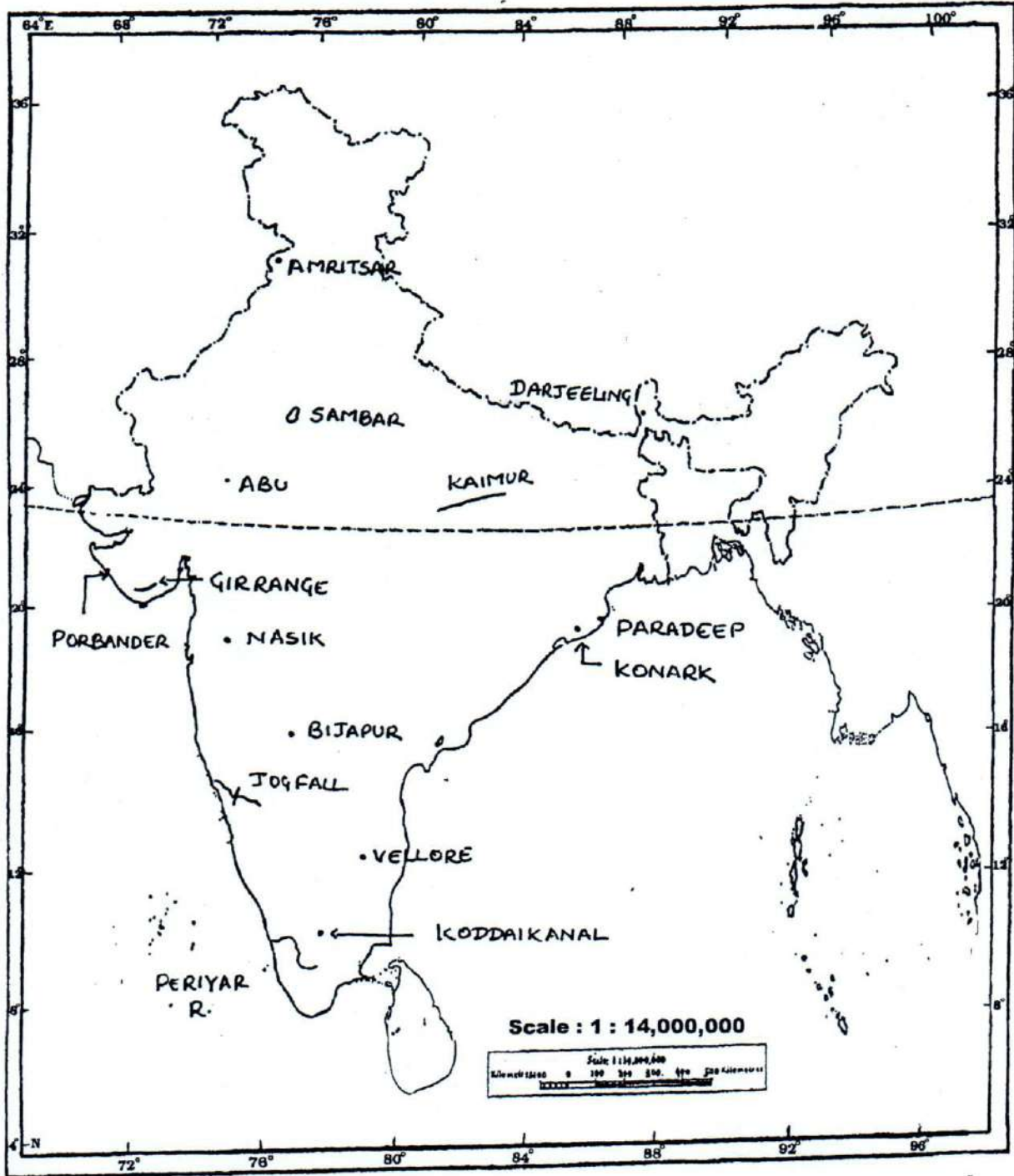


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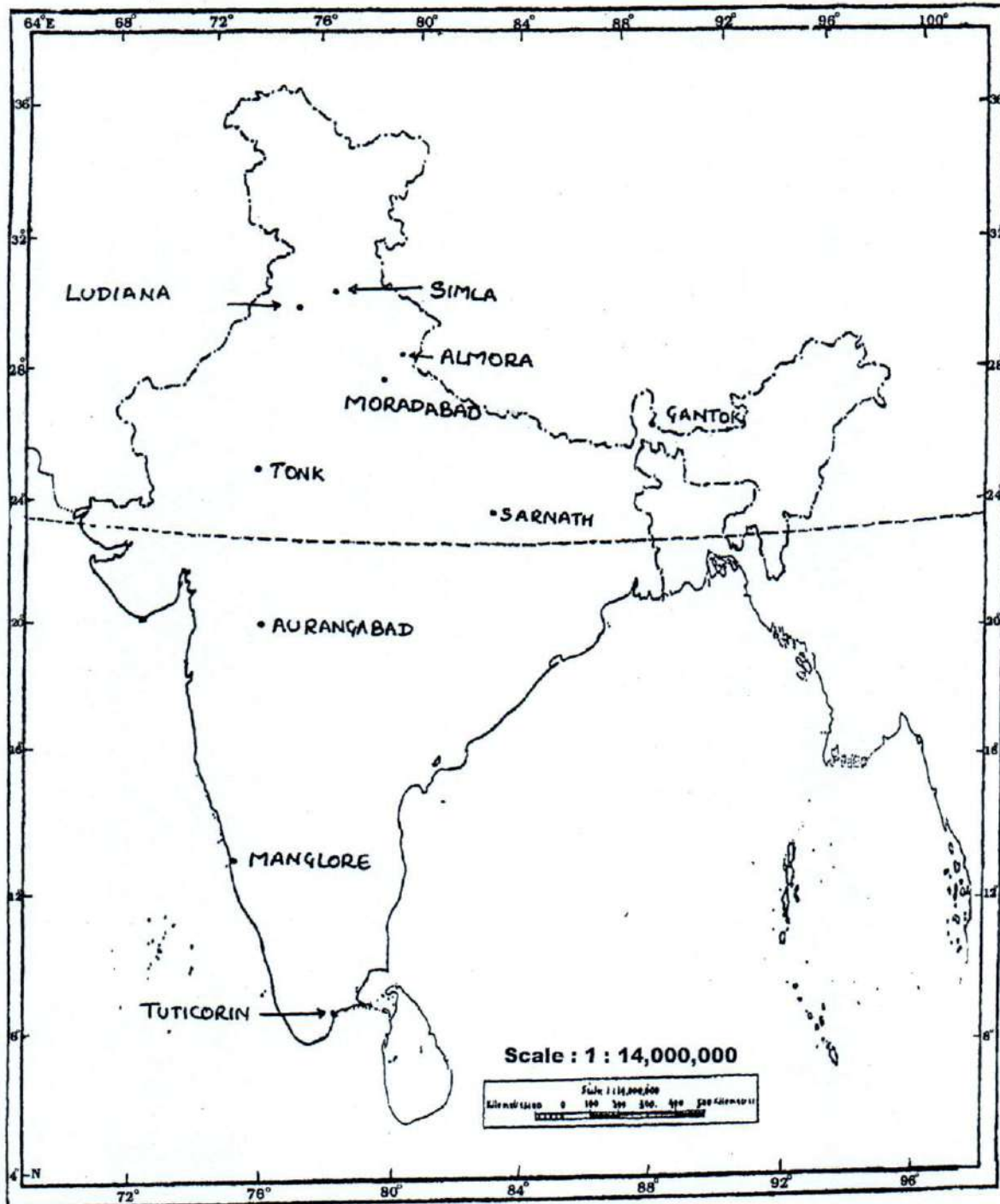
- (a) **Tuticorin**, town, southern Tamil Nadu state, southern India. The town lies on the Gulf of Mannar. One of the major ports of India, it can receive vessels with drafts of up to 27 feet (8.24 m). It handles a large volume of coal traffic, as well as trade with Sri Lanka.
- (b) **Mangalore**, town, administrative headquarters of Dakshin Kannad district, southwestern Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state, southern India, a port on the Arabian Sea. Lying on the backwaters formed by the Netravati and Gurpur rivers.
- (c) **Aurangabad**, town, west-central Maharashtra state, western India, on the Kaum River. Aurangabad is known for its artistic silk fabrics, particularly shawls.
- (d) **Moradabad**, city, administrative headquarters of Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh state, northern India, on a ridge along the Ramganga River. Moradabad is famous for its brass work.
- (e) **Ludhiana**, city, central Punjab state, northwestern India. The city's largest industry is hosiery manufacturing. The city stands on the Sutlej River's old bank, 13 km south of its present course. It is a major industrial center of northern India.
- (f) **Gangtok**, town, capital of Sikkim state, northeastern India. It lies at an elevation of 5,600 feet. The town (the name of which means "top of the hill") rises over slopes extensively terraced in corn (maize). Gangtok rose to prominence as a popular Buddhist pilgrimage site after the construction of the Enchey Monastery in 1840. In 1894, the ruling Sikkimese Chogyal, Thutob Namgyal, transferred the capital to Gangtok. In the early 20th century, Gangtok became a major stopover on the trade route between Lhasa in Tibet and cities such as Kolkata (then Calcutta) in British India.
- (g) **Almora**, town, Uttarakhand state, northern India. It lies on a ridge of the Himalayan foothills Kumaun. Almora is a town in the shape of a horse shoe. It is on a 5 km long mountain range. It has its own historical, cultural and political importance.
- (h) **Shimla**, Situated in the north-West Himalayas, Shimla the summer capital of India before independence is now the capital of Himachal Pradesh. The city is famous for its buildings styled in tudorbe than and neo-gothic architecture dating from the colonial era. Shimla is connected to the city of Kalka by one of the longest narrow gauge railway routes still operating in India, the Kalka-Shimla Railway.

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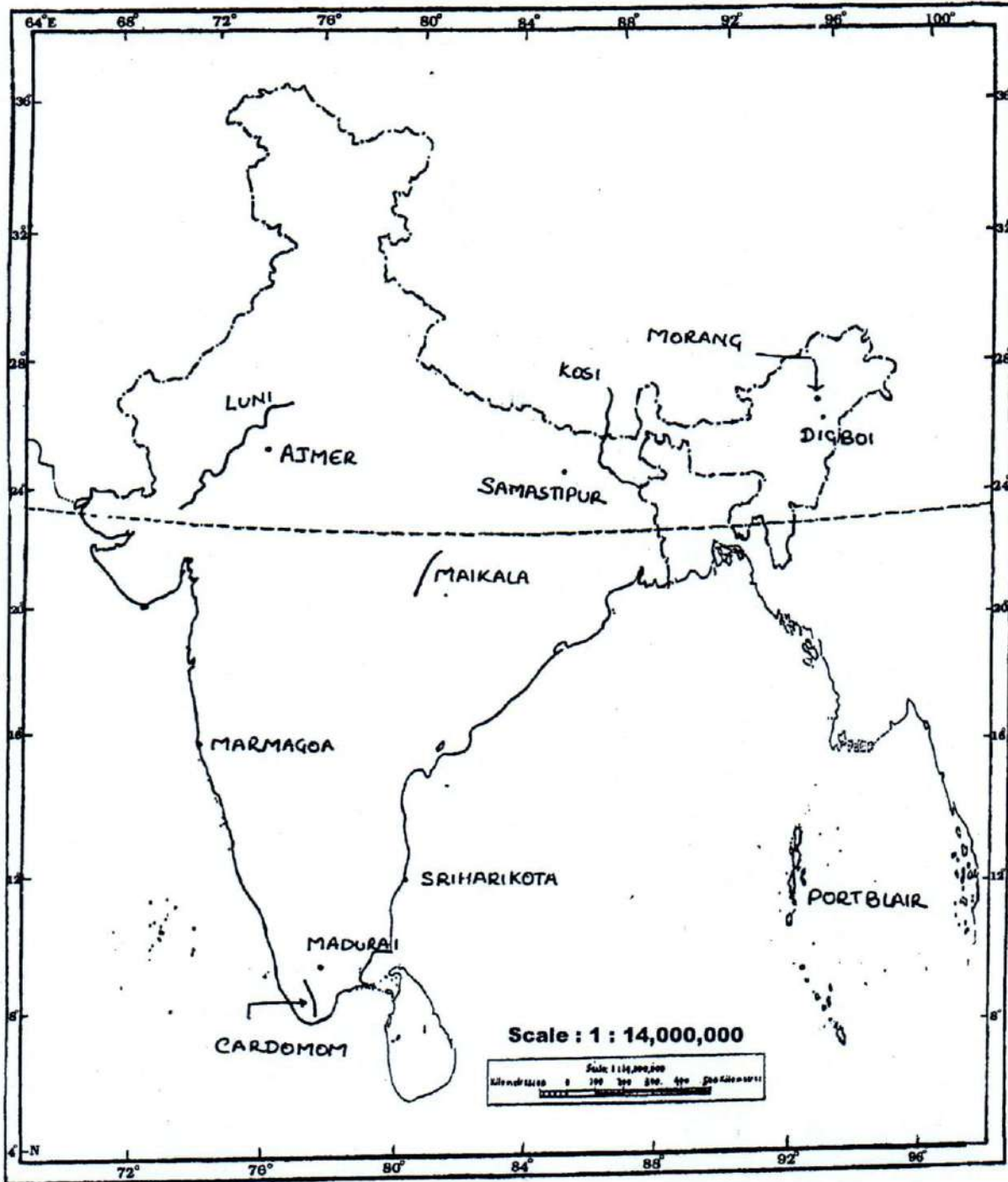
- (a) **Marmagao**, City of Goa. It is one of major port city of India in the west coast. Marmagao was the site that was first chosen to be the capital of the Portuguese Empire. Mormugao port has contributed immensely to growth of maritime trade in India. It is the leading iron ore exporting port of India.
- (b) **Port Blair**, city and capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory, India, in the Bay of Bengal. The city lies on the hilly southeastern coast of South Andaman Island.
- (b) **Ajmer**, city, central Rajasthan state, northwestern India. The city is on the lower slopes of Taragarh Hill, Ajmer is known for its handicrafts and cloth weaving and dyeing. It is situated almost in the heart of the state of Rajasthan. To the north of the city is a large artificial lake, called Anasagar, adorned with a marble structure called Baradari.
- (c) **The Luni**, river in Rajasthan state, western India. Rising on the western slopes of the Aravalli Range near Ajmer town, the Luni is the only major river of the area, and it serves as an essential source of irrigation waters.
- (d) **The Kosi**, river in Nepal and northern India. With its tributaries, Kosi is joined by several major tributaries and breaks southward through the Siwalik Hills at the narrow Chatra Gorge. The river then emerges on the great plain of northern India in Bihar state on its way to the Ganges River.
- (e) **Maikal Range** mountain range in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, running in a north-south direction and forming the eastern base of the triangular Satpura Range. The Maikala Range consists of laterite-capped, flat-topped plateaus. Vegetation varies from grass and thorny trees to deciduous trees such as teak and sal (Shorea).
- (f) **The Cardamom Hills**, mountainous area in southeastern Kerala state, southern India, forming part of the Western Ghats range. Cardamom Hills region produces tea, coffee, teak, and bamboo.
- (g) **Samastipur**, city, northern Bihar state, northeastern India. It is situated on the banks of Budhi Gandak and Ganges River. Samastipur is rich in agriculture because of its fertile plain. Tobacco, chilli, turmeric, beetle leaf (Paan), maize, rice and wheat are the main crops. Leechi and mango fruits are grown in abundance.
- (i) **Sriharikota**, is an island in the Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh State, lies along the east of Pulicat Lake. Sriharikota Launching Range is developed into the most important center, with test, assembly and launch facilities for large multi-stage rockets and satellite launchers, and tracking, telemetry and tele-command stations for Indian spacecraft.

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## UPSC 1977

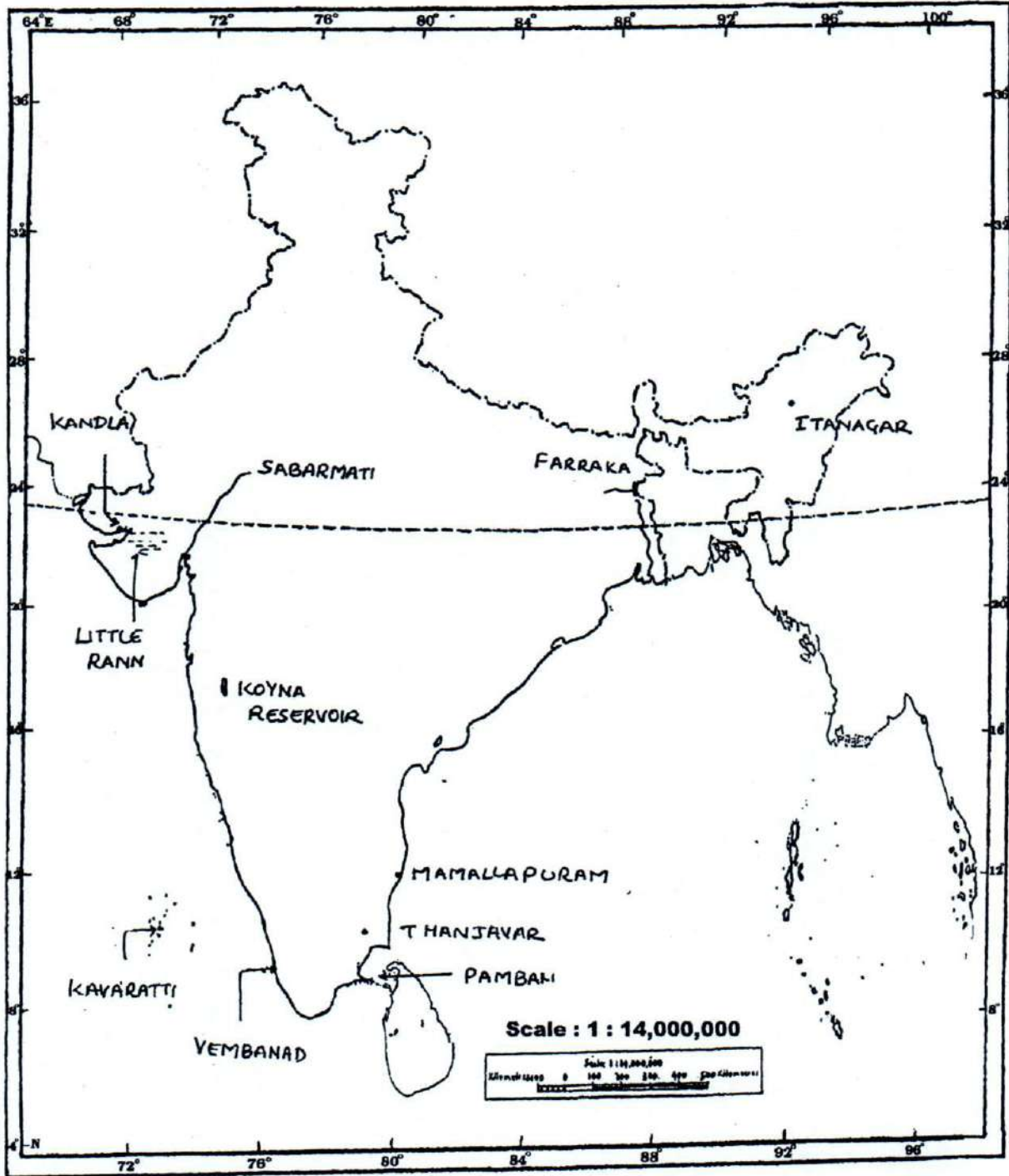
- (a) **Thanjavur**, The town of Thanjavur was the seat of the glorious Chola Empire of Tamilnadu. The diffusion of HYV of seeds has made one of it the prominent rice producing region of Tamil Nadu.
- (b) **Kavaratti**, town and island, capital of Lakshadweep union territory, India. Kavaratti lies in the Arabian Sea about (346 km) west-southwest of Calicut and the Malabar Coast of southern India.
- (c) **Kandla**, town, northwestern Gujarat state, west-central India, a port on the Gulf of Kutch of the Arabian Sea. The port was opened on Kandla's natural deepwater harbour. Kandla's It has largest share of commodity movements.
- (e) **Capital of Arunachal Pradesh**, Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh. Itanagar is situated at the foothills of Himalayas.
- (f) **Mamallapuram, Mahabalipuram**, derived from 'Mamallapuram' is a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It has an average elevation of 12 metres .Mahabalipuram was a 7<sup>th</sup> century port city of the South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas around 60 km south from the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The name Mamallapuram is believed to have been given after the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who took on the epithet Maha-malla (great wrestler), as the favourite sport of the Pallavas was wrestling. It has various historic monuments built largely between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> centuries, and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- (g) **The Sabarmati**, River about (440 km) north of Mumbai. The old city lies east of the river, while newer sections lie along the west bank. It has developed one of the large river basins of india and substantially contributes in the alluvial plain development of Gujrat.
- (h) **The Vembanad Lake**, one of the largest fresh water lakes in Asia, is 12km west from Kottayam. Kottayam is a vast network of rivers and canals, which empty into the great expanse of water called Vembanad Lake.
- (i) **The Little Rann**, of Kachchh extends northeast from the Gulf of Kachchh and occupies about 2,000 square miles(5,100 square km) in Gujarat state. It is the mouth of Machhu saraswati and Banas river.
- (j) **Pamban** is a town in the Rameswaram taluk of Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu. It is located at the western edge of Pamban Island and is a popular fishing port. The town gives its name to the whole island. Pamban railway station is the first station on the island for pilgrims travelling to Rameswaram.
- (k) **Farakka** ,is a barrage across the Ganges River, located in the Indian state of West Bengal, roughly 16.5 kilometres (10.3 mi) from the border with Bangladesh near Chapai Nawabganj District. The Barrage serves water to the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 1978

- (a) **The air route between Srinagar and Madras with intermediate air ports**
- (b) **The Ghaggar**, river, northern India. The Ghaggar rises in the Siwalik Range, northwestern Himachal Pradesh state, and flows about (320 km) southwest through Haryana state, where it receives the Saraswati River. It eventually loses itself in the sands of the Thar Desert. Just southwest of Sirsa it feeds two irrigation canals that extend into Rajasthan.
- (c) **Gir Range**, low mountain range in western Gujarat state, west-central India, on the southern Kathiawar Peninsula. The Gir Forest National Park, famous for its Asiatic lion, is located in the region.
- (d) **The Vaigai**, river in Tamil Nadu state, southern India, flowing (240 km) generally southeast. Rising in the Varushanad Hills of western Tamil Nadu.
- (e) **Rajmahal Hills**, east-central Bihar state, northeastern India. It lies west of the Ganges River. The town is located in the Rajmahal Hills, which run north-south for (190 km) from the Ganges River almost to Dumka.
- (f) **Ghaziabad**, town, administrative headquarters of Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. Ghaziabad forms the excellent suburb in NCR. Manufacturing and processing industries are though also available.
- (g) **Bhilai Nagar** town and major industrial centre, southeastern Chattisgarh state, central India, in the Chhattisgaah plain. Bhilai Nagar plant to manufacture rails and structural steel and Pig iron
- (i) **Katni**, town, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, just south of the Katni River. Major industries include rice and flour milling, fuller's-earth processing.
- (j) **Ellora**, Ellora caves lay in the lap of the Chamadari hills extending over a mile and a quarter in the north-south direction and are situated 18 miles northwest of Aurangabad.
- (k) **Ahmadnagar**, town, west-central Maharashtra state, western India. It lies along the Sina River, Agriculture is the mainstay of the surrounding area. Agro processing industries cotton and paper also important.

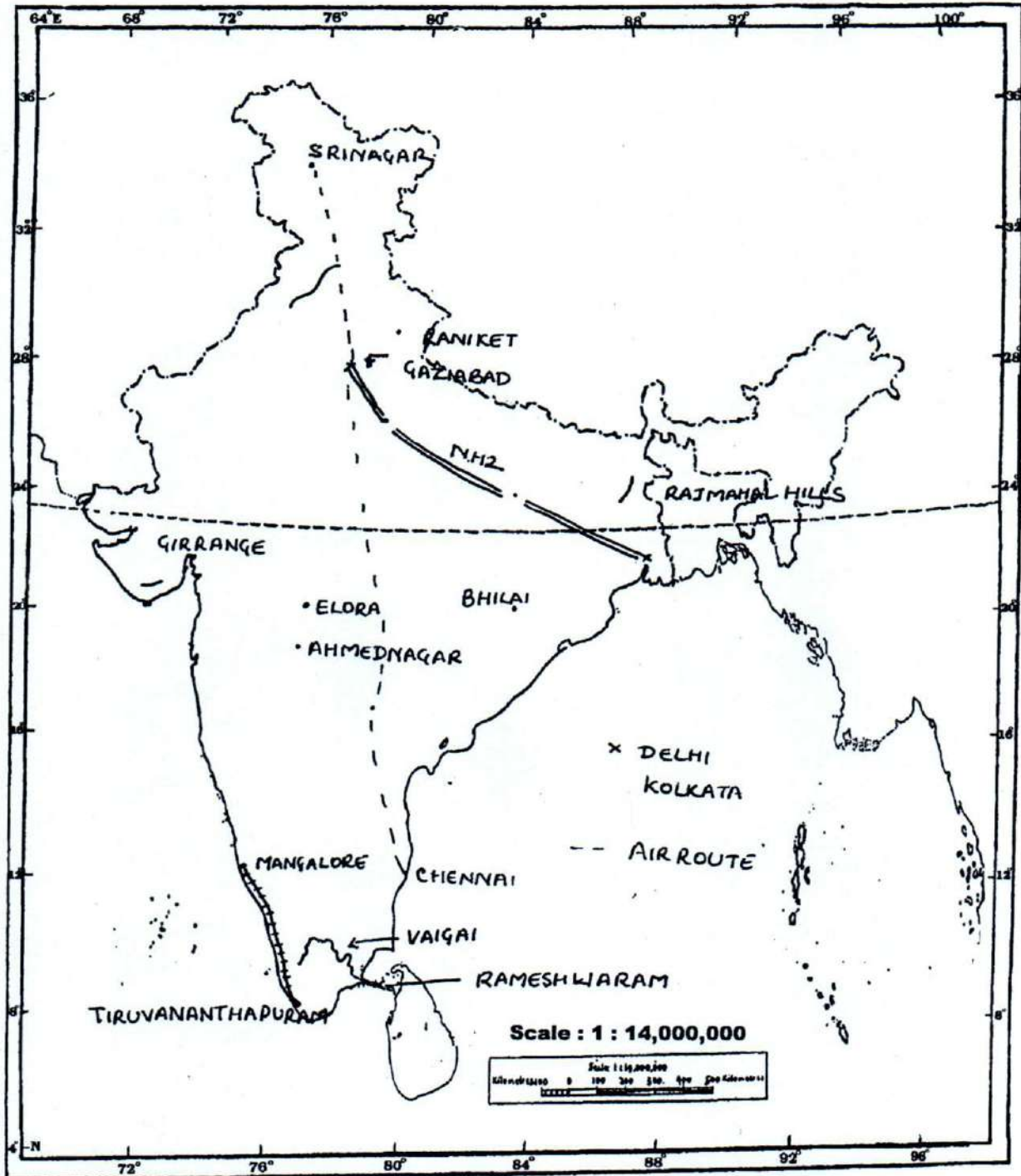


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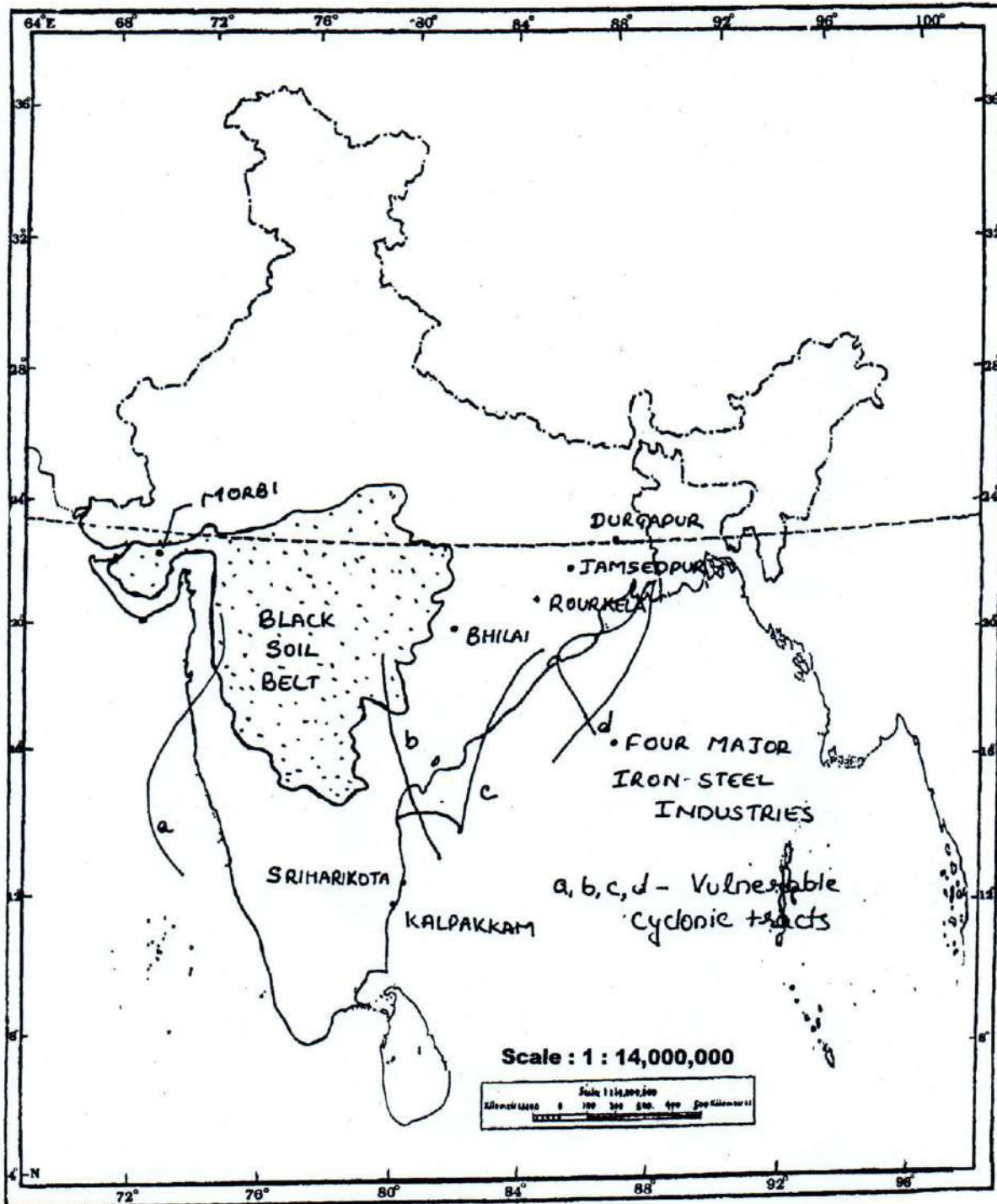
- (a) **The mean annual Isohyet of 100 cm.** Isohyet - A line drawn on a map connecting points that receive equal amounts of rainfall isohyet.
- (b) **The regions of Regur (black cotton) soils,** Black soils, also called regur or black-cotton soil, are spread mostly across the Deccan Lava Plateau, the Malwa Plateau, and interior Gujarat, where there is both moderate rainfall and underlying basaltic rock.
- (c) **The four most important centers for the manufacture of iron and steel,** Bhilai, Rourkela, Jamsedpur Durgapur **IISCO Steel Plant** of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is located at Burnpur, near Asansol. The programme envisages the installation of state-of-the-art environment-friendly and energy-efficient steel making technology. It will help ISP multiply its crude steel production capacity from the present 0.5 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes by the year 2010.
- (d) **Four of the most vulnerable tracts of India likely to be inundated by cyclonic storms.**
- (e) **Morvi,** town, Rajkot district, Gujarat state, west central India, in the lowlands of the Kathiawar Peninsula, south of the Little Rann of Kutch. It is on NH 8-A and forms the cotton processing centre
- (f) **Kalpakkam,** Kalpakkam is situated about 80 km south of Chennai. Atomic Research, the second largest establishment of the Department of Atomic Energy next to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre,
- (g) **Sriharikota,** is an island in the Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh State, lies along the east of Pulicat Lake. Sriharikota Launching Range is developed into the most important center with test, assembly and launch facilities for large multi-stage rockets and satellite launchers, and tracking, telemetry and tele-command stations for Indian spacecraft.
- (h) **Black soil Region** Black soil are well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra, Black Soil in India Saline Soils - Saline soils develop in the coastal plains of Kerala and Orissa.

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DIRECTION

## UPSC 1980

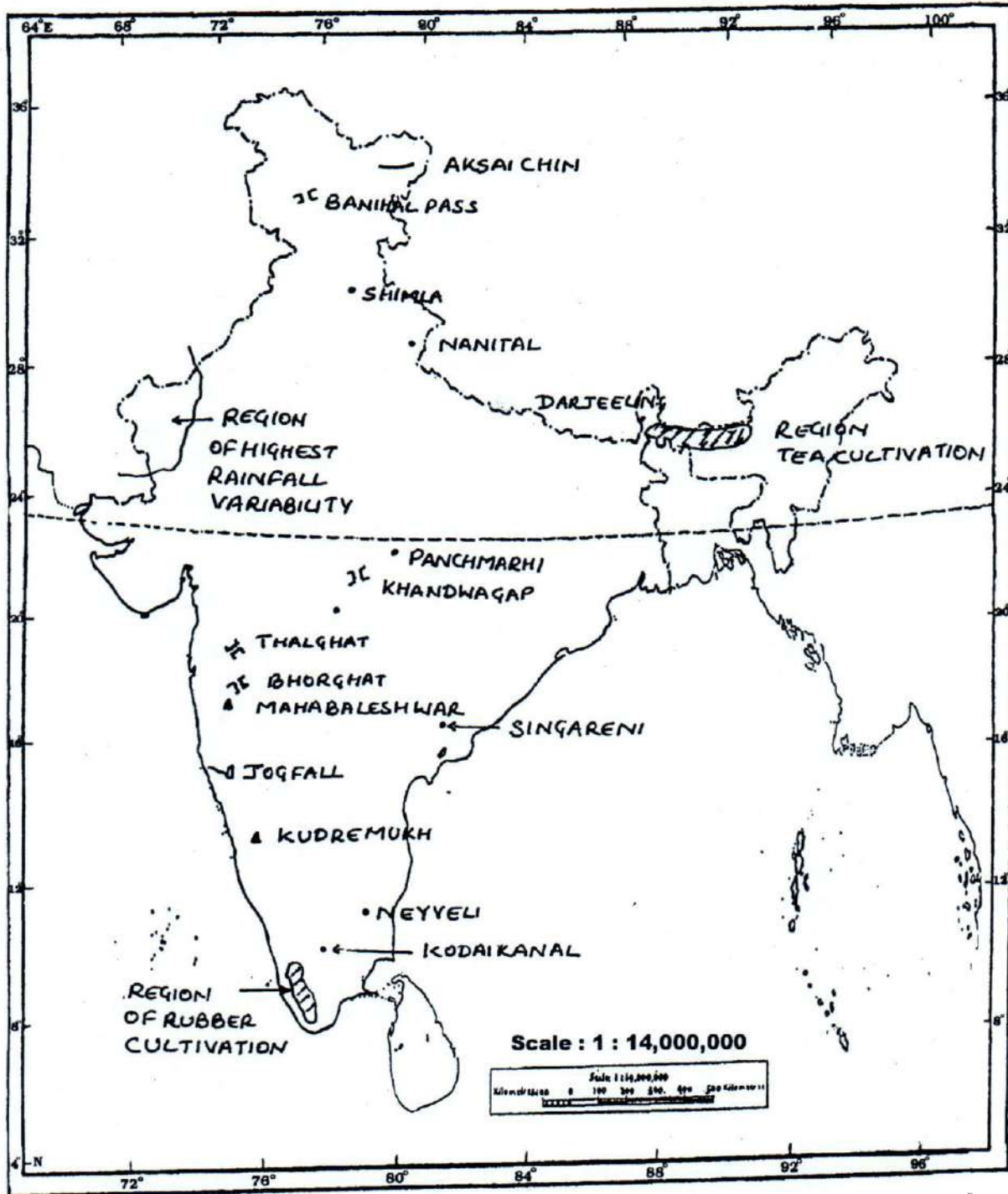
- (a) **Aksai Chin**, It is the high altitudinal ablated plain of Jammu and Kashmir is one of the two main border disputes between India and China, the other being Arunachal Pradesh. Sometimes called the “White Desert”.
- (b) **Banihal Pass**, pass in the Pir Panjal Range in the Indian-held sector of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. Banihal—a name that in Kashmir means “blizzard” It is known for Jawahar tunnel on NH 1A that interconnects Jammu & Srinagar.
- (c) **Shimla** Shimla is located in the north-western ranges of the Himalayas. At an average altitude of 2397.59 meters above mean sea level, the city is spread on a ridge and its seven spurs. The city stretches nearly 9.2 km from east to west. The highest point in Shimla, at 2454 meters (8051 ft), is the Jakhoo hill. Shimla is a Zone IV (High Damage Risk Zone) per the Earthquake hazard zoning of India. Weak construction techniques and increasing population pose a serious threat to the already earthquake prone region.
- (d) **The regions with the highest variability of rainfall (more than 15%) from year to year;** Great Indian Desert.
- (e) **The regions of rubber and tea cultivation**
- (f) **Jog** (Gersoppa), also called Gersoppa Falls, cataract of the Sharavati River, western Karnataka state, southwestern India. The Jog Falls are located (29 km) upstream from Honavar at the river’s mouth on the Arabian Sea. As it plunges (253 m) into a chasm, the river splits into four cascades known as the Raja, or Horseshoe.
- (g) **Ellora**, Ellora caves lay in the lap of the Chamadari hills extending over a mile and a quarter in the north-south direction and are situated 18 miles northwest of Aurangabad.
- (h) **Pachmarhi**, Pachmarhi is Madhya Pradesh’s, Pachmarhi is also an archaeological treasure-house. In cave shelters in the Mahadeo Hills is an astonishing richness in rock paintings. It includes the highest peak of satpura Dhupgarh(1350mts.)
- (i) **Thalghat**, It is the northern most pass of western Ghats, designated to be gate ways of Mumbai it avails the low lying passage between Mumbai and Nasik.
- (j) **River sharavati** river in western Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state, southern India, rising in the Western Ghats and flowing for 60 miles (95 km) in a northwesterly direction to the Arabian Sea at Honavar.
- (k) **Kudermukh**, Iron Ore the mine is located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka State It owes high crystalline strata characterish is Port facilities at Mangalore, also in Karnataka.
- (l) **Neyveli**, is a mining and power generation township in Cuddalore district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The township was developed after mining of lignite started under the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in 1956. basic industries on which Neyveli thrives are the lignite mines (I, II, IA) and thermal power stations (I, II & I-Extn.). One of the largest ‘open-cast’ mines, with very large machinery, the lignite mines is an engineering marvel.

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 1981

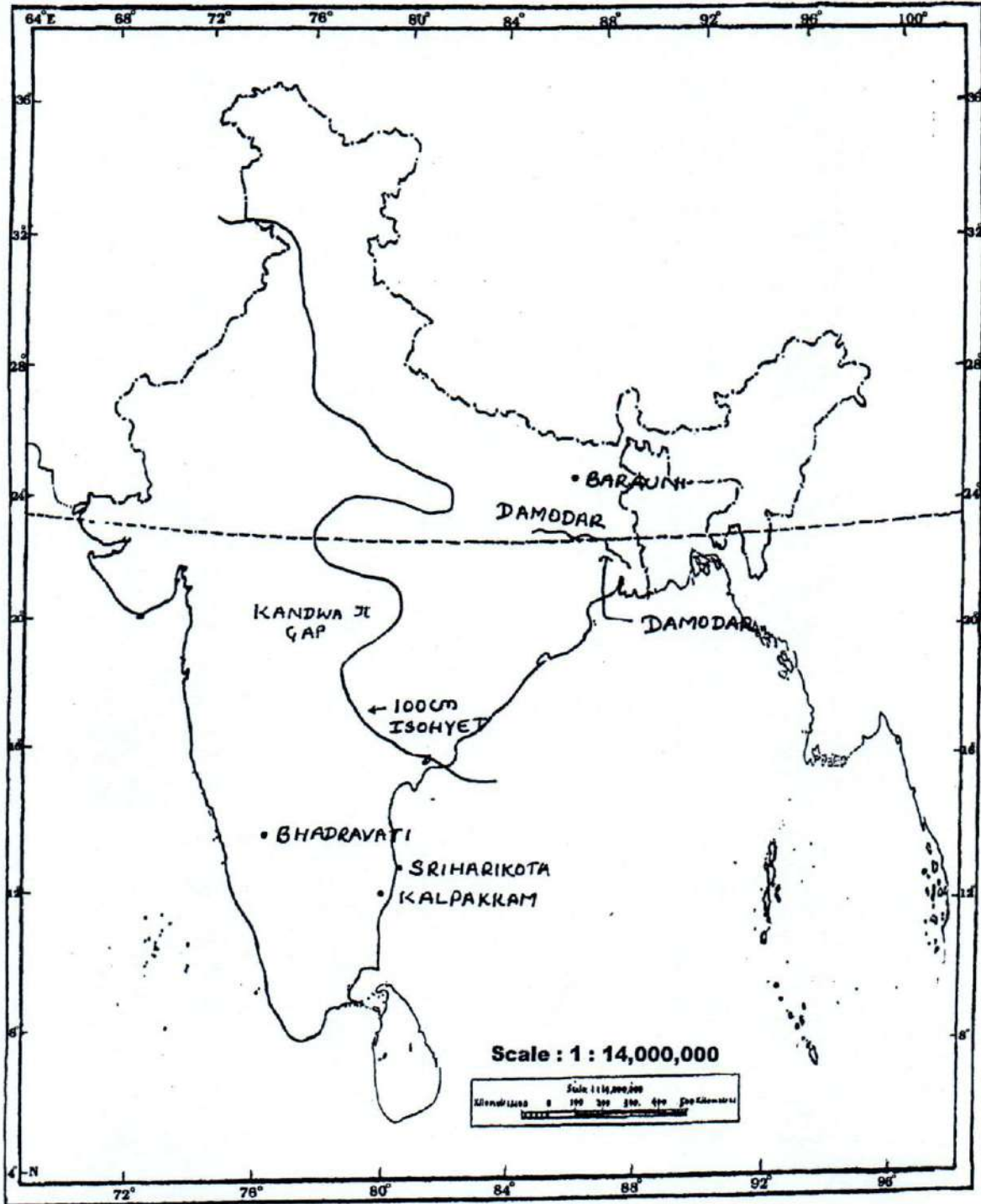
- (a) **Bhadravathi** city, central Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state, southern India. It lies along the Bhadra River, near the Baba Budan Range. The proximity of iron, manganese, and limestone deposits, along with the Bhadra hydropower project, have made the site an ideal location for steelmaking and other industrial enterprises.
- (b) **Khandwa gap**, southwestern Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Located on the major roads leading from northern India to the Deccan region.
- (c) **Kalpakkam**, The Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam, about 70 km from here, has been awarded the ISO 9001-2000 certification for the design and development of fast breeder reactors.
- (d) **River Damodar**, river in northeastern India, rising with its many tributaries, notably the Bokaro and Konar, in the Chota Nagpur plateau of south-central Bihar state. It follows a generally eastward course for 368 miles (592 km) through West Bengal to join the Hooghly River southwest of Calcutta.
- (e) **McMahon Line** is a line agreed to by Great Britain and Tibet as part of Simla Accord, a treaty signed in 1914. Although its legal status is disputed, it is the effective boundary between China and India.
- (f) **Shivanasamudra Falls** is the second biggest waterfall in India and the sixteenth largest in the world. Shivanasamudra Falls was formerly known as the Kaveri Falls. River Kaveri divides into two branches and each branch cascades down rocky cliffs as the Gaganachukki and the Bharachukki, both are one km away from each other. These spectacular waterfalls are surrounded by hill forests of the Kaveri Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (g) **Sriharikota** is a barrier island off the coast of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh in India. It houses India's only satellite launch centre in the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (also known as SHAR) and is used by the Indian Space Research Organisation to launch satellites using multi-stage rockets such as the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle. Sriharikota separates the Pulicat Lake from the Bay of Bengal, and is home to the town of Pulicat. It is in Sri Amarajeevi Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.
- (h) **Chukka project**, Hydro electric project the first important hydroelectric project of Bhutan was undertaken with India assistance and finance. The Chukka project with an installed capacity of 336 MV.
- (i) **100 cm (40) annual isohyet**, contour line (also isoline or isarithm) of a function of two variables is a curve along which the function has a constant value. In cartography, a contour line (often just called a "contour") joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as mean sea level.
- (j) **Barauni**. Indian Oil Corporation refinery at Barauni in Bihar. It is also the fertilizer plant of HFCL. Barauni Refinery was initially designed to process low sulphur crude oil (sweet crude) of Assam. After establishment of other refineries in the Northeast, Assam crude is unavailable for this refinery. Hence, sweet crude is being sourced from African, South East Asian and Middle East countries. The refinery receives crude oil by pipeline from Paradip on the east coast via Haldia.

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- (a) **Pir Panjal Range** is a range of mountains that form a part of the Middle Himalayas across the two states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in India. The well known hill-stations of Gulmarg and Pahalgam are present in this range. Pir Panjal is the largest range of the lower Himalayas. Near the bank of the Sutlej river, it dissociates itself from the Himalayas and forms a divide between the rivers Beas and Ravi on one side and the Chenab on the other.
- (b) **Luni** is a river of western Rajasthan state, India. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer. The river then flows in the southwest direction through the hills and plains of the Marwar region in Rajasthan. It finally ends up in the marshy land of Rann of Kutch. The river and its tributaries flow through the western slopes of the Aravalli Range. The river has a total catchment area of 37,363 square kilometers. It covers parts of Ajmer, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore and Sirohi districts and Mithavirana Vav Radhanpur region of Banaskantha North Gujarat.
- (c) **Farakka Barrage**, is a barrage across the Ganges River, located in the Indian state of West Bengal, roughly 16.5 kilometres (10.3 mi) from the border with Bangladesh near Chapai Nawabganj District. Construction was started in 1961 and completed in 1975. Operations began on April 21, 1975. The barrage is about 2,240 metres (7,350 ft) long. The feeder canal from the barrage to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly River is about 25 miles (40 km) long.
- (d) **Bombay High** is an offshore oilfield 160 km off the coast of Mumbai it supplies 14% of India's oil requirement and accounts for about 38% of all domestic production. The oil operations are run by India's Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).
- (e) **Neyveli** is a mining and power-generation township in the district of Cuddalore, in Tamil Nadu, The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is a public sector company operating out of Neyveli. A large percentage of the thermal electricity generated in Tamil Nadu comes from the power plants in Neyveli, more than 2500 megawatts.
- (f) **Gangtok** is the capital and largest town of the Indian state of Sikkim. It is situated in the lower Himalayas, At 5800 ft, Gangtok offers panoramic views of the Himalayas. mainstream of the Tourism Industry. These two rivers divide the natural drainage into two parts, the eastern and western parts. Both the streams meet the Ranipul and flow south as the main Ranikhola before it joins the Teesta at Singtam.
- (g) **Cyclones affect Bay of Bengal** both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. They are rare in Bay of Bengal from January to March. Isolated ones forming in the South Bay of Bengal move west north westwards and hit Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka coasts.
- (h) **Air route Varanasi to Bangalore**

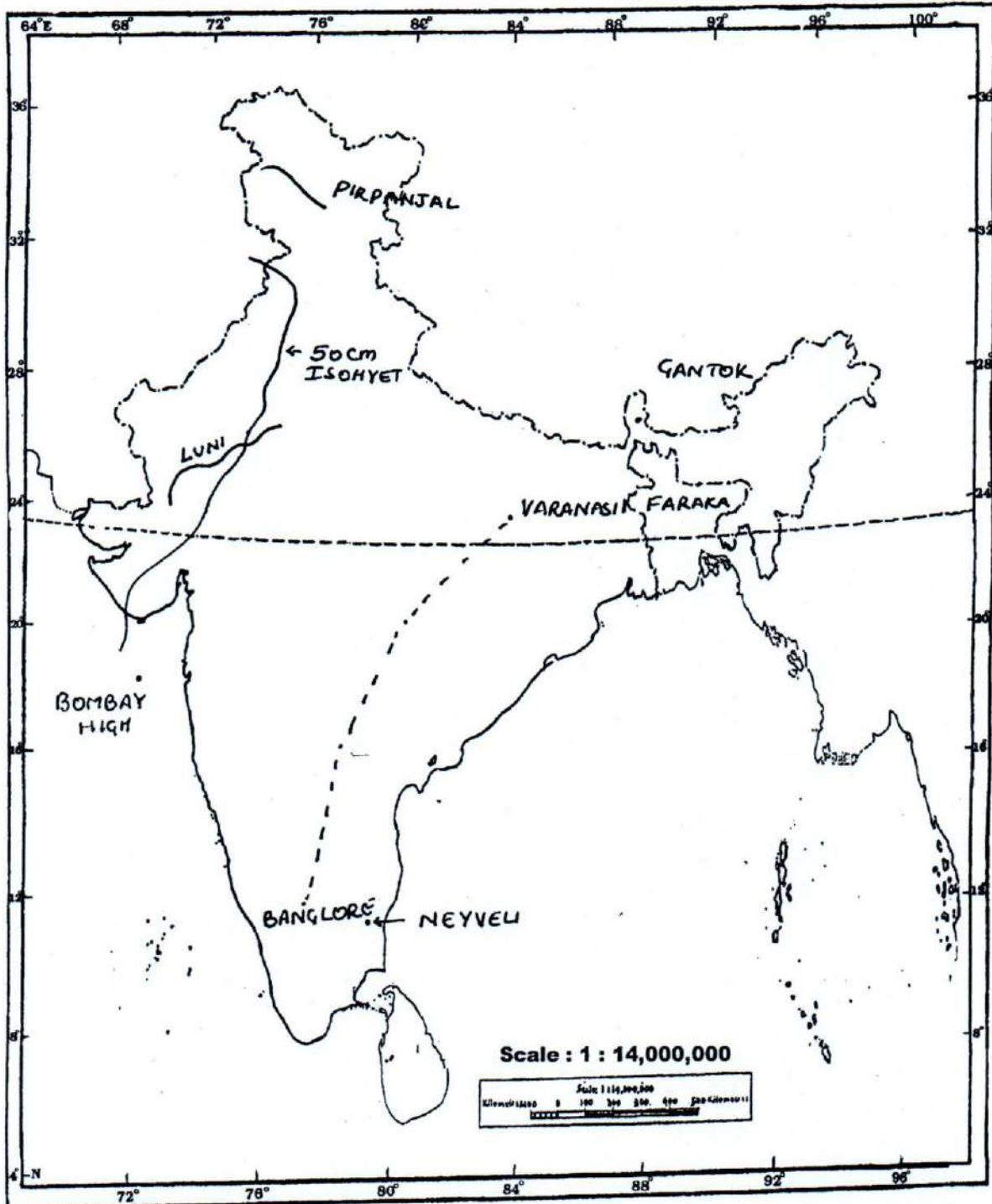


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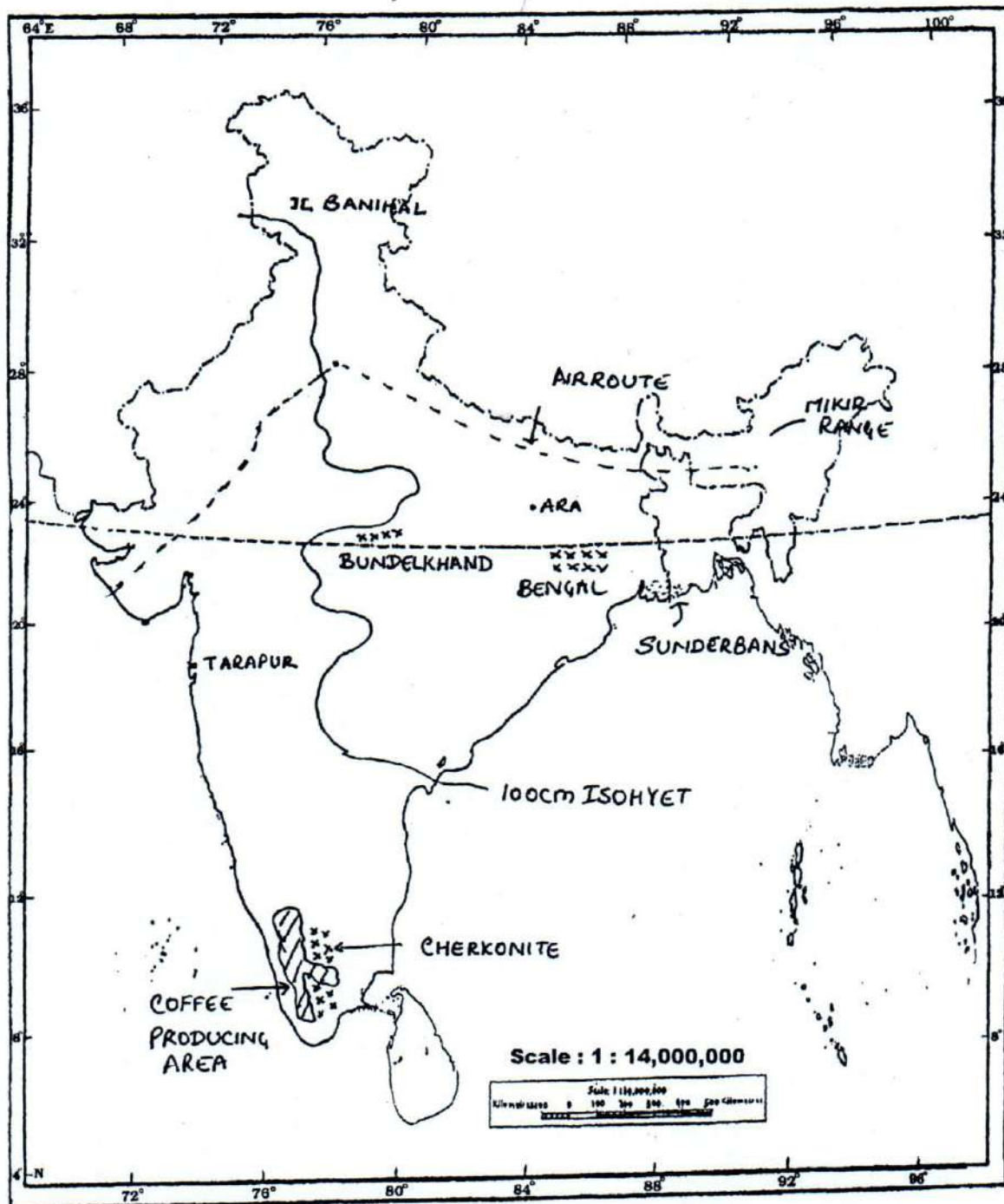
- (a) **Pre-Cambrian** A considerable area of peninsular India consists of gneisses and schists, which are the oldest rocks found in India. The Pre-Cambrian rocks of India have been classified into two systems, namely the Dharwar system and the Archaean system.
- (b) **Mikir Hills** are a group of hills located to the south of the Kaziranga National Park. It is part of the Karbi Anglong plateau, regarded as the north-eastern corner of the Indian Shield separated by the Rangpur Saddle. In the northeast of the Shillong Plateau. It facilitates significant orographic barrier for SW Monsoonal winds.
- (c) **Banihal pass**, at an altitude of 2832 metres above the sea level, lies in the Pirpanjal range. The Pirpanjal range separates the Kashmir valley of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from the outer Himalaya. Banihal pass remains snow covered during the winter, and Jawahar tunnel, facilitates year round movements of traffic.
- (d) **Mangrove forest**; Presently-shrank to an area of 8373 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 4264 km<sup>2</sup> occur in India, Mangrove forests are one of the most important coastal ecosystem in the world in terms of primary production and coastal protection. Distributed in the tropical and sub tropical regions, mangroves reach their maximum development and greatest luxuriance in Southeast Asia.
- (e) **Coffee production area** under laterite soil and moist conditions makes Coorg and Chick-Manglur of Karnataka coffee producing region.
- (f) **Ara (Arrah)** is a town in India, located 36 miles from Patna, in the state of Bihar. Arrah is known for a battle (Battle of Buxar) during the British occupation of India.
- (g) **Tarapur, Maharashtra** Tarapur nuclear power station houses two Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) with 160 MW capacity each, the first in Asia and recent two Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) with 540 MW capacity each.

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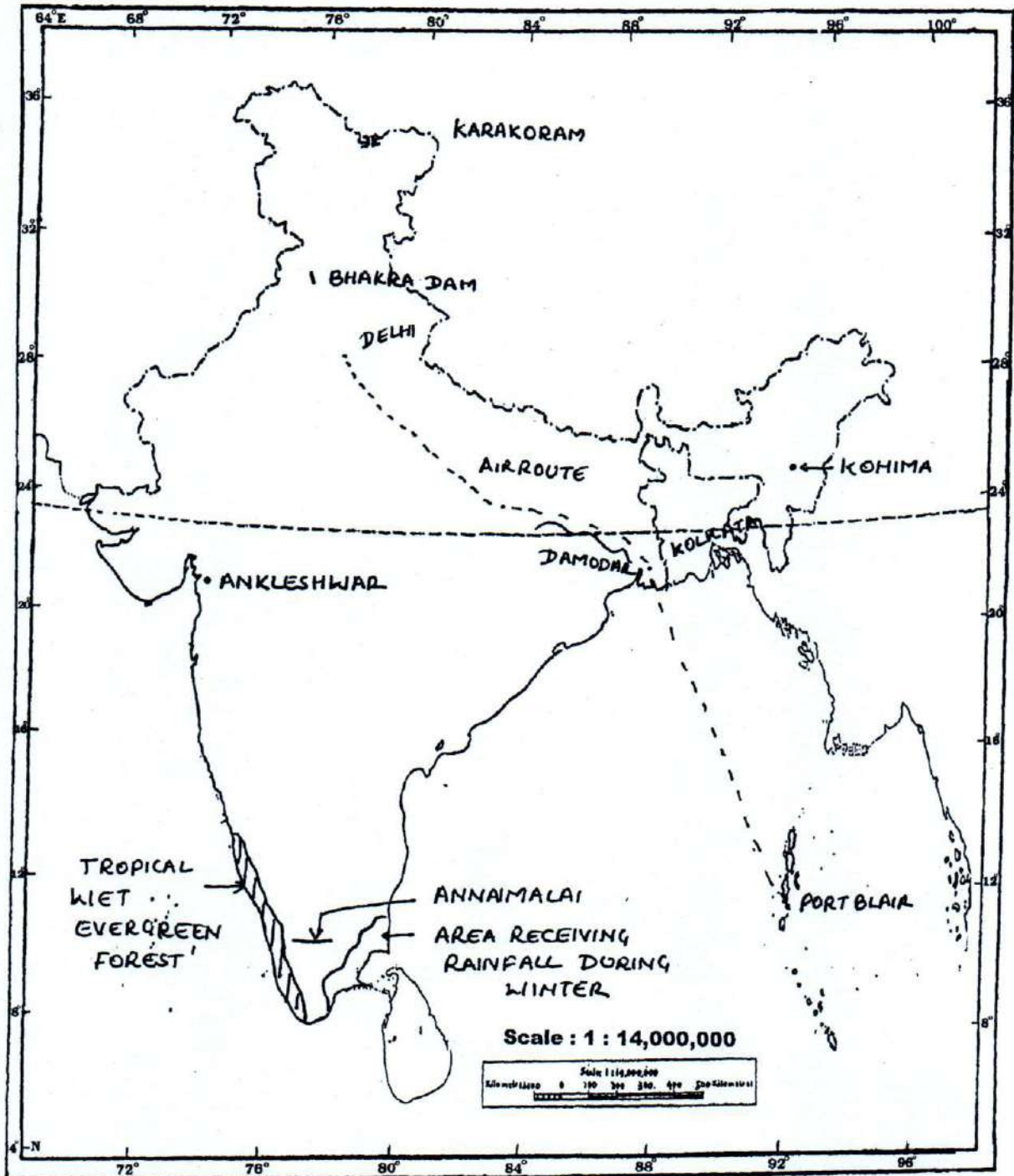
- (a) **Anaimalai Hills**, located in Tamil Nadu state, India, constitute the meeting point of the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. The highest peak of the Anaimalai Hills is Anamudi, (2,695 meters located in the Idukki district of Kerala. It is the highest peak in India, south of the Himalayas. To the north, Palghat Gap divides the Western Ghats. The lower slopes of hills now have coffee and tea plantations as well as teak forests of great economic value. The Western Ghats, Anaimalai Sub-Cluster, including the Anaimalai Hills, is under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for selection as a World Heritage Site.
- (b) **Karakoram Pass** (18250 ft) lies in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India. The highest pass on the ancient caravan route between Leh, Ladakh and Yarkand in the Tarim Basin. To the south was the barren and feared three days' march across the Depsang Plains at about 5,300 m .
- (c) **Damodar**, river in northeastern India, rising with its many tributaries, notably the Bokaro and Konar, in the Chota Nagpur plateau of south-central Bihar state. It follows a generally eastward course for 368 miles (592 km) through West Bengal to join the Hooghly River southwest of Calcutta. It is the most industrialised rivers.
- (d) **India tropical wet evergreen forest area** Tree diversity and distribution in undisturbed and human-impacted sites of tropical wet evergreen forest in southern Western Ghats, India
- (e) **Bhakra dam** is a concrete gravity dam across the Sutlej River, and is near the border between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam, located at a gorge near the (now submerged) upstream Bhakra village in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh, is Asia's second highest at 225.55 m high next to the 261m Tehri Dam also in India. The length of the dam (measured from the road above it) is 518.25 m; it is 9.1 m broad. Its reservoir, known as the "Gobind Sagar", stores up to 9340 million cu m of water, enough to drain the whole of Chandigarh, parts of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi. The 90 km long reservoir created by the Bhakra Dam is spread over an area of 168.35 km<sup>2</sup>.
- (f) **Kohima** is the hilly capital of India's north eastern border state of Nagaland which shares its borders with Burma. It lies in Kohima District and is also one of the three Nagaland towns with Municipal council status along with Dimapur and Mokokchung.
- (g) **Ankleshwar** or Anklesvar is a town in Gujarat state of India. The city is located approximately ten kilometers from Bharuch in Bharuch District. Ankleshwar is the hub of the industrial activity. Ankleshwar is fast emerging as a site for infrastructure projects in the west coast of India.

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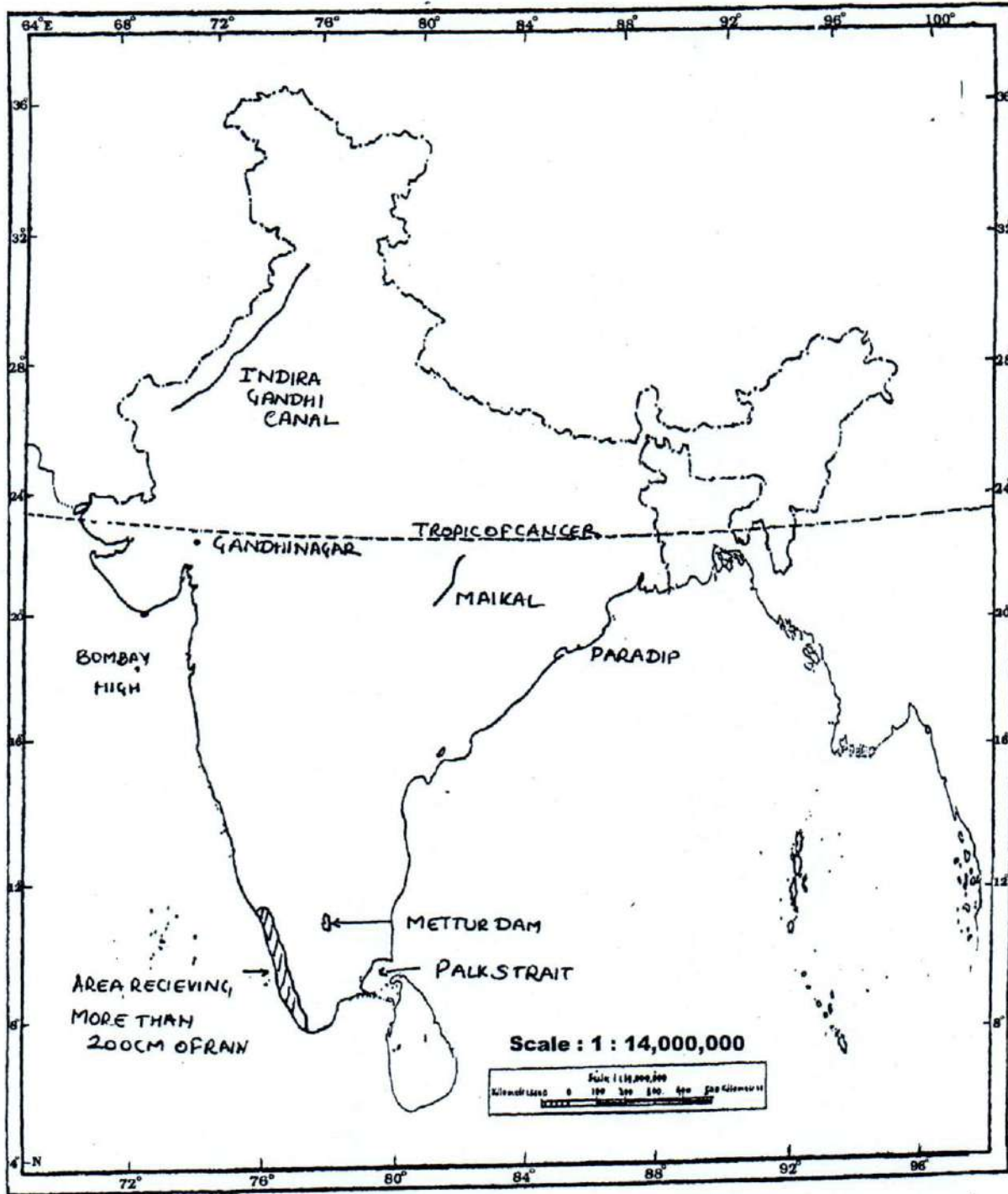
- (a) **Rajasthan (Indira) Canal.** The **Indira Gandhi Canal** is one of the biggest canal projects in India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab state. A view of Rajasthan canal near Fakarsar village (Punjab) It runs south-southwest in Punjab and Haryana but mainly in Rajasthan for a total of 650 kilometers and ends near at Ramgarh, near Jaisalmer, in Rajasthan. Kanwar Sain the Chief engineer of Bikaner state was the first to come up with the idea of the canal. It uses water released from the Pong dam and provides irrigation facilities to the north-western region of Rajasthan, a part of the Thar Desert. It consists of the Rajasthan feeder canal (with the first 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and the remaining 37 km in Rajasthan) and 445 km of the Rajasthan main canal which is entirely within Rajasthan.
- (b) **Bombay High** Gas and oil production from India's largest offshore field Development of Bombay High has been carried out in four initial phases which have established oil and gas production in the northern sector of the field.
- (c) **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.
- (d) **Areas receiving more than 200 cm of annual rainfall**
- (e) **Palk Strait** bay separating the state of Tamil Nadu, southern India, on the northwest, from Sri Lanka on the southeast, at a width of between 24 and 140 km. The strait is incompletely separated from the Gulf of Mannar to the south by a group of islands, known as Adams Bridge, stretching between the two land masses.
- (f) **Paradip** Port major port of east-central Orissa state, eastern India, on the Bay of Bengal. It is situated on the delta of the Mahanadi River at the mouth of one of its branches. Paradip, India's second largest port on the east coast of India.
- (g) **Tropic of Cancer.** The Tropic of Cancer currently (Epoch 2011) lies  $23^{\circ} 26' 163''$  north of the Equator.
- (h) **Mettur Dam** One of the largest of its kind in the world. It was completed in 1934. The total length of the dam is 1700 meters. The Mettur Hydro Electrical power project is also quite large. The dam, the park, the major Hydro Electric power stations and hills on all sides make Mettur a good tourist attraction.

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- (a) **Siwalik Hills** (are the southernmost and geologically youngest foothills running parallel to the main Himalayas. The Siwalik is a relatively low-altitude mountain range cresting at 900 to 1,200 meters. They extend 1,600 km from the Teesta River in Sikkim, westward through Nepal and Uttaranchal, continuing into Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) **Haldia** is a major seaport in Midnapore District of West Bengal state, India, located approximately 50 kilometers southwest of Calcutta near the mouth of the Hooghly River, one of the distributaries of the Ganges. The port has attracted Major International Petrochemicals Companies, like Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation (MCC). Mitsubishi Chemicals has the Second Largest Terephthalic Acid Producing Plant in Haldia.
- (c) **Mizoram** capital Aizol is one of the Seven Sister States in North-Eastern India on the border with Burma. Mizoram, the land of the blue mountains. It is the highest in Urbanization and development among the north eastern states. The biggest river in Mizoram is Chhimtuipui, also known as Kaladan. The Palak lake, the biggest in Mizoram is situated in Saiha District which is part of southern Mizoram.
- (d) **Chandigarh** the capital of two states: Punjab and Haryana Chandigarh has two satellite cities (both of which share a border with it): Panchkula and Mohali. Sometimes, the triangle of these three cities is collectively called as the Chandigarh Tricity.
- (e) **Farakka Barrage**, completed in 1974, at the mouth of the Ganges river, The Farakka barrage is a low height dam, constructed mainly to divert water of Ganga to Hooghly .
- (f) **HBJ pipeline** originates from Hazira in Gujarat, traverses via Bijapur of Madhya Pradesh to Jagdishpur of Uttar Pradesh. It is the gas pipeline sustaining fertilizer plant in Anola Bathinda and Panipat.
- (g) **Kanyakumari** is a town and a cape at the southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula. It is located in the state of Tamil Nadu. The closest major city is Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala.
- (h) **Mahanadi River** is a river in eastern India. It's one of the longest rivers in India and drains a substantial part of peninsular India. The Mahanadi rises on the Amarkantak plateau in central India in Chhattisgarh and flows east to the Bay of Bengal. The Mahanadi river system drains most of the state of Chhattisgarh, much of Orissa, and portions of Jharkhand and Maharashtra. It has a length of about 860 km.
- (i) **Doddabetta** is the highest mountain in The Nilgiris, at 2623 meters. It is a popular tourist attraction, and is about 8 km from Udagamandalam. In the Nilgiris plateau Doddabetta is highest peak of the Nilgiris district remarkable for the flattened curve of its summit. Sholas cover the hollows of its slopes. Slightly stunted, rhododendron trees, in the midst of thick coarse grass, flowering sub-elphine shrubs and herbs are common, even very near the peak.

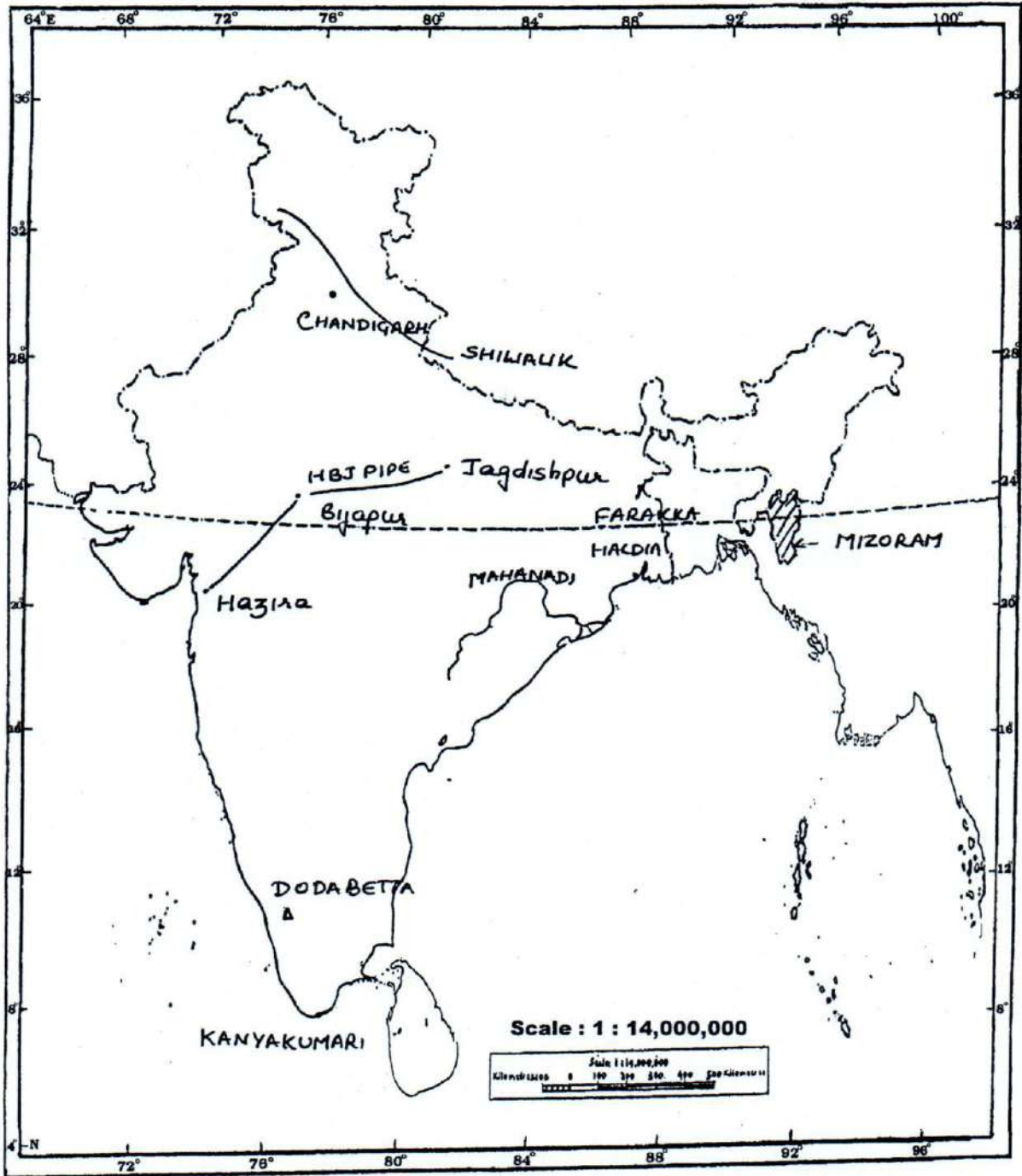


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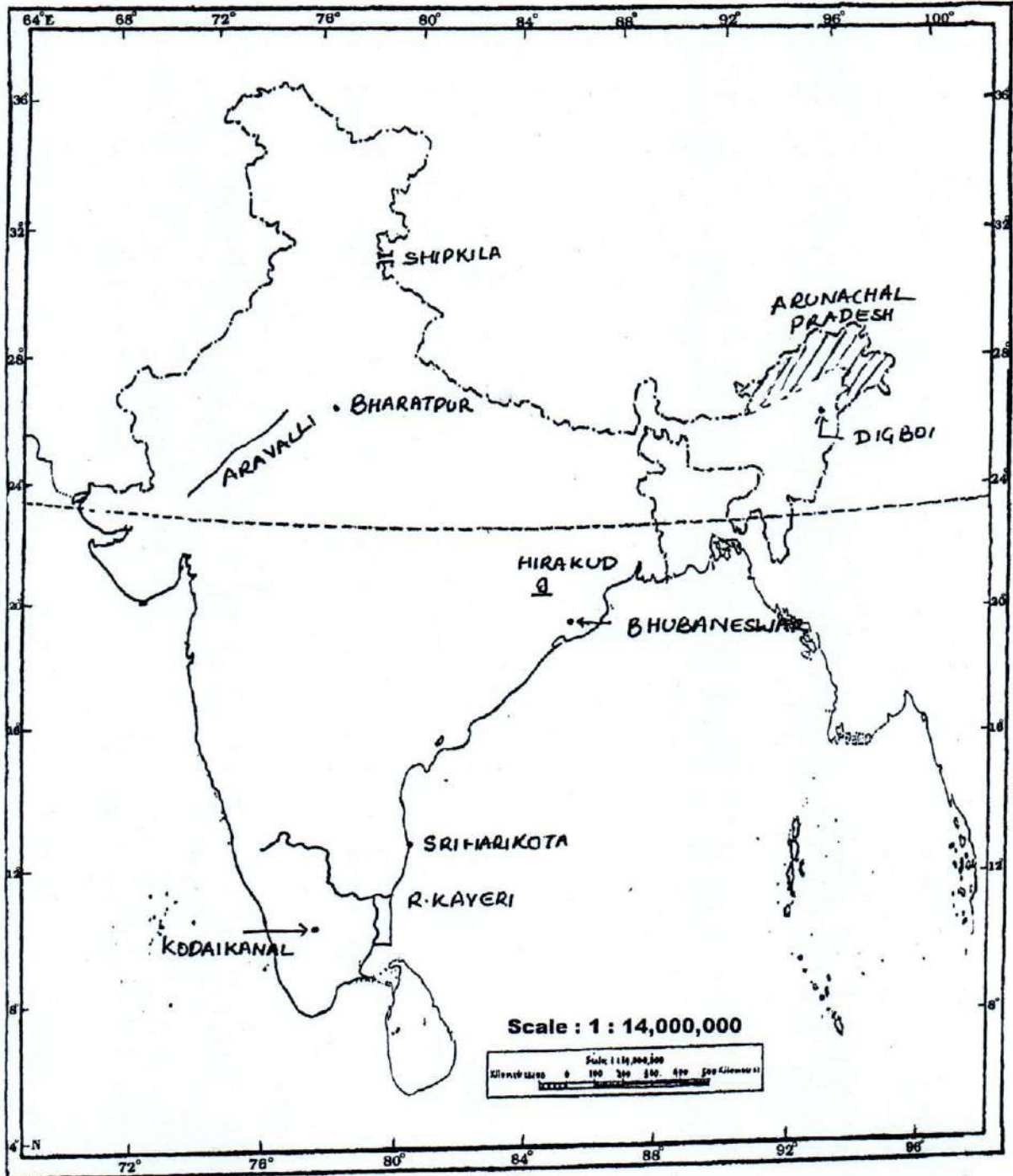
- (a) **Kodaikanal** is a hill station on the southern tip of the upper Palani Hills in Dindigul District of the state of Tamil Nadu in southern India. These hills form the eastward spur of the Western Ghats on the Western side of South India. It has an irregular basin as its heartland, the centre of which is now Kodaikanal Lake a 5 kilometres circumference manmade lake. On the west is a plateau eading to Manjampatti Valley, Indira Gandhi National Park, the Anamalai Hills and the main body of the Western Ghats.
- (b) **Bhubaneswar** is the capital of Orissa. is also popularly known as the “Temple City of India. Bhubaneswar is situated in the eastern coastal plains of Odisha and south-west of the Mahanadi River. The city is subdivided into a number of townships and housings. The city has a tropical climate, specifically a tropical wet and dry climate. The largest city of Odisha, Bhubaneswar today is a center of economic and religious importance in the region.
- (c) **Kaveri River** The river originates in the Western Ghats range of Karnataka state, flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu across the southern Deccan plateau and then the southeastern lowlands, and finally empties into the Bay of Bengal. The source of the river is considered to be Talakaveri, located in the Western Ghats at 4187 feet above sea level.
- (d) **Aravali Range** is a range of mountains in western India running approximately 300 miles north east-south west across Rajasthan state. The northern end of the range continues as isolated hills and rocky ridges into Haryana state, ending near Delhi. The highest peak is Guru Shikhar in Mount Abu.
- (e) **Hirakud Dam** is built across river Mahanadi at about 15 km from Sambalpur town India. This happens to be the first post-independence major multipurpose river valley project in India. Hirakud Dam is a composite structure of earth and concrete.
- (f) **Shipkila pass** connects Namgya-Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh .It is gate way of Satlej in India. Shipkila is a border post on the India-China border. The pass is India’s third border post for trade with China after Nathula in Sikkim, and Lipulekh in Uttaranchal. It is known as gate way of Satlej.
- (g) **Bharatpur** in district of Rajasthan. Best known for it’s bird sanctuary, the Keoladeo Ghana National Park. Being a UNESCO's World Heritage Site.
- (h) **Digboi** in Assam is an oil town that can be traced to the early 18th century, when oil was first discovered here. Digboi can proudly boast of two unique features: a 100-year-old extant oilfield and the world’s oldest operating oil refinery.

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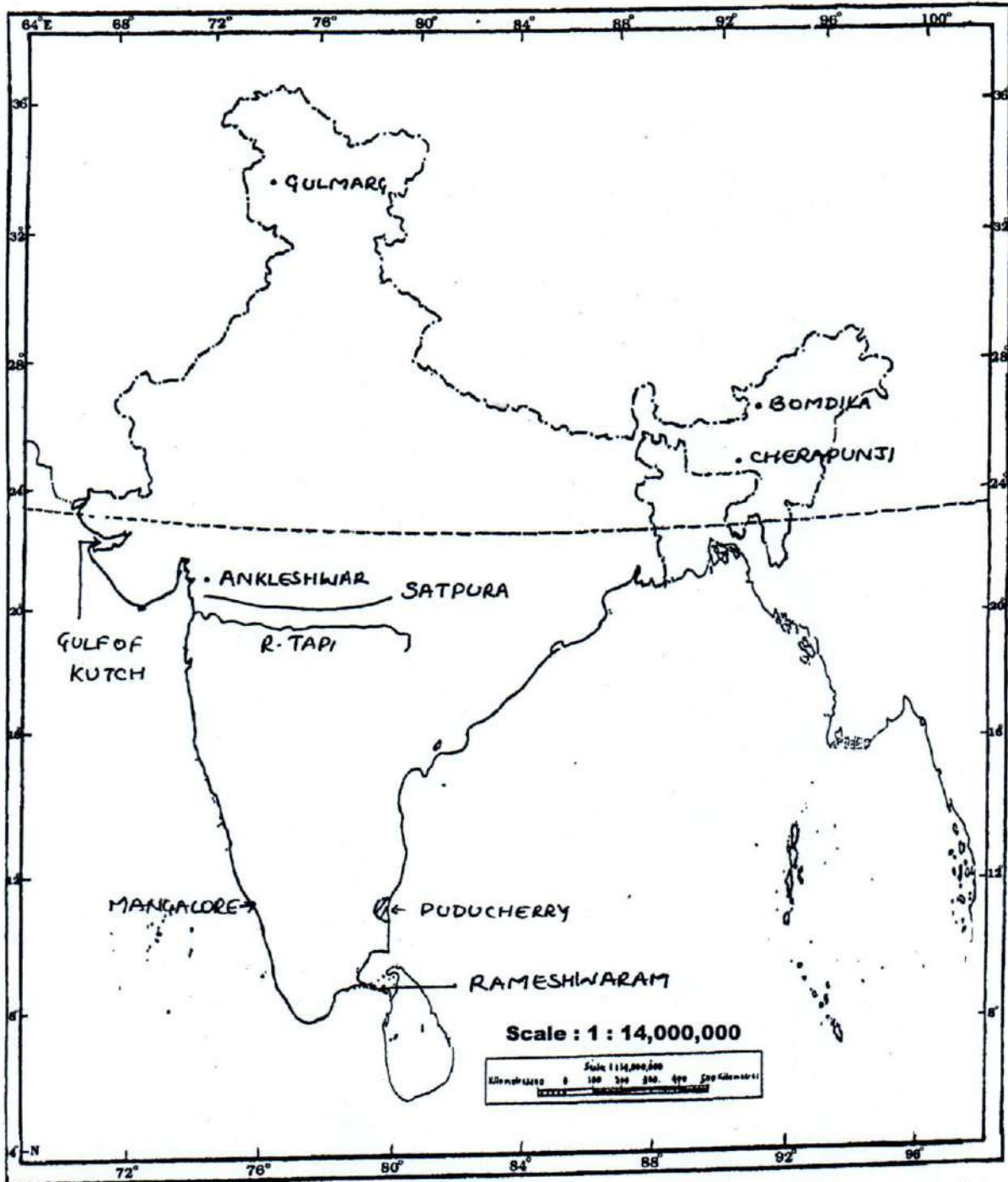
- (a) **Cherrapunji** is a town in Meghalaya, India which is credited as being one of the world's wettest places. Cherrapunji receives both the Southwest and Northeast monsoon showers which give it a single monsoon season. Cherrapunji lies at an elevation of 1,370 m (4,500 feet) in the Khasi Hills.
- (b) **Pondicherry** is a Union Territory of India. It is a former French colony. It consists of four non contiguous districts or enclaves and is named for the largest, Pondicherry.
- (c) **Satpura Range** is a range of hills in central India. The range rises in eastern Gujarat state near the Arabian Sea coast, running east through Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to Chhattisgarh. The range parallels the Vindhya Range to the north, and these two east-west ranges divide the Indo-Gangetic plain of northern India.
- (d) **Gulmarg** is a hill station in the Jammu and Kashmir. It is located in the Baramulla district of Kashmir at an altitude of 2,730 m. High altitude grass land called also marg.
- (e) **Mangalore** is the chief port city of the state of Karnataka, India. It is situated on the west coast of the country on the Arabian Sea, with the Western Ghats to Mangalore's east.
- (f) **Bomdila** is the headquarters of West Kameng district in the state of Arunachal Pradesh in India. Bomdila has an average literacy rate of 69%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 75% and female literacy of 63%. 13% of the population is under 6 years of age. It is inhabited by the Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji and Aka tribes
- (g) **Tapti River** is a river in central India. It is one of the major rivers of peninsular India with a length of around 724 km. It is one of only three rivers - the others being the Narmada and the Mahi that runs from East to West.
- (h) **Gulf of Kutch** is situated in the Jamnagar District of Gujarat state In 1982 this park was declared the first marine park of the country, which covers about 458 square miles. The protected areas include about an archipelago made up of 42 islands on the gulf of Kutch.
- (i) **Ankleshwar** is a town in Gujarat state of India. Ankleshwar has an industrial township called G.I.D.C. (Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation), which is the biggest industrial township in Asia. Ankleshwar also has a regional office for ONGC.
- (j) **Rameswaram** is a town in Ramanathapuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is located on Pamban Island separated from mainland India by the Pamban channel and is about 50 kilometres from Mannar Island, Sri Lanka. Pamban Island, also known as Rameswaram Island, is connected to mainland India by the Pamban Bridge. Rameswaram is the terminus of the railway line from Chennai and Madurai. Together with Kashi, it is considered to be one of the holiest places in India to Hindus, and part of the Char Dham pilgrim ages. Hence, it is a bustling pilgrim centre. It is situated in the Gulf of Mannar at the very tip of the Indian peninsula. According to legend, this is the place from where Lord Rama built a bridge Ram Setu (also known as Adam's Bridge).

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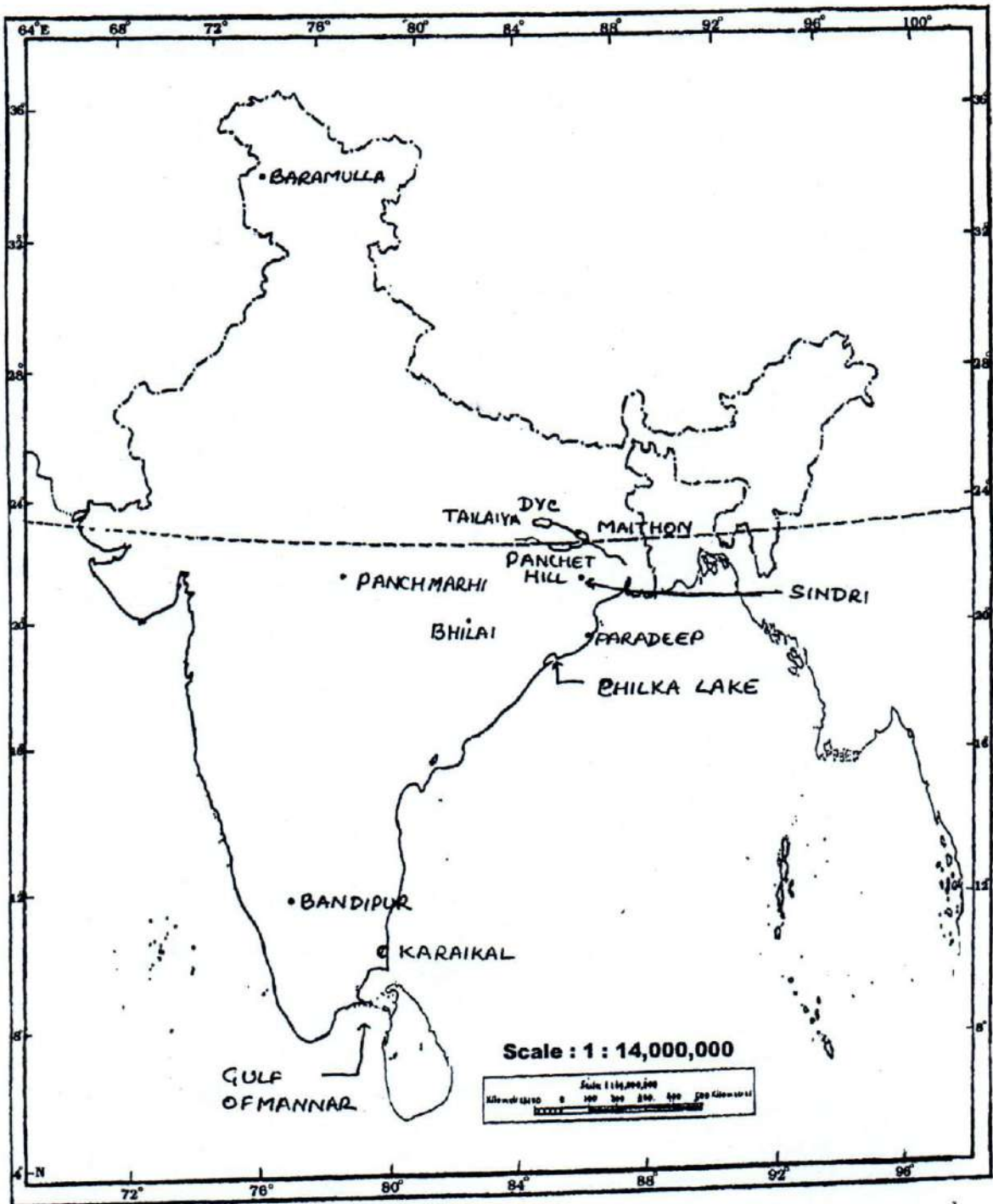
- (a) **Paradip** is the primary seaport in the Indian state of Orissa. It is an artificial harbour. IFFCO has acquired the fertilizer unit of Oswals at Paradeep in Orissa. POSCO is establishing Iron and Steel plant.
- (b) **Karaikal** is a small coastal enclave of territory which was formerly part of French India. Together with the other former French enclaves of Puducherry (formerly known as Pondicherry), Yanam, and Mahé, Karaikal forms the Union Territory of Puducherry. Karaikal is bounded on the North and South by Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu state, on the west by Tiruvarur district (also belonging to Tamil Nadu), and on the East by the Bay of Bengal. The enclave is located 132 km south of the city of Puducherry, 158 km east of Trichy and is known for its rich cultural heritage. Bhilai is the second-largest city in Chhattisgarh, the Bhilai/Durg agglomeration is the largest in the state. It is famous for the Bhilai steel plant, one of the largest in the world.
- (c) **Baramula** town in the northwestern part of the Indian-held sector of Jammu and Kashmir state, in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. It is situated on the Jhelum River about 7 miles (11 km) beyond the river's emergence from Wular Lake.
- (d) **Pachmarhi** is a hill station in Madhya Pradesh state situated at a height of 3500 ft. in a valley of the Satpura Range in Hoshangabad district, Pachmarhi lies within the Pachmarhi Biosphere Preserve, created in 1999 to link two forest reserves and Satpura National Park into a larger wildlife conservation area.
- (e) **Gulf of Mannar** is an arm of the Indian Ocean, lying between the southern tip of India. The first marine biosphere reserve in all of South and Southeast Asia is located on the southeastern tip of India in the state of Tamil Nadu, in the Indo-Pacific region.
- (f) **Damodar River** originates near Chandwa village, Palamau district, on the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Jharkhand state in eastern India. Damodar River originates near Chandwa village, Palamau district, on the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Jharkhand state in eastern India.
- (g) **Sindri** is a small town in the state of Jharkhand. It rose in prominence as the site of the one of the largest fertilizer plants in India.
- (h) **Chilka Lake** is a brackish water coastal lake in India's Orissa state, south of the mouth of the Mahanadi River. The Chilka Lake in Orissa is Asia's largest inland salt-water lagoon.
- (i) **Bandipur National Park** (is one of India's best known protected areas and is an important Project Tiger reserve. It is located in the Chamara Nagar district of southern Karnataka in South India, The park stretches over 874 square kilometers (337 sq mi), protecting the wildlife of Karnataka. Together with the adjoining Nagarhole National Park (643 km<sup>2</sup> (248 sq mi)), Mudumalai National Park (320 km<sup>2</sup> and Wynad Wildlife Sanctuary (344 km<sup>2</sup> (133 sq mi)), it forms the largest protected area in Southern India, totaling 2,183 km<sup>2</sup>. The Western Ghats, Nilgiri Sub-Cluster (6,000+ km<sup>2</sup>), including all of Bandipur National Park, is under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for selection as a World Heritage Site.

YEAR 1989

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**DIRECTION**

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- (a) **Sardar sarovar** The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a dam on the Narmada River near Navagam, Gujarat, India. The dam is the largest dam in and part of the Narmada Valley Project, a large hydraulic engineering project involving the construction of a series of large irrigation and hydroelectric multi- purpose dams on the Narmada River. The project was first conceived of in the 1940s by the country's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The project only took form in 1979 as part of a development scheme to increase irrigation and produce hydroelectricity. Of the thirty large dams planned on river Narmada, Sardar Sarovar Dam (SSD) is the largest structure to be built. It has a proposed final height of 136.5 m.
- (b) **Kovalam** is just 16 km away from Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum), Kerala's capital city Kovalam beach is known as the "Paradise of the South". The larger of the beaches is called Light House Beach for its 35 metre high light house which towers over it atop Kurumkal hillock. The second largest one is Hawah Beach named thus for the topless European women who used to throng there. It was the first topless beach in India.
- (c) **Hassan** is located on the banks of the river Yagachi, capital city of Karnataka. The Hoysalas brought world wide acclaim to the district through their unique style of Architecture.
- (d) **Gulf of Khambhat** (formerly known as the Gulf of Cambay is an inlet of the Arabian Sea along the west coast of India, in the state of Gujarat. The Gulf is known for its extreme tides, which vary greatly in height and run into it with amazing speed.
- (e) **Poonch** popularly known as mini Kashmir, is the smallest in area and the remotest district of Jammu and Kashmir. Poonch (also referred to as Punch) is a town and a municipal committee in Poonch District in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Based on the Mahabharata evidence, and the evidence from 7th Chinese traveler Xuanzang, the districts of Poonch along with Rajauri and Abhisara had been under the sway of the Republican Kambojas during epic times.
- (f) **Mount Abu** is the highest peak in the Aravalli Range of Rajasthan state in western India. It is located in Sirohi district. The mountain forms a distinct rocky plateau 22km long by 9 km wide. The highest peak on the mountain is Guru Shikhar.
- (g) **Dibrugarh**, Dibrugarh is a small city situated on the banks of the Brahmaputra River, in Upper Assam, India, about 435 kilometres (270 mi) north east of Guwahati. It is the gateway to the three tea producing districts of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, and Sibsagar. These three areas account for approximately 50% of India's Assam tea crop and this gives Dibrugarh its rightly earned sobriquet as the Tea City of India. Oil and Timber are the other big two industries in and around Dibrugarh.
- (h) **Raniganj** is a city and a municipality in Bardhaman district in the Indian state of West Bengal. Raniganj coalfield, West Bengal is the. largest coalfield in India.
- (i) **Wellington Island**, Willingdon Island is an island, which forms part of the city of Kochi, in the state of Kerala, India. Much of the present Willingdon Island was claimed from the Lake of Kochi, filling dredged soil around a previously existed, but tiny natural island. The Willingdon Island is significant as the home for the Port of Kochi, as well as the Kochi Naval Base (the Southern Naval Command) of the Indian Navy and Central Institute of Fisheries Technology a constituent unit of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

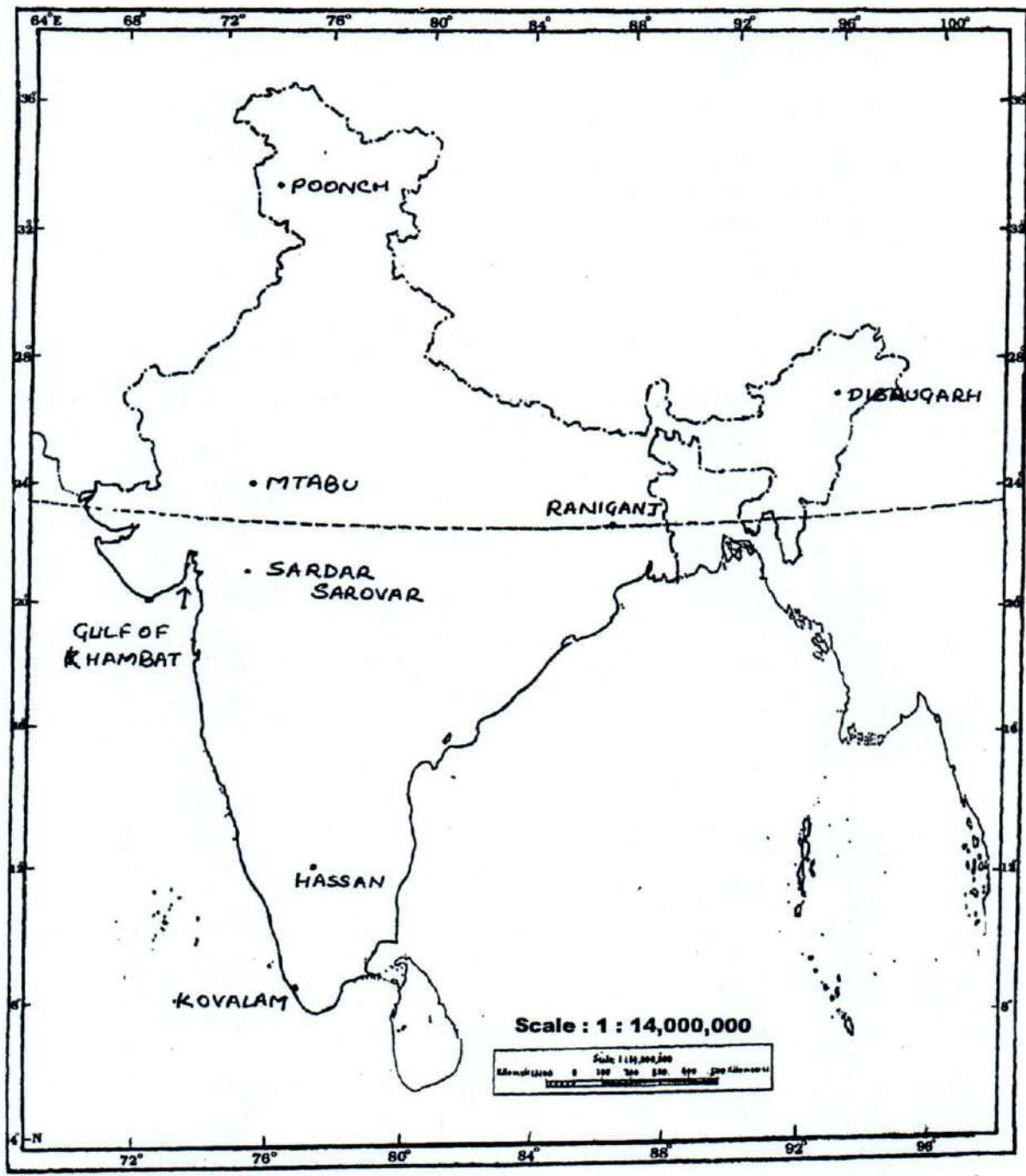


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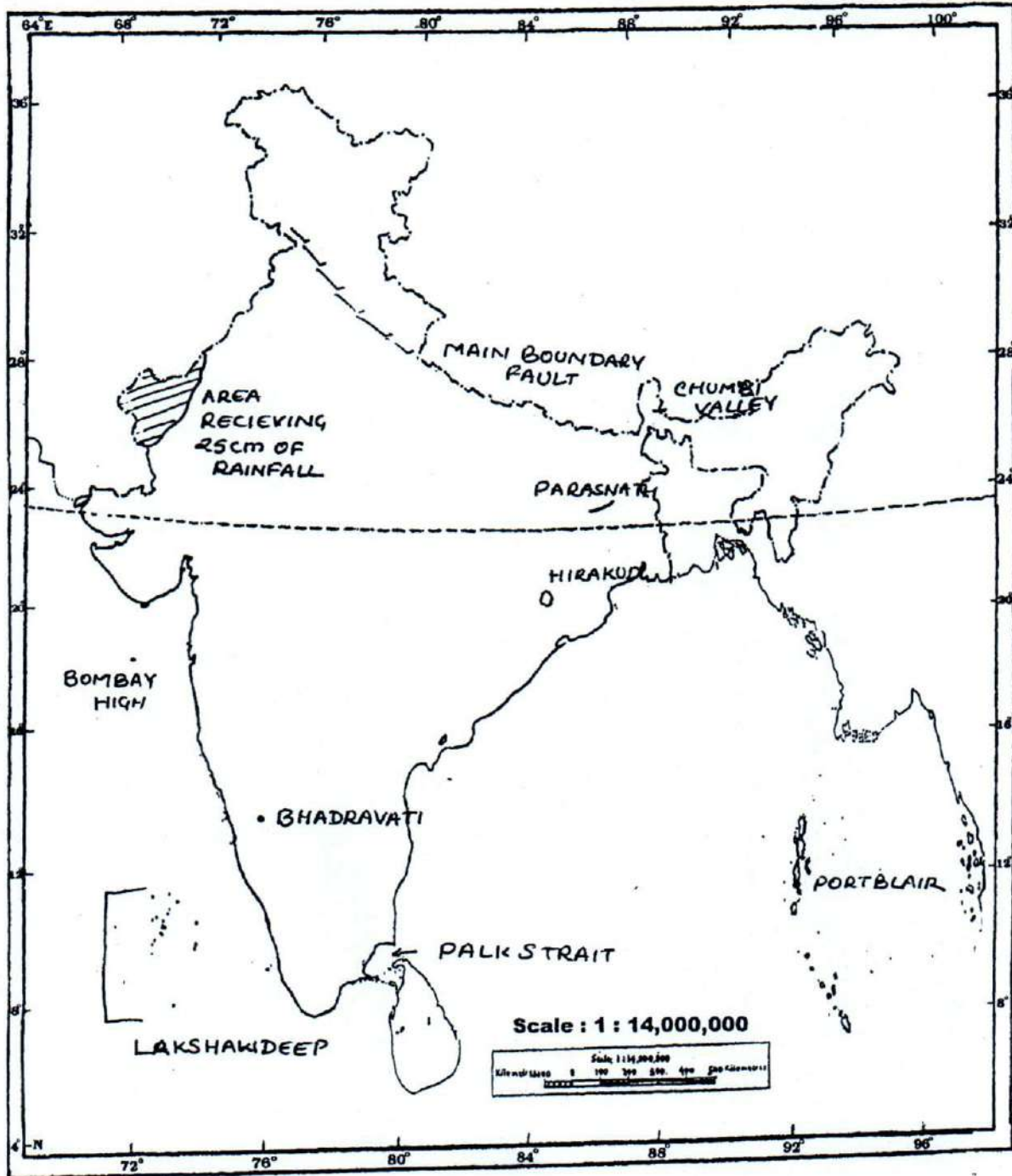
- (a) **Bhadravati** city, central Karnataka state, southern India. It lies along the Bhadra River, near the Baba Budan Range. The proximity of iron, manganese, and limestone deposits, along with the Bhadra hydropower project, had made VISL to exist as important iron & steel plant since 1923.
- (b) **Chumbi Valley** several passes across this range afford easy access to the Chumbi valley in Tibet and beyond to Lhasa, imparting considerable strategic and political value to the region. From India it can be reached by a caravan route from Sikkim State, north of Darjiling, via the Chumbi Valley.
- (c) **Lakshadweep** territory in India made up of 27 islands, located off the Malabar Coast. Only 10 of the islands are inhabited. The capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti and the largest island is Minicoy. Most of the inhabitants are Muslim and the main language is Malayalam, except on Minicoy, where Mahl is spoken.
- (d) **Palk Strait** bay separating the state of Tamil Nadu, southern India, on the northwest, from Sri Lanka on the southeast, at a width of between 24 and 140 km. The strait is incompletely separated from the Gulf of Mannar to the south by a group of islands, known as Adams Bridge, stretching between the two land masses.
- (e) **Hirakud Reservoir** lies on the Mahanandi River in east central India, (13 km) upstream from Sambalpur. The Tel and Hasdo rivers are major tributaries. Hirakud Dam (1956), a large earthen structure at Sambalpur, regulates the flow of the Mahanadi and produces hydroelectricity.
- (f) **Parasnath Hill** a hill and place of pilgrimage in Hazaribagh district, Parasnath has been declared as a wild life sanctuary . It is the discontinuous arm of Hazaribagh plateau.
- (g) **Port Blair**, town on South Andaman Island, capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a union territory of India. Port Blair lies on the east coast of the island, about 1361 km. Tourism is one of the main industries, and timber and rubber from the local forests are exported.
- (h) **Main Boundary Fault** the example of Thurst fault it lies at the piedmont location of Great Himadri.
- (i) **Bombay High** Gas and oil production from India's largest offshore field Development of Bombay High has been carried out in four initial phases which have established oil and gas production in the northern sector of the field.
- (j) **Areas receiving less than 25 cm rainfall** Western India representative of the tropical desert and thus the prevalence of high pressure, the moisture laden winds fails to encroach. It precisely is west of Aravalli range.

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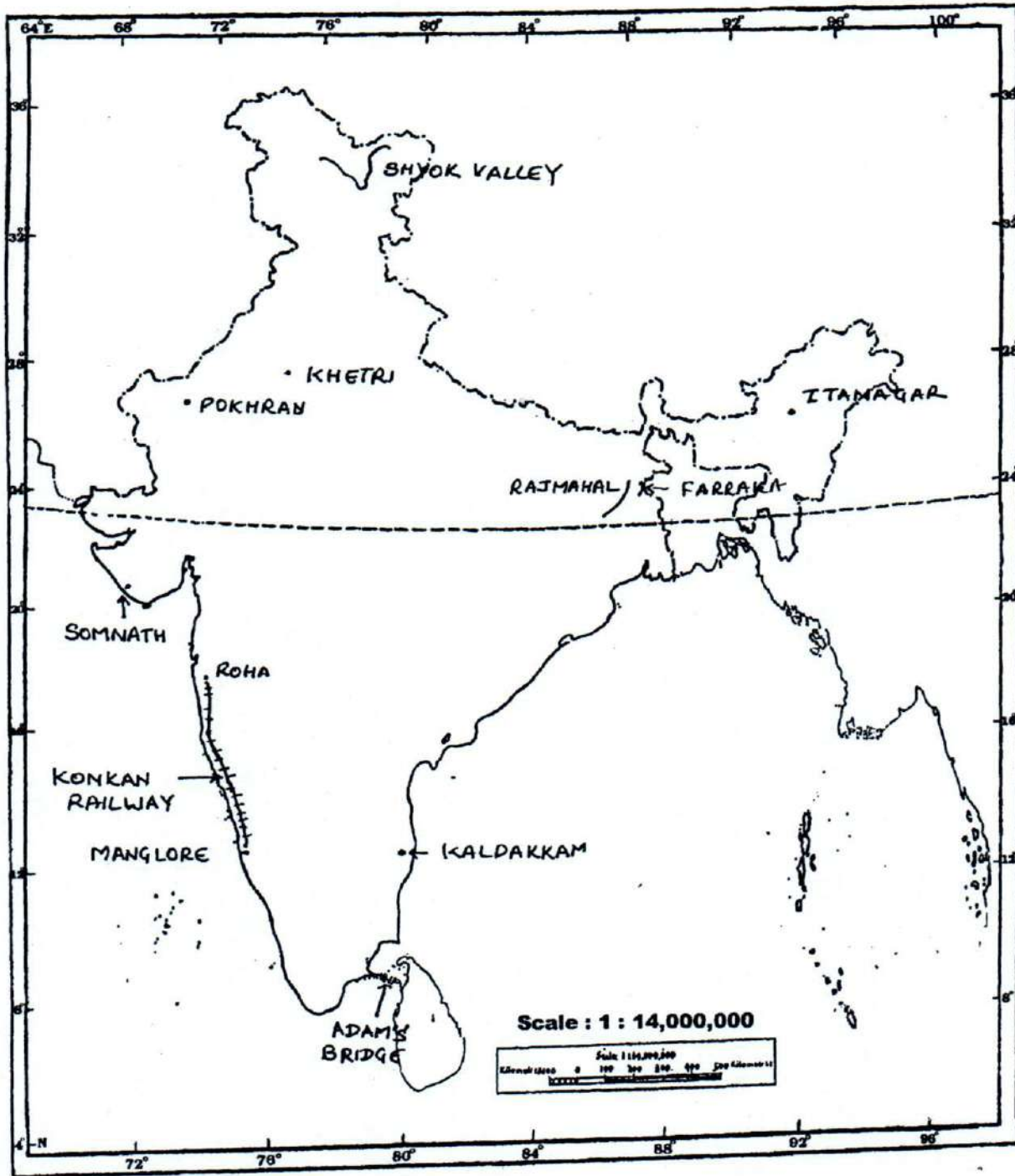
- (a) **Kalpakkam** The nuclear power complex at Kalpakkam, about 50 km from Chennai, will soon have a nuclear desalination plant, which will be the world's largest sea water hybrid desalination plant to be coupled to a nuclear power station. Kalpakkam is mostly famous for its nuclear plants and affiliated research installations. These include the Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), one of India's nuclear power plants, and IGCAR, the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, an affiliate of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).
- (b) **Shyok Valley** The Shyok Valley is the valley of the Shyok River — the river of death. This is a Yarkandi (Central Asian) name, probably given by the Central Asian traders who ventured on this treacherous route for centuries and perished. It is the right bank mountainous tributary of Indus.
- (c) **Salset Island** The largest of the harbor's islands is Elephanta, which is famous for its 8th- and 9th-century cave temples. Salsette Island was linked with the mainland by a bridge across Thana Creek, the headwaters of Bombay Harbour. *TANSA*, a small river in Salsette island, in the Thana district of Bombay, which provides the city of Bombay with its water-supply.
- (d) **Adam's Bridge** also called Rama's Bridge, chain of shoals, between the islands of Mannar, near northwestern Sri Lanka, and Rameswaram, off the southeastern coast of India. The strait is incompletely separated from the Gulf of Mannar to the south by a group of islands, known as Adams Bridge.
- (e) **Farakka Barrage** the Indian diversion barrage at, just inside the Indian border development, began to route water from the Ganges into the Hugli (Hooghly) It forms one of the avenues of political turmoil existing between India & Bangladesh.
- (f) **Rajmahal Hills** These are the shield extension, know for the Kavartals fresh water lakes The valleys are cultivated by tribal Santals.
- (g) **Itanagar** Located in the northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh is the hill resort of Itanagar. Itanagar is incredible and incomparable in natural beauty. The plains of the Brahmaputra River lie on the southern end of Itanagar.
- (h) **Somnath Somnath Temple** located in the *Prabhas Kshetra* near Veraval in Saurashtra, on the western coast of Gujarat, India, is one of the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines of the God Shiva. The Temple is situated at such a place that there is no land in between from Somnath sea-shore to Antarctica, the South Pole.
- (i) **Khetri** is a smelter located in Khetri, Rajasthan, India. It is active in the following commodities : Copper. The Khetri smelter is owned by Hindustan Copper Ltd.
- (j) **Alignment of Konkan Railway under construction** Konkan Railway Corporation (KRC) — which is building the coastal Konkan Railway between Mangalore and Roha. The 760-kilometre line connects Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka States.

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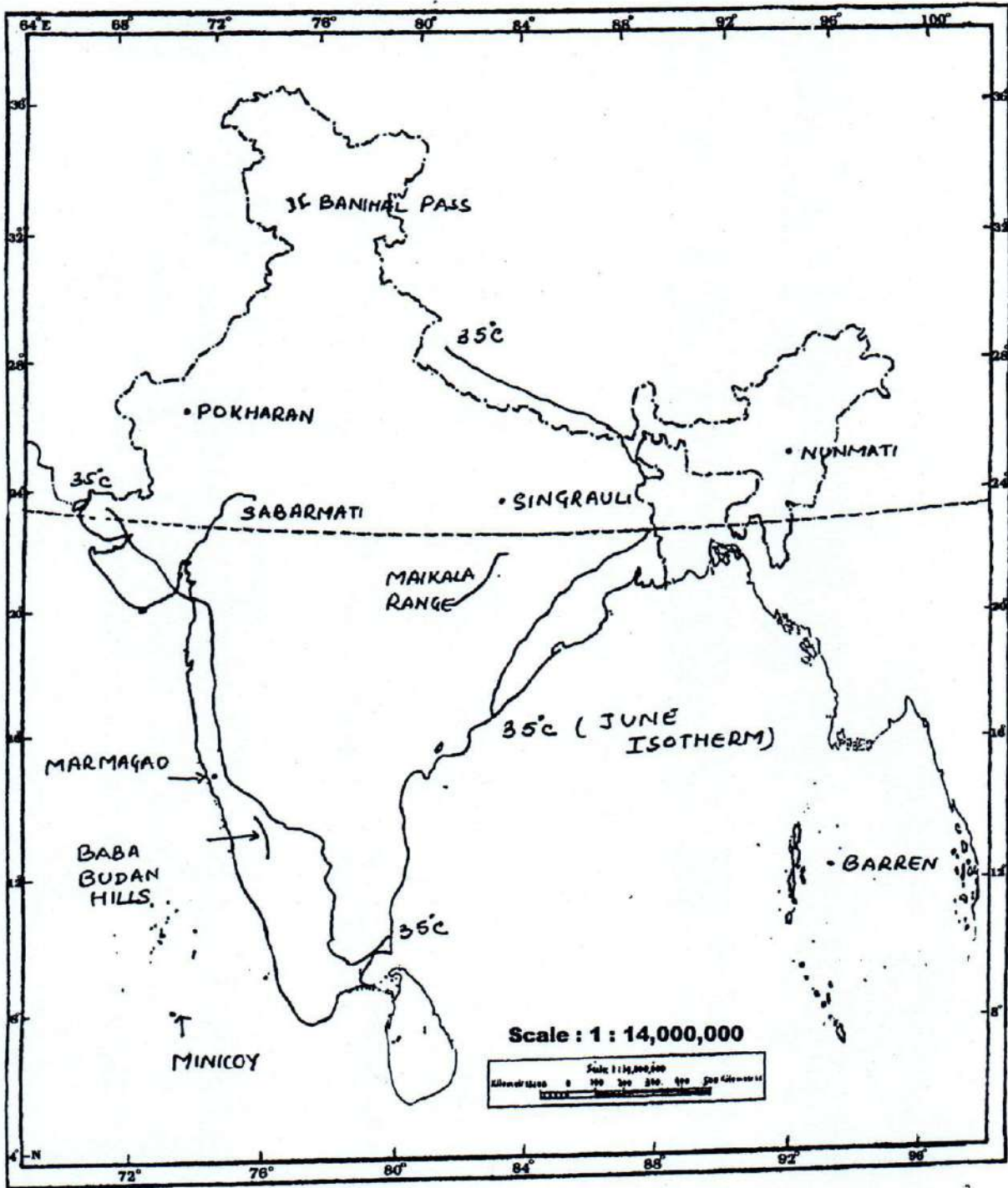
- (a) **Pokaran** The Pokaran district was the site of India's recent nuclear tests as well as the one they completed in 1974. Arid in climate it is mostly the erg region. Surrounded by rocky, sandy and five salt ranges, *Pokaran* means "the place of five mirages". It is en route both from Jodhpur to Jaisalmer and Bikaner to Jaisalmer.
- (b) **Banihal** pass in the Pir Panjal Range in the Indian-Subcontinent marks its significance due to NH No- 1 linking Srinagar and Jammu with build Jwahar Tunnel. Banihal a name that in Kashmir means "blizzard"—lies at an altitude of 9,290 ft.
- (c) **Kolleru lake** also called Colair Lake lake in northeastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. It lies between the Godavari and Krishna river deltas near the town of Eluru (Ellore). Carp and prawns are fished commercially in the lake.
- (d) **Minicoy Island** Minicoy Island is the largest and the southern-most island of the Laccadive Archipelago north of the Maldives. The island is administered by India under the Indian Union Territory of Laccadives. Mahl is the language spoken on the island and is a dialect of Dhivehi language spoken in the Maldives.
- (e) **Maikal Range** mountain range in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, running in a north-south direction and forming the eastern base of the triangular Satpura Range. The Maikala Range consists of laterite-capped, flat-topped plateaus. Vegetation varies from grass and thorny trees to deciduous trees such as teak and sal (*Shorea*).
- (f) **Sabarmati River** Sabarmati River about (440 km) north of Mumbai. The old city lies east of the river, while newer sections lie along the west bank. It has developed one of the large river basins of India and substantially contributes in the alluvial plain development of Gujarat.
- (g) **Nunmati** Guwahati Refinery is the first public sector Refinery of the country, built with Romanian collaboration. Since its inception Guwahati Refinery has been achieving numerous accolades for its performance in the field of refinery operations, energy conservation, safety and environmental management.
- (h) **Bababudan Hills** is Chikmagalur is Karnataka hills of mid-western Karnataka, it is at the very heart of coffee country. There are large reserves of iron ore in the Baba Budan hills and gold in the Kolar Gold Fields.
- (i) **Singrauli** Coalified Singrauli coalfield is one of the largest coal power complexes in the world. Considering the importance of this coalfield, Northern Coalified Ltd. The coalfield is spread over an area of 2,200 sq.km. mostly in the State of Madhya Pradesh (Shahdol and Sidhi Districts)
- (j) **35°C June Isotherm** Isotherm (contour line) – a type of contour line that connects points of equal temperature at a given date or time on a geographic map.

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- (a) **Barren Island** Located about 135 km northeast of Port Blair (South Andaman Island), Barren Island rises about 300 m above sea level. It is a possession of India and is the only historically active volcano along the N-S trending volcanic arc (Andaman Islands) extending between Sumatra and Myanmar (Burma). The small 3-km-wide island contains a 1.6-km-wide somma open to the west with a fresh pyroclastic cone in its center that has been the source of historical eruptions.
- (b) **Marmagao port**, the best harbour between Bombay and Cochin. An industrial estate just outside the city, a cold-storage plant for fish, and a large agricultural-produce market have strengthened its economic position.
- (c) **Agartala** The capital town of the eastern state of Tripura, Situated astride the Haroa River amid numerous villages Agartala, is a mini storehouse of rich cultural diversity. This is due to the city's physical proximity with the Indo-Bangladesh border, which is just 2 km away. National Highway No. 44 connects Agartala to Guwahati via Shillong.
- (d) **Vadodara** also called Baroda, city, administrative headquarters of Vadodara district, east central Gujarat state, west central India, on the Visvamisra River, southeast of Ahmadabad. It is significant cotton textile industry and oil refining centre.
- (e) **Tapi river** in central India, rising in the Gawilgarh Hills of the central Deccan Plateau in south-central Madhya Pradesh state. It flows west ward between two spurs of the Satpura Range, across the Jalgaon Plateau in Maharashtra state, and through the plain of Surat in Gujarat state to the Gulf of Cambay.
- (f) **Rana Pratap Sagar dam** is the second in the series of Chambal Valley Projects, located 52 km downstream of Gandhi Sagar dam across the river Chambal in Rajasthan. This dam was completed in the year 1970. The total catchment area of this dam is 24,864 km<sup>2</sup>, of which only 956 km<sup>2</sup> are in Rajasthan.
- (g) **Kavaratti** Island capital of Lakshadweep union territory, India. Kavaratti lies in the Arabian Sea about 215 miles (346 km) west-southwest of Calicut and the Malabar Coast of southern India. The island is 3.5 miles (5.6 km) long. . There is a shallow lagoon on the western side of the island, and coconut palms grow on the northern side. Kavaratti town is noted for the carved wooden pillars and roofs of its mosques and the carved stones of its graveyards.
- (h) **Leh town**, eastern Jammu and Kashmir state, in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. It is located in the Indian-held sector of the state. Built as a terminus for caravans from Asia, Leh is one of the highest permanently inhabited towns in the world.
- (i) **Badrinath** Situated on the right banks of the river Alakananda in the northern province of Uttaranchal uninhabited village and shrine in northern Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. Situated in the Himalayas along a headstream of the Ganges River, it lies at an elevation of about 10,000 feet.
- (j) **Atomic Power Project in U.P.** Narora Atomic Power Station situated on the bank of the river Ganga at Narora in the District of Buland Shahr has two units each of 220 MW. Reactor type is Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (P.H.W.R).

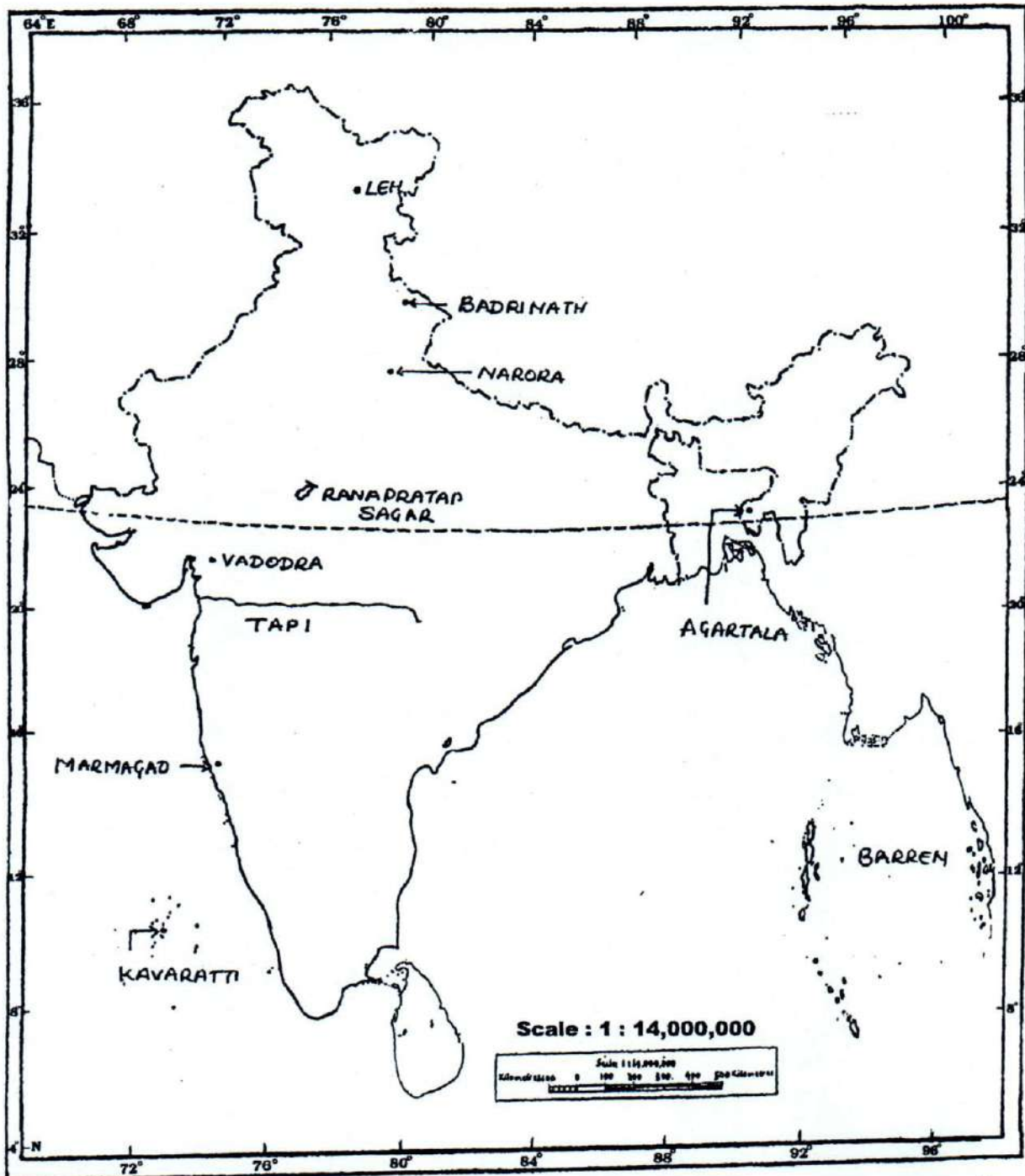


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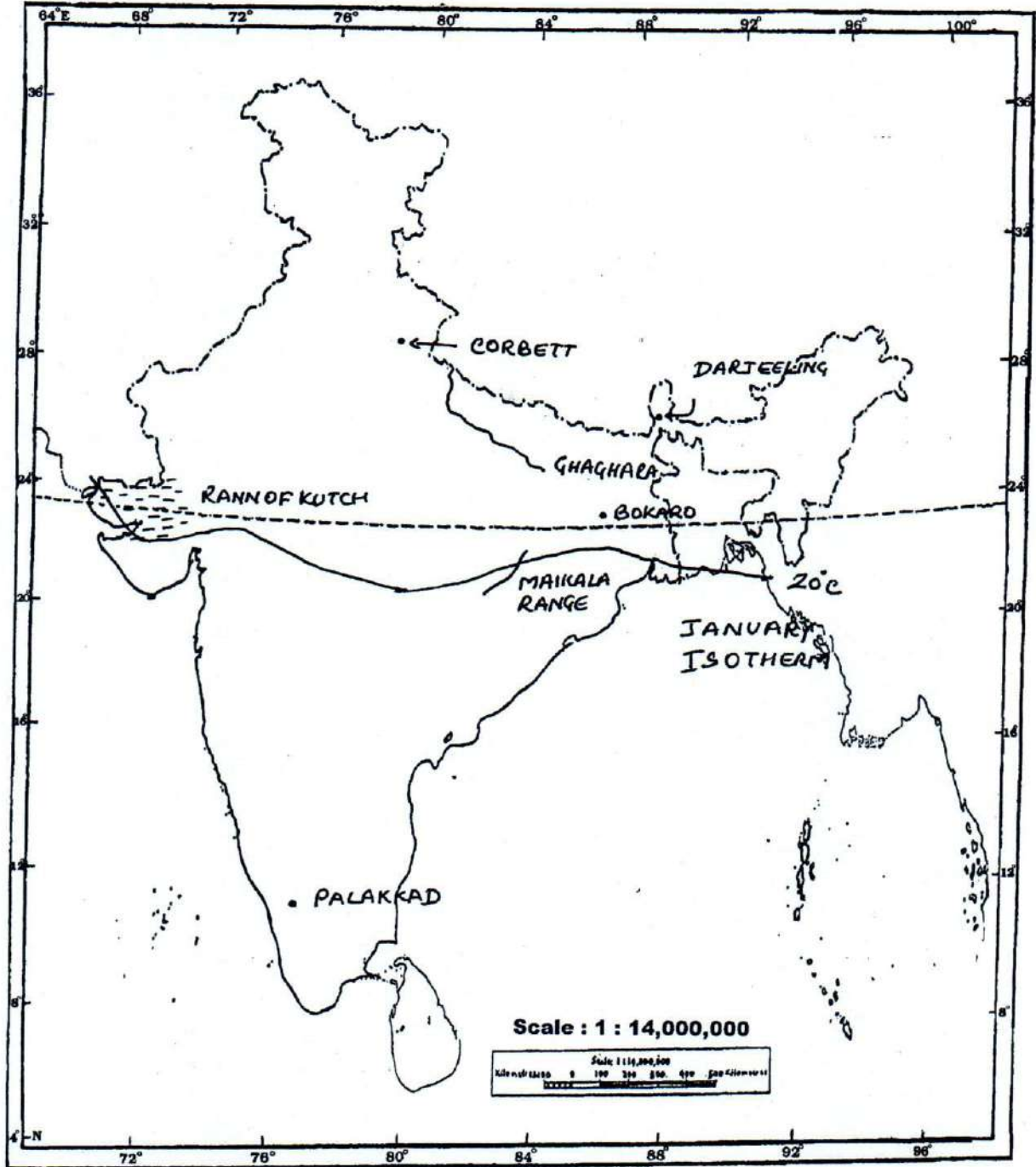
- (a) **Kolleru** lake also called Colair Lake lake in northeastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. It lies between the Godavari and Krishna river deltas near the town of Elaru (Ellore) It serves as a habitat for various resident and migratory birds besides sustaining fishing, agriculture and related occupations of the people dependent on it for livelihood.
- (b) **Maikal range** mountain range in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, running in a north-south direction and forming the eastern base of the triangular Satpura Range. The Maikala Range consists of laterite-capped, flat-topped plateaus. The Satpura-Maikala watershed is the second largest in India.
- (c) **Palghat** town Palghat town, central Kerala state, southwestern India. The town lies on the Ponnani River in a break in the Western Ghats range known as the Palghat Gap. Its location has always given the town strategic and commercial importance.
- (d) **Darjeeling** town, extreme northern West Bengal state, northeastern India. Darjeeling lies (491 km) north of Calcutta. The town is situated on a long, narrow mountain ridge of the Sikkim Himalayas that descends abruptly to the bed of the Great Rangit River. Darjeeling is situated receives plentiful rainfall and has a wide range of climates, from tropical to subalpine, owing to its varying elevations. It forms the major tea plantation site of India.
- (e) **Ellor** northwest of Aurangabad town and (80 km) southwest of the Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra state, western India. Spread over a distance of (2 km), the temples were cut from basaltic cliffs and have elaborate facades and interior walls. UNESCO designated Ellora a World Heritage site. It is on Satmala hill. It is connected to Aurangabad via NH.3.
- (f) **Rann of Kachchh** saline mud flats, west-central India and southern Pakistan. The Great Rann covers an area of about (1800km) and lies almost entirely within Gujarat state, India, along the border with Pakistan. Originally an extension of the Arabian Sea, the Rann of Kachchh has been closed off by centuries of silting.
- (j) **January Isotherm of 20°C**
- (h) **Ghaghara** Ghaghara, also Gogra, river of Nepal and northern India, one of the largest affluents of the Ganges River. It rises in the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Tibet, at an altitude of 4,000 m (13,000 ft) above sea level. The river flows south through Nepal where it is known as the Karnali. In Uttar Pradesh State the Ghaghara flows in a southeastern direction to the town of Chhapra, where, after a course of 920 km. it joins the Ganges River. The Ghaghara is one of the most important commercial waterways of Uttar Pradesh.
- (i) **Bokaro** The City Bokaro of the Jharkhand State was created in the year 1991. Situated in the Chhotanagpur Plateau, at the confluence of Bokaro & Damodars rivers the vast rolling topography of the city is typical, strewn by graded valleys and winding streams. Lying along the Damodar River, just west of one of India's largest iron and steel plants, along the Dhanbad-Ranchi highway is India's biggest steel complex.
- (j) **Corbett Park** national park in Uttrachal state, northern India. Extending over an area of 1318 sq km. main feature of Corbett National Park is valley is the Ramganga River, running broadly west by south west, the catchments streams of which vivisect the land into numerous little ridges and ravines. It is specifically known for the tiger population.

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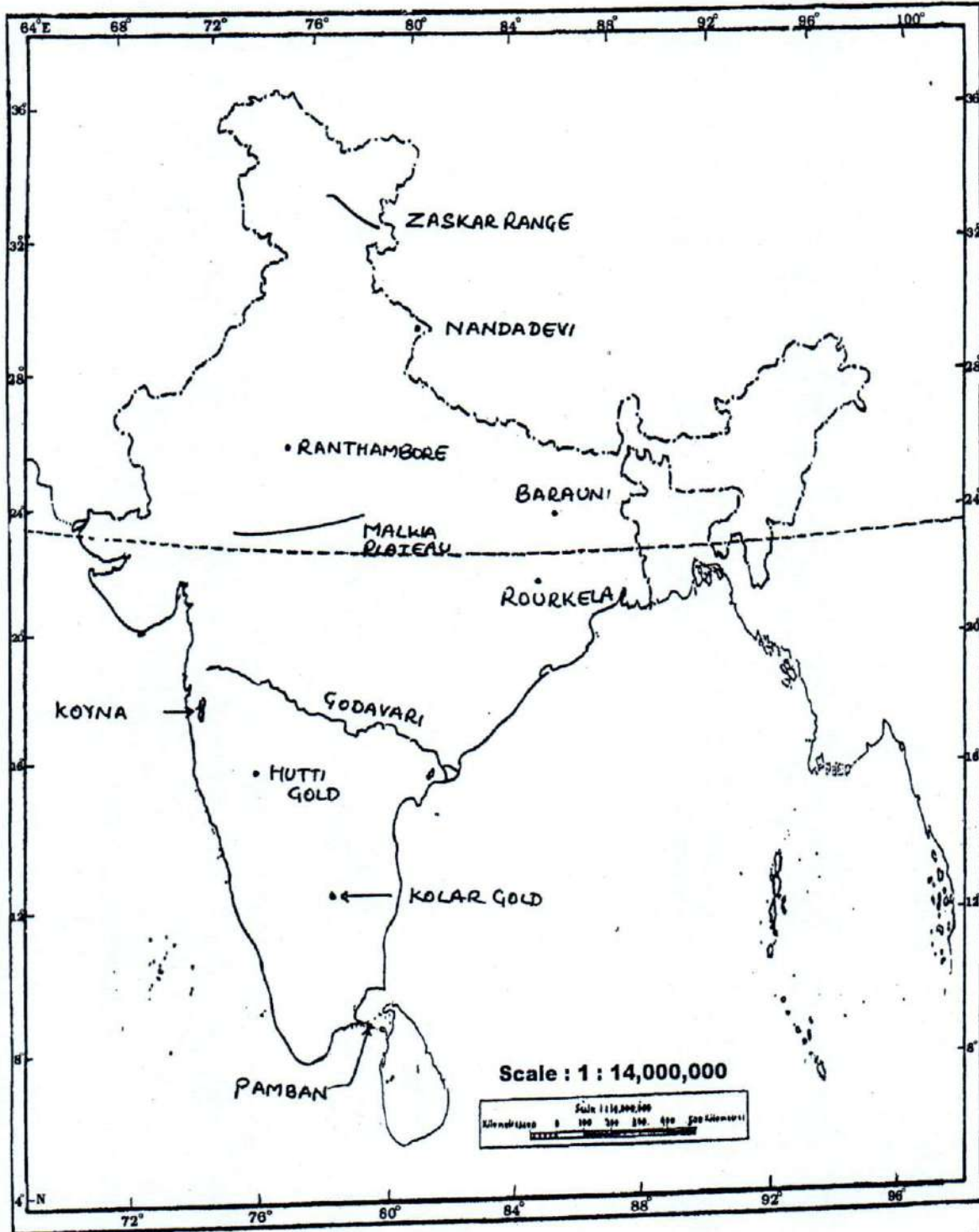
- (a) **Malwa Plateau** plateau in north central India, bounded by the Gujarat Plains on the west, the Vindhya Range on the south, the Madhya Bharat Plateau and Bundelkhand Upland on the north, and the Vindhya Range on the east. Of volcanic origin, the plateau comprises central Madhya Pradesh state and southeastern Rajasthan state. It is known for black soil, silica sand, kaolin and copper.
- (b) **Pamban** Island inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between southeastern India and northern Sri Lanka and bounded on the south by Pamban Island (India), Adam's (Rama's) Bridge (a chain of shoals), and Mannar Island (Sri Lanka). Pamban Island (India) and Mannar Island (Sri Lanka) are also found at its southern end. The straits treacherous waters are usually avoided by most ships. It receives several rivers, most notably the Vaigai.
- (c) **Zaskar** The trans Himalayas range rising over Rupshu plains. Kamet Peak is the highest point, and the most important passes are Shipki, Lipulek, and Mana. It has average elevation of 6000m and stretches for 640 km from Suru to Karnle rivers.
- (d) **Godavari** sacred river of central India. It rises in the Western Ghats 50 miles (80 km) from the Arabian Sea and flows generally eastward across the Deccan Plateau, along the Maharashtra–Andhra Pradesh border and across Andhra Pradesh state, turning southeastward for the last (320 km) of its course before reaching the Bay of Bengal.
- (e) **Koyana Project** The project on the upper Krishna river in the state of Maharashtra. The Hydel power project has Shivaji Sagar reservoirs on the western Ghats.
- (f) **Gold mines of India** The Hutti and Kolar Gold mines of Karnataka. The Dharwar series has Kolar almost exploited and closed mines. The productive beds, (6 km) long and with an average width of 4 miles, were first mined within the years, four main veins (Champion, Oorgaum, Nundydrog, and Mysore) were opened. Oorgaum, the deepest, reached 9,664 feet below sea level.
- (g) **Ranthambore** reserve is situated in India's northwestern state of Rajasthan, near the town of Sawai Madhopur. It is surrounded by the Vindhya and Aravali hill ranges and is very near to the outer fringes of the Thar Desert, famous for its tigers, and Mansingh Sanctuary also form part of Ranthambore Reserve. It is one of the prime examples project Tiger's conservation efforts in Rajasthan. It covers 1334 sq km of area.
- (h) **Barauni** town, north-central Bihar state, northeastern India. It lies north of the Ganges River and is part of the Begusarai urban agglomeration. Barauni is chiefly an industrial complex, with a petroleum refinery (The Indian Oil Corporation's (IOC) refinery at Barauni) and a thermal power plant.
- (i) **Nanda Devi biosphere** Lies in Chamoli District, within the Garhwal Himalaya Nanda Devi (7817m.) is the highest mountain situated completely within India and is surrounded by a ridge wall of nearly 6000m. Nanda Devi National Park The park has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982. The Government of India declared it later Biosphere Reserve.
- (j) **Rourkela Steel plant** Located within Rayagada district in Orissa's South-Western. Plant is the first integrated steel plant set up after independence by the Govt. of India. This steel plant has been set up under technical collaboration of Germany.

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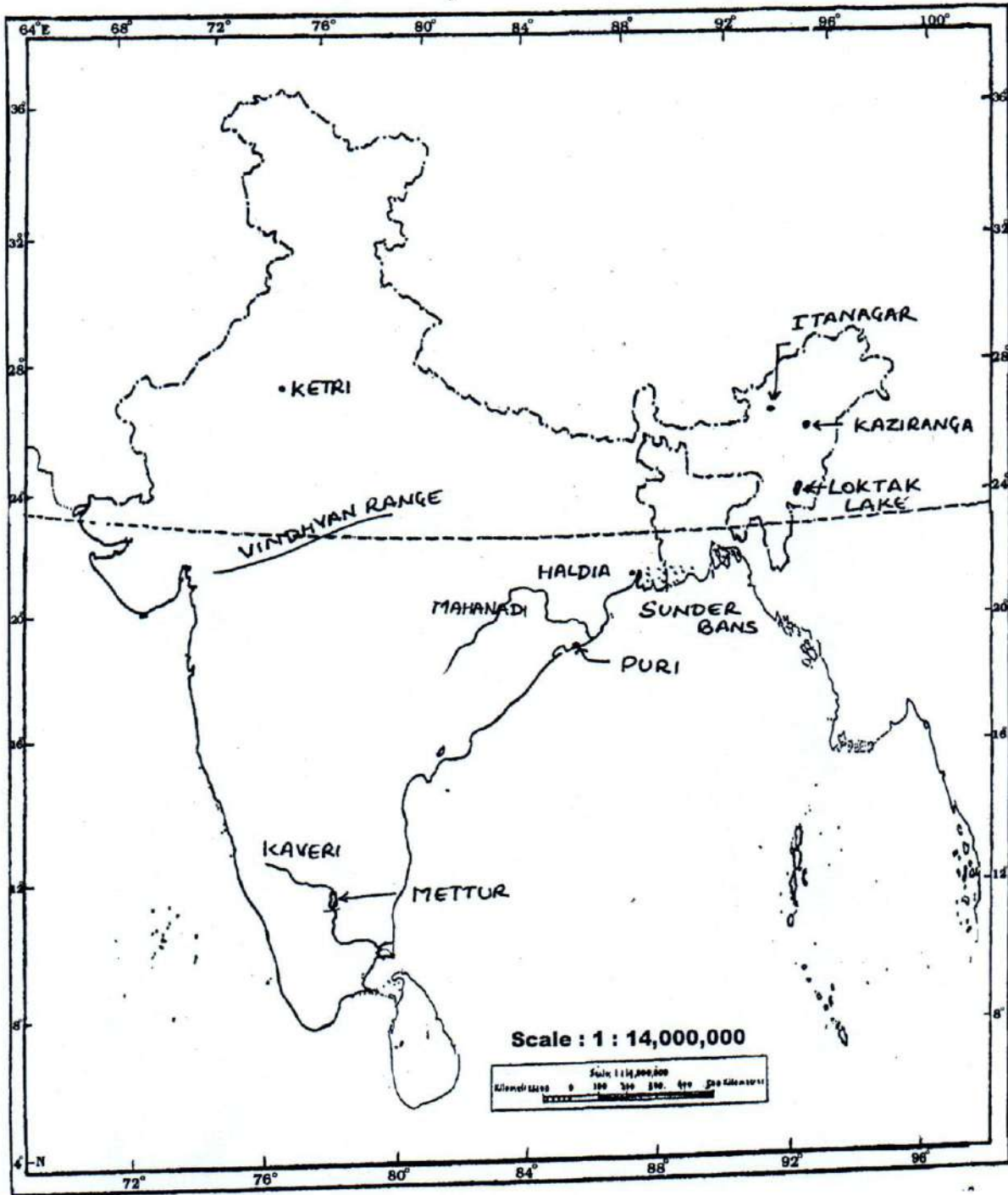
- (a) **Mettur Dam** One of the largest of its kind in the world. It was completed in 1934. The total length of the dam is 1700 meters. The Mettur Hydro Electrical power project is also quite large. The dam, the park, the major Hydro Electric power stations and hills on all sides make Mettur a good tourist attraction.
- (b) **Kaziranga National Park**, situated in the northeastern state of Assam, is one of the most picturesque wildlife parks in India. The natural habitat of the one-horned rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Kaziranga lies on the southern banks of the Brahmaputra River, northeast of Assam's capital Guwahati.
- (c) **Loktak Lake** is a largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern region located 48km from Imphal. Loktak Lake is a huge and beautiful stretch of water spread upto 312 sq. km area and looks like a miniature island sea. Kelbul Lamjao National Park is situated 53km from Imphal on the fringes of Loktak Lake. This is known as the only floating National park in the world.
- (d) **Puri** Situated on the eastern coastline of the country, Puri is most well known as an important Hindu pilgrimage center. Puri has a typical tropical climate. No Island is found in the coastal waters of Puri, but the Chilika lake is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a group of Islands.
- (e) **Vindhyan Mountains Range** traverses nearly the whole width of Peninsular India—a distance of 1050 kilometers with an average elevation of 300 meters. The Vindhyan Range appears to have been formed in paleozoic is the example of block mountain made up of upper purana limestone rich structure.
- (f) **Mahanadi river** in central India, rising in the hills of southeastern Madhya Pradesh state. Its upper course runs north as significant stream, draining the eastern Chhattasgarh Plain. At Sambalpur the Harakud Dam on the river has formed a man-made lake (55 km) long; the dam has several hydroelectric plants. The rivers forms the most important delta of utkal plains.
- (g) **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 sub humid climatic condition owing to the pied mont location.
- (h) **Haldia** is located at the confluence of River Haldi and Hoogly about 140 kms from Calcutta. It is a major port of India forming a part of Calcutta port complex. Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd is a modern naphtha based Petrochemical Complex located at Haldia, West Bengal, India.
- (i) **Sunderbans** Situated south of Calcutta, Sunderbans is one of the most unique ecosystems in this part of the world and is dominated by mangrove forests. Situated at the mouth of the Ganges, Sunderbans spreads over 54 islands and two countries (the West Bengal state in India and Bangladesh) The Sunderbans are a part of the world's largest delta formed by the rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna. Situated on the lower end of the Gangetic West Bengal, it is also the world's largest estuarine forest.
- (j) **Khetri copper mines** iKhetri Nagar is a town in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan in India. It is part of Shekhawati region. Khetri is actually two towns, the first "Khetri Town" was founded by Raja Khet Singhji Nirwan. The other is the town of "Khetri Nagar", which is about 10 km away from Khetri. It is known for its Copper Project. The township of Khetri Nagar is built and is under control of the Hindustan Copper Limited.

# INDIA

YEAR 1997

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 1998

- (a) **Hirakud Dam** Hirakud Dam Project is built across river Mahanadi at about 15 Kms. upstream of Sambalpur town in State of Orissa. Hirakud dam intercepts 83400 sq. km of Mahanadi catchments. The multi-purpose Hirakud Dam across the river Mahanadi was constructed for flood control, irrigation and power generation. Hirakud Dam is a composite structure of earth, concrete and masonry.
- (b) **Konkan** Coast also called the Konkan Coast or Karavali is the name given to a section of the western coastline of India, extending from Gujarat in the north to Karnataka in the south, between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. The Konkan is a coastal strip of land bounded by the Sahyadri hills on the east and Arabian Sea on the west. It is a land with rich mineral resources, dense forest cover, and a landscape fringed with paddy, coconut, and mango trees.
- (c) **Satpura Range** range of hills, part of the Deccan Plateau, western India, that stretches for 560 miles (900 km) across the widest part of peninsular India, through Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh states. The Satpura Range includes the Rajpala Hills to the west, the Mahadeo Hills to the north, and the Maikala Range to the east. Forms the example of Paleozoic block range with major basaltic modification.
- (d) **Narmada River** in central India, rising in the Maikala Range in east-central Madhya Pradesh state. Through the hills of Mandla, it enters the structural trough between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges at Marble Rocks Gorge and then flows westward across Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat states, entering the Gulf of Cambay. For over a decade, villagers have waged an intense battle to stop dams on India's Narmada River. The Narmada Valley Development Project would include 30 major dams and 3,000 smaller dams.
- (e) **Lava Region** During Cretaceous to Eocene major fissure magma ejection led to the covering of almost entire peninsular relief. It is the Deccan Trap that developed as granite steps and presently is the substantive sight of black soil.
- (f) **Paradip** Port major port of east-central Orissa state, eastern India, on the Bay of Bengal. It is situated on the delta of the Mahanadi River at the mouth of one of its branches. Paradip, India's second largest port on the east coast of India.
- (g) **Visakhapatnam** The eastern coastal city of Andhra Pradesh-Visakhapatnam, popularly known as Vizag, began as a small fishing village of just a few hundred people, and has developed into a progressive, cosmopolitan port city, and bustling industrial and commercial center with over one million people.
- (h) **Lucknow** city, capital of Uttar Pradesh state, northern India. Located on the banks of the Gomti River. The city is a marketplace for agricultural products (mangoes, melons, and various grains are grown locally), and its industries include food processing, manufacturing, handicrafts,
- (i) **Chilka Lake** is India's biggest inland lake. Spread over 1,100 square kilometers, stretching across the length of the three districts of Puri, Khurda and Ganjam, it joins up with the Bay of Bengal through a narrow mouth, forming an enormous lagoon of brackish water. There are fisheries and salt pans around its shores. It also has substantive Mangrove cover.
- (j). **Bangalore** city and capital of Karnataka state, southern India. One of India's largest cities, Bangalore lies 3,113 feet (949 meters) above sea level atop an east-west ridge in the Karnataka Plateau. Climatologically the example of lee location it receives rainfall not more than 50cm.

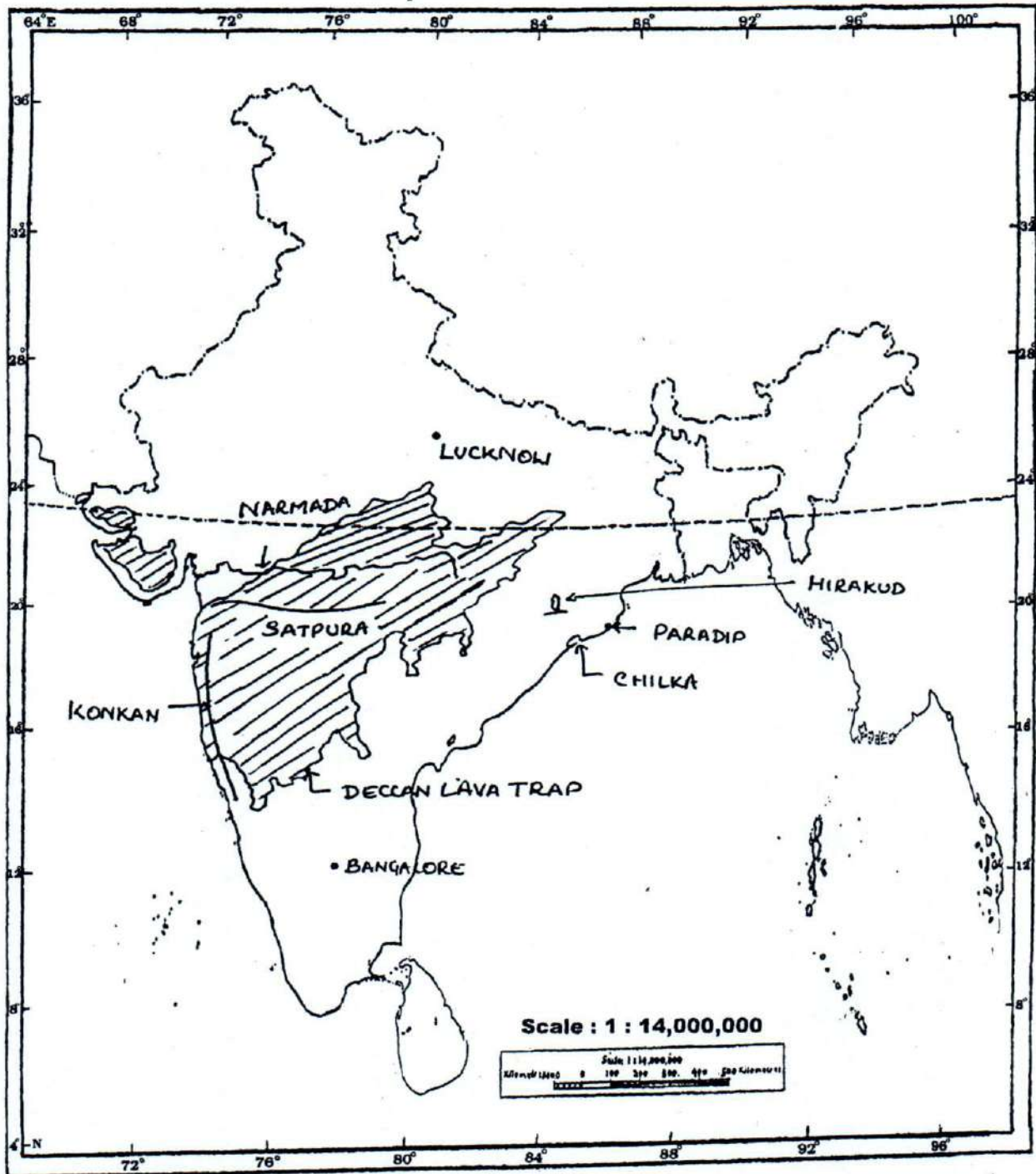


YEAR 1998

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# INDIA

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 1999

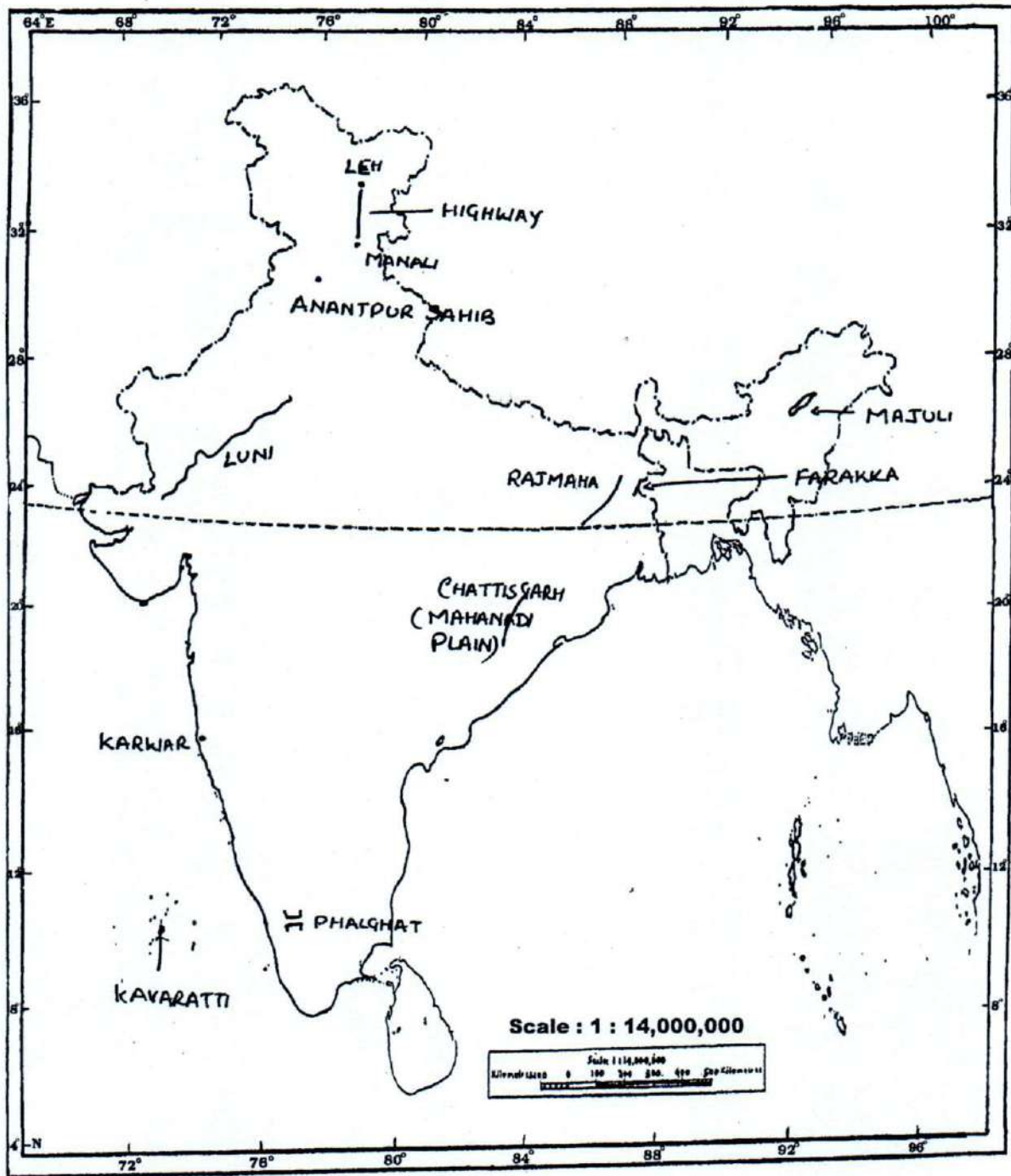
- (a) **Farakka barrage** the Indian diversion barrage at , just inside the Indian border development, began to route water from the Ganges into the Hugli (Hooghly) It forms one of the avenues of political turmoil existing between india & Bangladesh.
- (b) **Kavaratti** Island capital of Lakshadweep union territory, India. Kavaratti lies in the Arabian Sea about 215 miles (346 km) west-southwest of Calicut and the Malabar Coast of southern India. The island is 3.5 miles (5.6 km) long. . There is a shallow lagoon on the western side of the island, and coconut palms grow on the northern side. Kavaratti town is noted for the carved wooden pillars and roofs of its mosques and the carved stones of its graveyards.
- (c) **Manali-Leh highway** It is precisely the state highway traversing via the Dhauladhar and Himadri range .The Highway link Kargil and also Srinagar. The length of Manali to Leh route is 485 km which is open only for 3 months .
- (d) **Majuli riverine island** The largest fresh-water river island in the world, Majuli is situated in the middle of the Brahmaputra, India's most tempestuous river. UNESCO for the declaration of Majuli to be a world natural site and above it a world heritage site. It is also the only habitat riverine island
- (e) **Rajmahal hills** Interstate boundary between Bihar and West Bengal. It forms the extension of Chotanagpur shield. It lies west of the Ganges River. The town is located in the Rajmahal Hills, which run north-south for (190 km) from the Ganges River almost to Dumka.
- (f) **Palghat gap** mountain range, in southwestern India. Located between the Nalliyar Hills (north) and the Anaimalai Hills (south), it is about (32 km) wide and straddles the Kerala-Tamil Nadu border. Palghat Gap also influences southern India's climate; the southwest monsoons as well as storms from the Bay of Bengal cross the mountains through the opening.
- (g) **Chhattisgarh plain** Raipur district is situated in the in the fertile plains of Chhattisgarh region. Situated between 22 degree 33' N to 21 degree 14' N Lat and 82 degree 6' to 81 degree 38' E Long this district fertile plains of Chhattisgarh is surrounded by district Bilaspur in North, District Bastar and part of Orissa state in South, District Raigarh and part of Orissa state in East and district Durg in West.
- (h) **Luni river** originates in the western slopes of the Aravali range at an elevation of 550 m, near Ajmer. After flowing for about 495 km in a south-westerly direction in Rajasthan, the river disappears in the marshy land of Rann of Kutch. The total catchment area of Luni River Basin in Rajasthan is 37,363 km<sup>2</sup>, covering parts of the Districts of Ajmer, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore and Sirohi.
- (i) **Karwar** the port town on the banks of the Kali Nadi river is the administrative head quarters of North Kanara District in Karnataka. It is an Excellent Beach resort with beautiful palm fringed beaches. Once an important trade centre especially for pepper, Karwar was also the settlement of the British and the Portuguese.
- (i) **Anandpur Sahib** Anandpur Sahib by Guru Teg Bahadur, this hilly place in the lap of Shivalik Hills. located in Chandigarh, district Ropar (Rupnagar) Punjab. There is also a Thermal Plant put up by Punjab State Electricity Board at Ropar. Besides cement plant has been set up by Ambuja Group of Industries near Thermal Plant at Ropar.

YEAR 1999

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2000

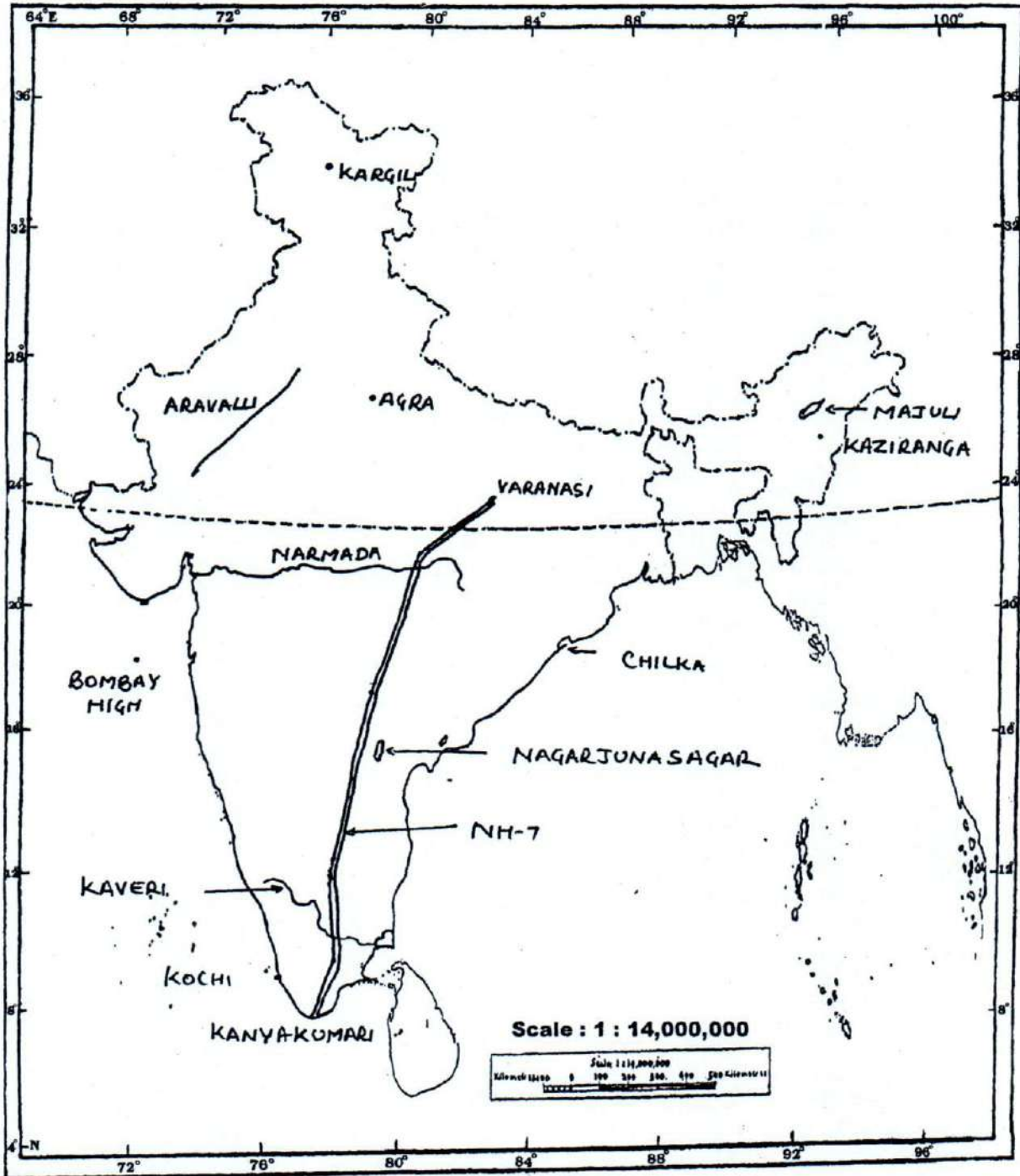
- (a) **Cauvery** The origin of the river is traditionally placed at Talakaveri, Kodagu in the Western Ghats in Karnataka, flows generally south and east through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and across the southern Deccan plateau through the southeastern lowlands, emptying into the Bay of Bengal through two principal mouths. The Kaveri basin is estimated to be 27,700 square miles (72,000 km<sup>2</sup>) with many tributaries including the Shimsha, the Hemavati (river), the Arkavati, Honnuhole, Lakshmana Tirtha, Kabini, Bhavani River, the Lokapavani, the Noyyal and the Amaravati River.
- (b) **Narmada River** in central India, rising in the Maikala Range in east-central Madhya Pradesh state. Through the hills of Mandla, it enters the structural trough between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges at Marble Rocks Gorge and then flows westward across Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat states, entering the Gulf of Cambay.
- (c) **Chilka lake** is India's biggest inland lake. Spread over 1,100 square kilometres, stretching across the length of the three districts of Puri, Khurda and Ganjam, it joins up with the Bay of Bengal through a narrow mouth, forming an enormous lagoon of brackish water. There are fisheries and salt pans around its shores. It also has substantial Mangrove cover.
- (d) **Nagarjunsagar** The largest of India's Tiger Reserves, the Nagarjunsagar - Srisailem Sanctuary lies in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The major attractions of this sanctuary are Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear and Hyena. The sanctuary is surrounded by the Nallamalai hills on the southern and eastern sides, while the Krishna River forms the boundary on the other side.
- (e) **Agra city**, west-central Uttar Pradesh state, north-central India, on the Yamuna (Jumna) River. Agra is famous as being home to one of the seven wonders of the world-the Taj Mahal. The region is watered by the Yamuna River and the Agra Canal; millet, barley, wheat, and cotton are among the crops grown.
- (f) **Cochin** town and major port on the Arabian Sea, west-central Kerala state, southwestern India. Kochi is the most important city in Kerala. It is the second most important city (after Mumbai) on the western coast of India. Kochi is known as the Queen of the Arabian Sea and the Queen of the Adriatic. It is also referred to as the Gateway of South India.
- (g) **Satpura range** Range of hills, part of the Deccan Plateau, western India, that stretches for (900 km) across the widest part of peninsular India, through Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh states. The Satpura Range includes the Rajpala Hills to the west, the Mahadeo Hills to the north, and the Maikala Range to the east. Forms the example of Paleozoic block range with major basaltic modification.
- (h) **Aravalli hills** system, North India, stretching (560 km) through Rajasthan state. Divided into the Sambhar-Sirohi and the Sambhar-Khetri ranges, the hills contain a variety of minerals, including large amounts of quartzite. Most of the hills are 1,000 to 3,000 ft in elevation and from (10 to 100 km) in width. The peak of Guru Sikhar on Mount Abu, which is 5,645 ft in elevation, is the highest of the range.
- (i) **Bombay High** Gas and oil production from India's largest offshore field. Development of Bombay High has been carried out in four initial phases which have established oil and gas production in the northern sector of the field.

YEAR 2000

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# INDIA

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2001

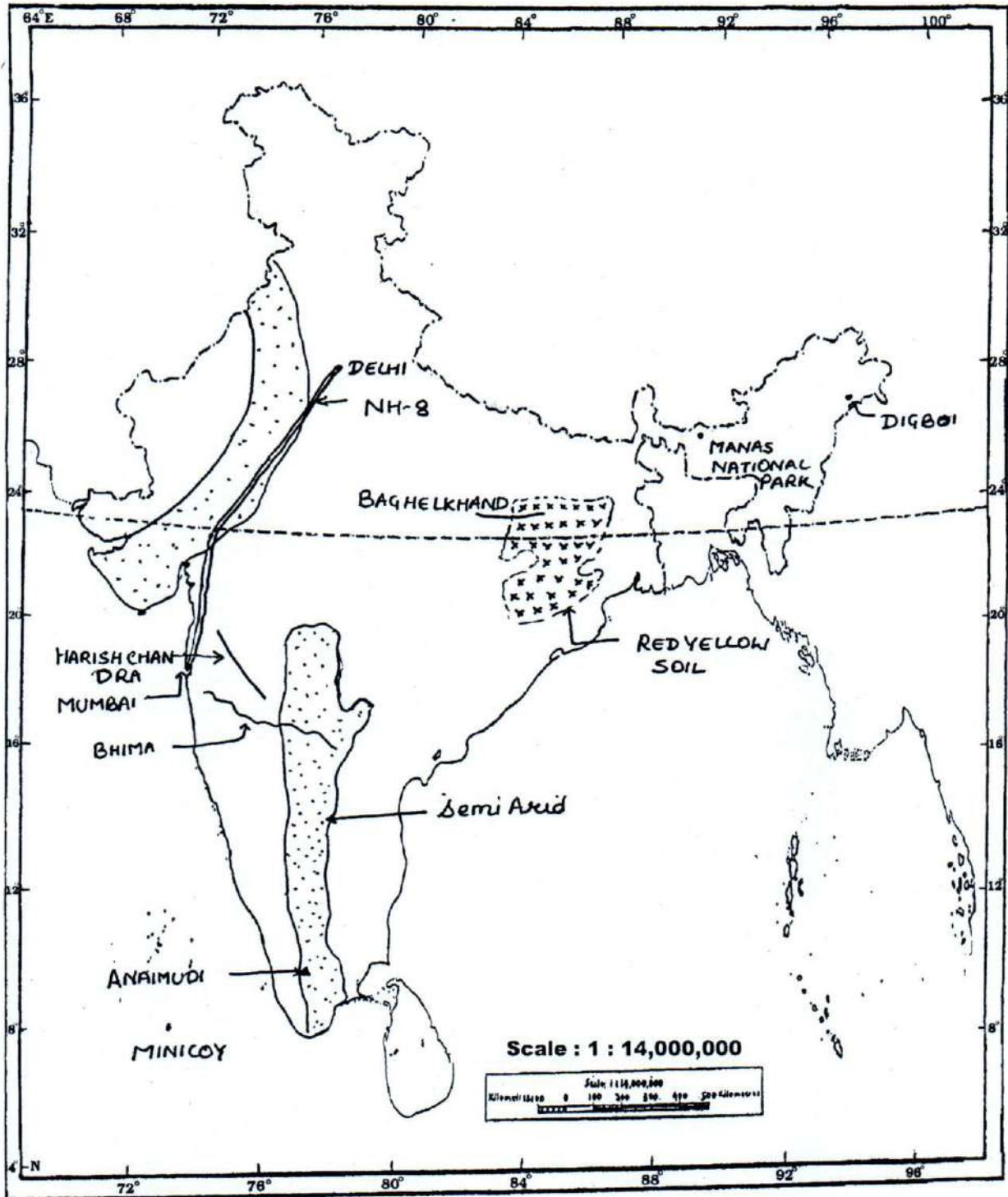
- (a) **Harishchandra** range series of hills in western Maharashtra state, western India. Originating in the Western Ghats at the Harishchandra Range, the range extends southeastward for about (320 km) to the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka states.
- (b) **Bhima** River major tributary of the Krishna River, flowing through Maharashtra and Karnataka states, western India. It rises in the Bhamashankar heights of the Western Ghats and flows southeastward for (725 km) in Maharashtra to join the Krishna in Karnataka. Major tributaries are the Sana and Nara rivers.
- (c) **Semi Arid Climatic zone** Located in the heart of Thar desert at Jodhpur, Arid Forest Research Institute
- (d) **Manas National Park** Manas is situated in Assam spread over an area of 391 sq km, earlier it was known as North Kamrup. The prominent fauna here are the rhino, wild buffalos, elephants, gaur, swamp deer, capped langur and clouded leopard. The Manas park has eastern Himalayan moist mixed deciduous forests covering. The dense forest cover often cuts out even the sunlight. The eastern alluvial grassland also covers a major portion of the Manas national park.
- (e) **Anai Mudi** peak in eastern Kerala state, southwestern India. Located in the Western Ghats range, it rises to 8,842 feet and is peninsular India's highest peak. From this point radiate three ranges—the Anaimalai to the north, the Palni to the northeast, and the Cardamom Hills to the south.
- (f) **Sambhar lake** in Rajasthan is India's largest saline lake, 190 sq. km in extent at full capacity, and lies some 60 km west of Jaipur, just outside prosaically named Salt Lake City. This vast body of glacial saline is on average just 0.6 cm deep and never more than 3 m even just after the monsoon. It is fed by several seasonal fresh water streams, two of the major ones being the rivers Mendha and Rupangarh
- (g) **Digboi oil field** Digboi in Assam is an oil town that can be traced to the early 18th century, when oil was first discovered here. Digboi can proudly boast of two unique features: a 100-year-old extant oilfield and the world's oldest operating oil refinery.
- (h) **Baghelkhand** eastern Madhya Pradesh state, central India. The area is divided into two natural regions by the Kaimur Range. To the west lie elevated plains; to the east is a rough, hilly tract intersected by a succession of parallel forested ridges of the Vindhya Range.
- (i) **National Highway No.8** The arm of Golden Quadrilateral it links Delhi & Mumbai via Jaipur Ajmer and Udaipur. The first four lane development was of this road between Delhi to Kishangarh. It is designated to be one of the most prominent tourist lanes.
- (j) **Anjar** on Kutch Peninsula is earthquake prone zone based on the Archean strata the soil marks applicability of leaching and iron nodules and thus limited fertility.
- (k) **Red and Yellow soil area** These soils are encountered over extensive non alluvial tracts of peninsular India. these soils are often categorized as lateritic (after later, the Latin term for brick). The heavily leached red-to-yellow soils are concentrated in the high-rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, the western Kathiawar Peninsula, eastern Rajasthan, the Eastern Ghats, the Chota Nagpur Plateau, and other upland tracts of northeastern India. Less-leached red-to-yellow soils occur in areas of low rainfall immediately east of the Western Ghats in the dry interior of the Deccan Plateau.
- (l) **Minicoy Island** is the largest and the southern-most island of the Laccadive Archipelago The Laccadives or the Lakshadweep (meaning the hundred thousand isles in Malabar) is an archipelago of 12 different atolls with 36 islands of which only 10 are inhabited. It is located in the Arabian Sea, north of the Maldives and is under administrative control of India.

YEAR 2001

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2002

- (a) **Blue Mountain** region of Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. The peaks of the nilgiri rise abruptly from the surrounding plains to an elevation of 6,000–8,000 feet one of them, Doda Betta (8,652) feet, is the highest point in Tamil Nadu.
- (b) **Tawa river** is the Narmada's longest tributary, at 172 km. It rises in the Satpura Range of Betul and Chhindwara districts, flowing north and west to join the Narmada at the village of Bandra Bhan in Hoshangabad district.
- (c) **Dallirajhara mines** Located on the southern fringe of Durg district, bordering Rajnandgaon, the twin hill-top mines of Dalli-Rajhara form part of the reserved (tribal) Dandilohara. It is a vein of iron ore to the Bhilai plant.
- (d) **Marmugao** town, west-central Goa state, western India. Madgaon is situated on the railway that extends from Marmagao port to Castle Rock in Karnataka state. The third largest city in Goa, Mormugao Port, one of the oldest ports on the west coast of India, with a fine natural harbour, has been relentlessly serving the nation in its economic development for over a century.
- (e) **Coimbatore** town, administrative headquarters of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. Coimbatore is located on the Noyil River, 480 km, Coimbatore is the second most highly industrialized district in Tamil Nadu state. It forms the prominent example of city of Tamil Nadu to receive SW Monsoon rain.
- (f) **Kodaikanal** town, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India, at an elevation of 7,300 ft in the Palni Hills. Kodaikanal is one of the most popular serene hill stations in India.
- (g) **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.
- (h) **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 with a population of around 4 lacs.
- (i) **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 760 km route from Roha to Mangalore along the western coast of India (the Konkan region).
- (j) **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.
- (k) **Gulf of Mannar** Mannar also spelled Mannar, inlet of the Indian Ocean, between southeastern India and western Sri Lanka. It is bounded on the northeast by Rameswaram (island), Adam's (Rama's) Bridge (a chain of shoals), and Mannar Island.
- (l) **Rana Pratap Sagar** Rana Pratap Sagar dam is the second in the series of Chambal Valley Projects, located 52 km downstream of Gandhi Sagar dam across the river Chambal in Rajasthan.

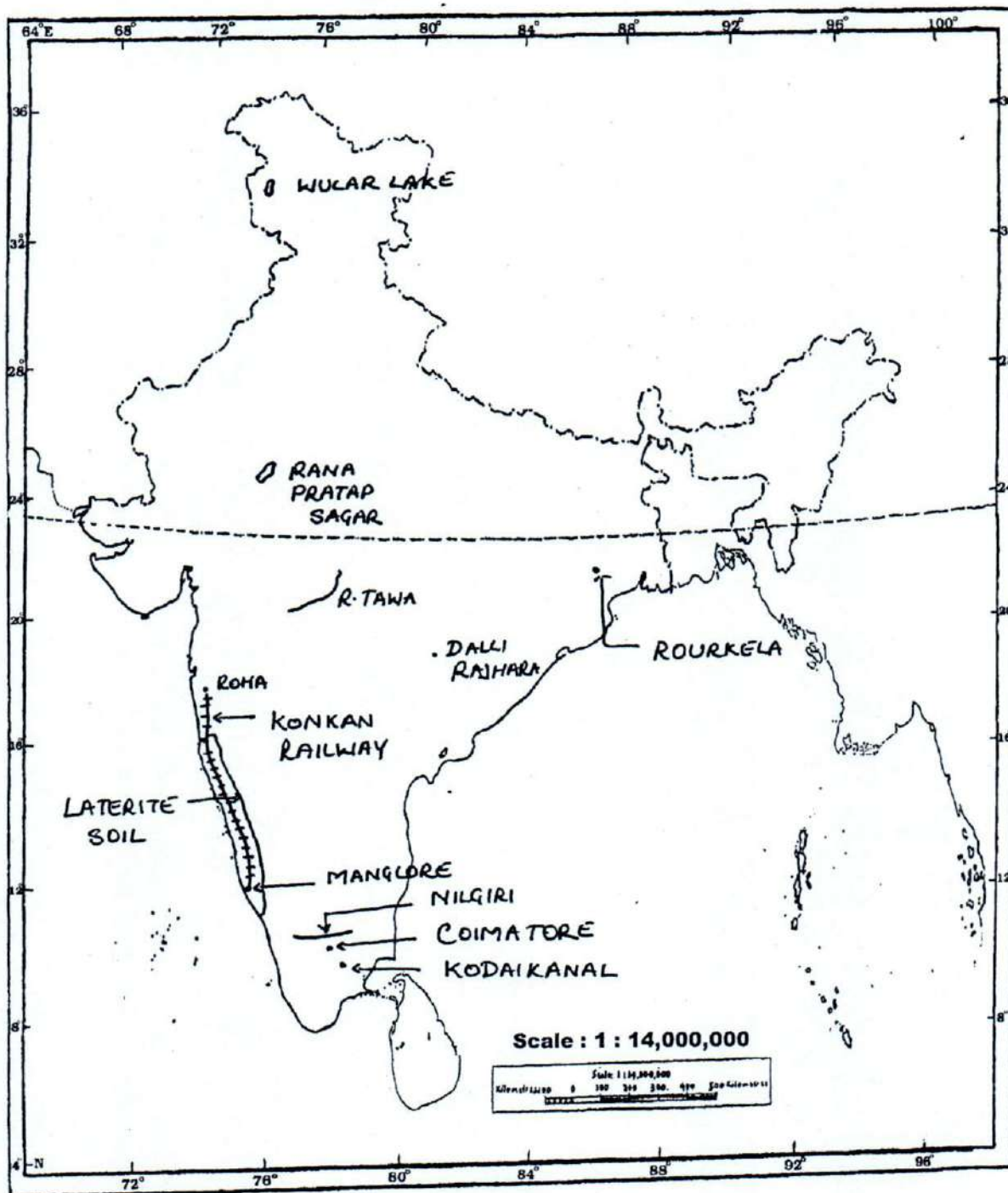


YEAR 2002

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2003

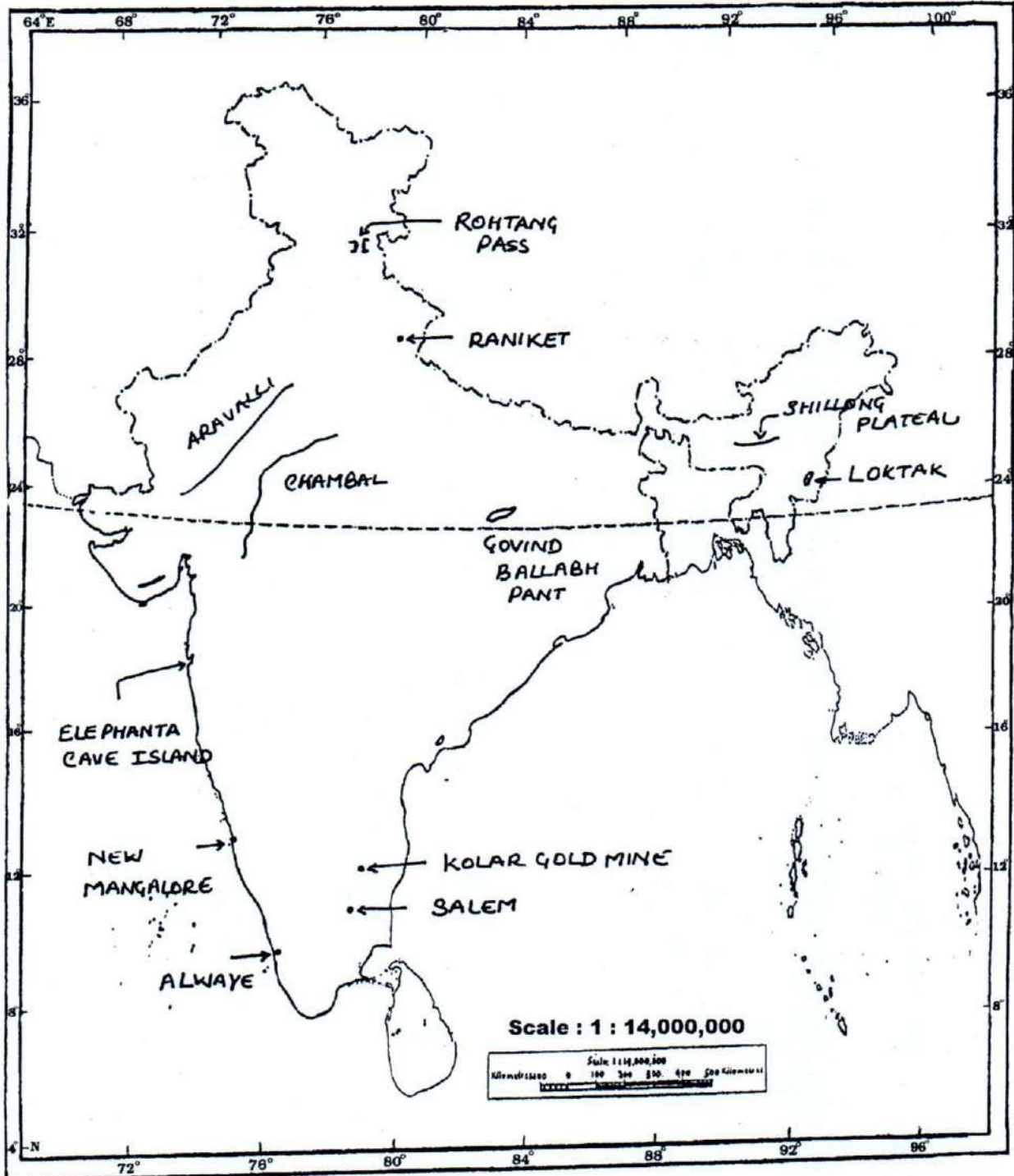
- (a) **Loktak Lake** Lake is a largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern region located 48km from Imphal. Loktak Lake is a huge and beautiful stretch of water spread upto 312 sq. km area and looks like a miniature island sea. Kelbul Lamjao National Park is situated 53km from Imphal on the fringes of Loktak Lake. This is known as the only floating National park in the world.
- (b) **Elephanta Island** about 10 km off the eastern coast of Bombay, boasts a series of caves carved out of the rock between the fifth and eighth century A.D. It is the prominent tourist center of western India.
- (c) **Kali Sindh River** It is the tributary of Chambal and traverses substantially via Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan. The lower course of the river has bedland topography. It traverses via lime stone structure and thus is strongly engaged in solution activity.
- (d) **Ranikhet** Situated at 1829 mts. this sylvan retreat offers an interesting mix of hill and military cultures. Ranikhet has forests of oak and pine, and is a fine place to enjoy a panoramic view of the Himalayas, from the Bhagirathi peaks in the west to Nanda Kot in the east.
- (e) **Girnar Hills** physical region on the Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat state, west-central India. It represents the examples of the oldest shield and has radial drainage linked with it. At the foot of one of the hills is a rock bearing one of the Rock Edicts of Asoka.
- (f) **Alway** It is the major industrial city of Kerala. Aluminium and fertilizer industries are located here. It has second largest chemical fertilizer plant established. It is also the twin city of Kochi.
- (g) **Shillong Plateau** plateau in eastern Meghalaya state, northeastern India. It is a rolling tableland and the highest portion of the hill mass that comprises most of Meghalaya. The plateau's western, northern, and southern escarpments are called the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills, respectively.
- (h) **Kolar Gold Mines** Kolar district is located in the southern region of the State and happens to be the eastern-most district of the Karnataka State. Kolar is popularly known as the golden land of India, for it is at the famous Kolar Gold Fields of this district that gold mining was first undertaken during modern times. Formerly, Kolar was known variously as Kolahala, Kuvalala and Kolala.
- (i) **Salem town**, north-central Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. It is on the Tirumanimuttar River near Attar Gap between the Kalrayan and Pachamalai hills. It is primarily an agricultural area specializing in fruit, coffee, cotton, and peanuts (groundnuts). Minerals include iron-ore, bauxite, and manganese deposits.
- (j) **Rohtang Pass** is the highest point, 4,112m, on the Manali-Keylong road, 51-km from Manali town. The pass is open from June to September, although trekkers can cross the pass from May. Beyond Rohtang pass lies the remote and, perhaps, the stark and haunting landscape of predominantly Buddhist areas.
- (k) **Gobind Sagar** over the river Sutlej, is the result of the huge hydel dam at Bhakra and is named in honour of Gobind Singh the tenth Sikh guru. One of the world's highest gravity dams, the Bhakra rises 225.5 m above its lowest foundations. Its reservoir - the Gobind Sagar - is 90 kms long and encompasses an area of approximately 170 sq kms. As far back as 1962, the Gobind Sagar was declared a 'water fowl refuge' and even today, hosts a variety of water and shore birds.
- (l) **New Mangalore** is the largest city in coastal Karnataka town, administrative headquarters of Dakshin Kanna district, southwestern Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state, southern India, a port on the Arabian Sea. Lying on the backwaters formed by the Netravati and Gurpur rivers.

YEAR 2003

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**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2004

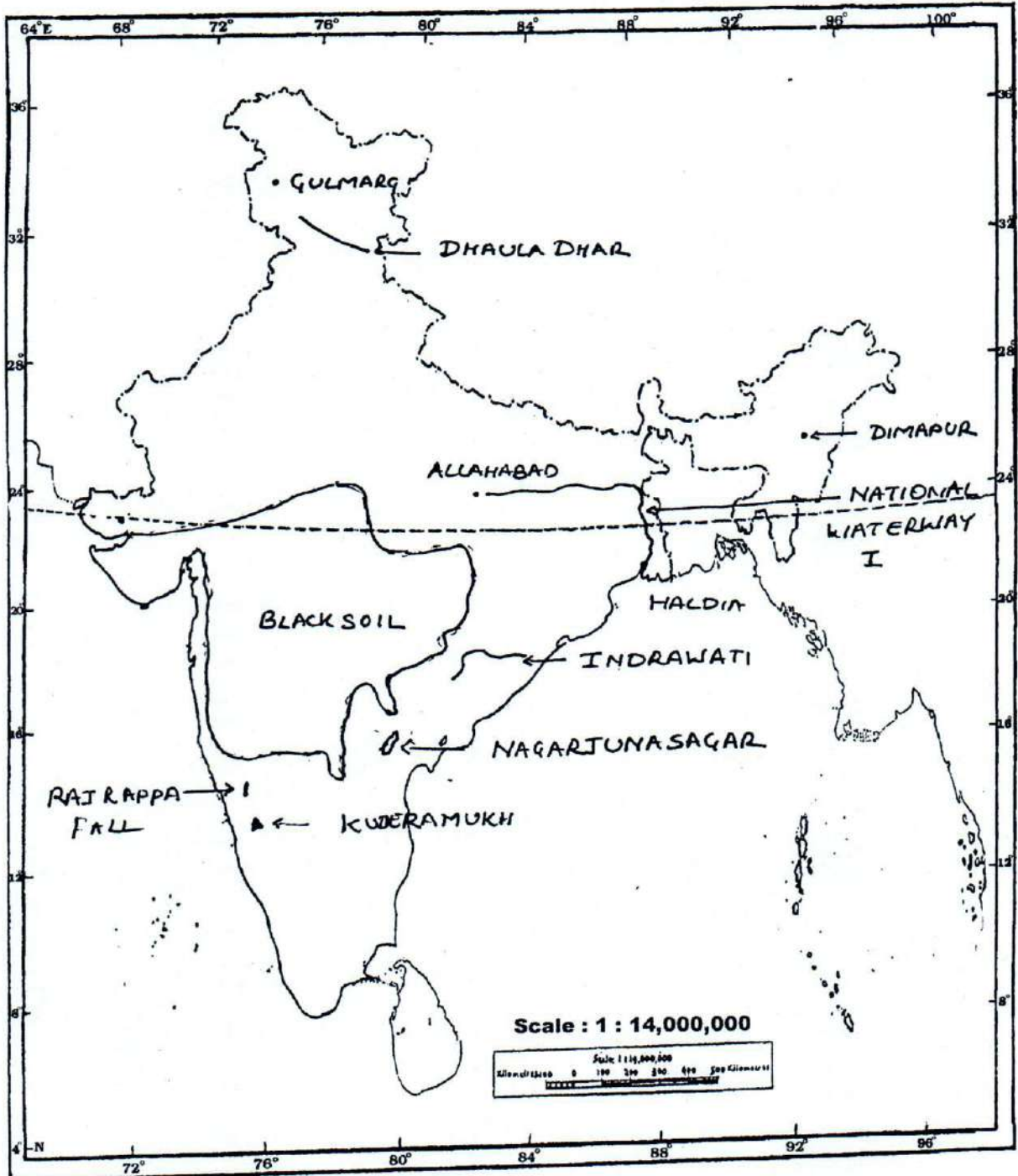
- (a) **Gulf of Kachchh**, inlet of the Arabian Sea, western India. It is 50 km (30 mi) wide and extends for 16 km between the Kachchh and Kathiawar peninsulas. The head of the gulf adjoins the vast salt marsh known as the Little Rann of Kachchh. Salt production pearl forming are the important economic activity practiced the region.
- (b) **Indravati River** is a tributary of the Godavari River, located in central India. The river rises in the Satpura Range, and flows south to join the Godavari, forming the boundary between Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh states. It is known for Chitrakote falls.
- (c) **Mount Abu** is the highest peak in the Aravalli Range of Rajasthan state, in western India. It is located in Sirohi District. The mountain forms a distinct rocky plateau 22km long by 9 km wide. The highest peak on the mountain is Guru Shikhar, at 1722 meters above sea level. It is a granitoid batholith.
- (d) **Dhauladhar** range is a southern branch of the main Himachal range extending to SE till river Satlej. Dalhousie, Dharamsala and Shimla are located in this range. The height of the range is hardly beyond 4000mts.
- (e) **Gulmarg** is a hill station in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Gulmarg has quickly become one of the state's most visited destinations. The slopes in the nearby Afarwat Hills boast of the longest and highest ski slopes in the world. At the altitude of 2700mts this meadows of flower has longest rope way in Asia.
- (f) **Bhuj** is a town in Gujarat. It is the administrative headquarters of Kutch district. It lies in the seismic zone and is Asia's first solar pond and solar power plants. Bhuj has an average elevation of 110 metres. On the eastern side of the town is a hill known as Bhujiyo Dungar, on which there is Bhujia Fort, that separates Bhuj city and Madhapar town. It has one big lake named Hamirsar and several small lakes.
- (g) **Dimapur** 74 km from Kohima, which has a railroad and airport. It is located at the altitude of 195mts. Referred to be gateway of Nagaland it is the flourishing commercial centre of the state. The district is bounded by Kohima district on the south and east, Karbi Anglong district of Assam on the West, the Karbi Anglong and stretch of Golaghat District of Assam, in the west and the north.
- (h) **Ganga River Waterways** It is declared National Waterways No-1. It connects Allahabad to Haldia. It has three sectors Haldia to Farakka, Farakka to Patna and Patna to Allahabad. Floating dry Docks have been proposed for the route.
- (i) **Kadremukh** Highest peak of Bababuden hills in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka. It has huge reserves of Magnetitic iron ore. VISL is supplied with ore from here also the ore is exported from Manglore.
- (j) **Black Soil** The cotton soil rich in mineral is concentrated in the Maharashtra and Kathiawar upland. The soil is known for the basaltic parent material Deccan Trap.
- (k) **Nagarjun Sagar** It is a reservoir across river Krishna and is part of Multipurpose project. Irrigation is the most important facility provided by the reservoir. Nagarjuna Sagar was the earliest in the series of large infrastructure projects initiated for the Green Revolution in India; it also is one of the earliest multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India. The dam provides irrigation water to the Nalgonda District, Prakasam District, Khammam District and Guntur District and electric power to the national grid.
- (l) **National Highway No.8** The arm of Golden Quadrilateral it links Delhi & Mumbai via Jaipur Ajmer and Udaipur. The first four lane development was of this road between Delhi to Kishanganj. It is designed to be one of the most prominent tourist lanes.

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DIRECTION

## UPSC 2005

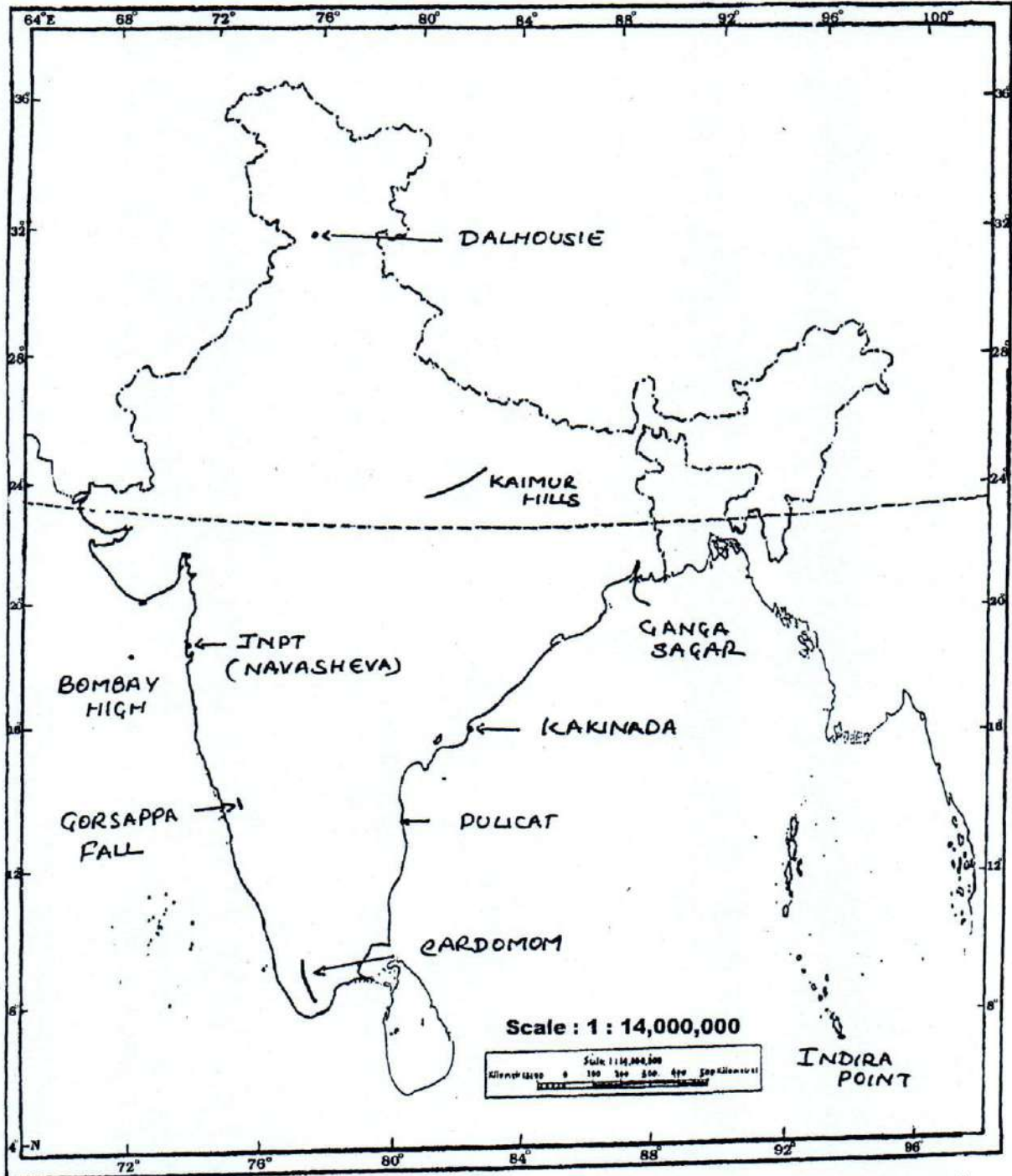
- (a) **Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (JNP)**, the youngest and most modern major port of India, was commissioned in 1989. The port was initially envisaged to relieve traffic off the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for the Western region.
- (b) **Chandra Bhaga River** are the two rivers; which merges to form the Chenab in the Lahaul region of Himachal Pradesh. It rises in the snows lying at the base of the main Himalayan range in the Lahaul and Spiti district. The picturesque lake of Chandra Tal forms source site of Chandra river
- (c) **Kiamur Range** region, eastern Madhya Pradesh state, central India. The area is divided into two natural regions by the Kaimur Range. The Tons and Son rivers and their tributaries drain the area.
- (d) **Dhalousie**, A small town located in the Dhauladhar Range in Himachal Pradesh. It is the prominent hill station.
- (e) **Ganga Sagar**, Aggradation island formed by the deposition of Hooghly river. Sagar Island, one among the cluster of islands at the southeastern tip of West Bengal, It is being inter connected with main land by the streamer line.
- (f) **Indira Point**, **Indira Point** is situated on the island of Great Nicobar in the Nicobar Islands, eastern Indian Ocean, and it represents the southernmost point of land in the territory of India. The point is located in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and is named in honour of Indira Gandhi. Formally known as Pygmillion point it is Car Nicobar Island.
- (g) **Cardamom Hills**, mountainous area in southeastern Kerala state, southern India, forming part of the Western Ghats range, Cardamom Hills region produces tea, coffee, teak, and bamboo. The hills are under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for the selection as the World Heritage Site.
- (h) **Bombay High**, Bombay High is an offshore oilfield 160 km off the coast of Mumbai. The oil operations are run by India's Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC). Bombay High field was discovered by a Russian Group.
- (i) **Nag Pahar**, The Nag pahar or the snake mountain forms a natural boundary between Ajmer and Pushkar. It is the northern fragmented part of Aravalli, drained by upper course of Luni.
- (j) **Gersoppa Falls**, cataract of the Sharavati River, western Karnataka state, southwestern India. The Jog Falls are located (29 km) upstream from Honavar at the river's mouth on the Arabian Sea. As it plunges (253 mt) into a chasm, the river splits into four cascades known as the Raja, or Horseshoe; Roarer; Rani and Rocket.
- (k) **Pulicate Lake**, is the second largest lake in India, located 60km north of Chennai. The lake receives fresh water from the Kalangi and Arani rivers, and connected with the Bay of Bengal for its saline water input.
- (l) **Kakinada**, also called Cocanada city, north eastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. Kakinada is an exporter of cotton, peanuts (groundnuts), sugar, and tobacco. It represents privatisation in the outport development.

YEAR 2005

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# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BRUNAI,  
NEPAL, MYANMAR(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2006

- (a) **Malaygiri** is a mountain peak in the Malayagiri hills situated in the Pal Lahara town near Kendujhar in the district of Kendujhar of Orissa, India. It is the highest mountain in Orissa at an elevation of 1,187 metres. It is the peak of Garjat hills in Orissa known for its iron ore reserves Drained by Baitarni River.
- (b) **Sibsagar** town, eastern Assam state, northeastern India. Sibsagar lies on the Dikhu River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, 30 miles (50 km) east-northeast of Jorhat. Sivasagar is a heritage place in Assam famous for the monuments of Ahom kingdom. Now it is a multi-cultural town.
- (c) **Khetri** is a smelter located in Khetri, Rajasthan, India. It is active in the Copper extraction. It is known for its Copper Project. The township of Khetri Nagar is built and is under control of the Hindustan Copper Limited.
- (c) **Sindh River** It is the tributary of Chambal and traverses substantially via Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan. The lower course of the river has bedland topography. It traverses via lime stone structure and thus is strongly engaged in solution activity.
- (d) **Kalakot** It is the coal producing city in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It has Gondwana coal deposit and is known for montane arid climatic conditions
- (e) **Nathula Pass** is a pass on the Indo-China (Tibet) border in the state of Sikkim. The pass forms part of an offshoot of the ancient Silk Route. Nathula Pass is located at an elevation of 4,310 m (14,200 feet) above mean sea level. The route leading up to the pass is one of the world's highest Transportable roads, and is maintained by the Border Roads Organisation, a wing of the Indian Army.
- (f) **Renukoot** city in south eastern Uttar Pradesh located on the arc of chottanagpur plateau it incorporated developing agrarian characteristics. It is in close proximity to Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir
- (g) **Sabarigiri** City in Chattisgarh in the Dand karnaya plateau. Iron ore reserves makes it economically prominent. It is tribal dominated region of the country.
- (h) **Surendranagar** also called Wadhwan city, central Gujarat state, west-central India. It is situated at the centre of the base of the Kathiawar Peninsula.
- (i) **New Moore** Island Aggradational island in northern bay of Bengal. These were formed due to tropical cyclonic storms and is politically disputed between India and Bangladesh. The island was situated only two kilometers from the mouth of the Hariabhanga River.
- (j) **Javadi** hills range of hills, one of the larger of the Eastern Ghats, northern Tamil Nadu state, southeastern India. The hills are sparsely populated; grains, legumes, and oilseeds are the chief crops.
- (k) **Kolleru** lake also called Colair Lake lake in northeastern Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. It lies between the Godavari and Krishna river deltas near the town of Eluru (Ellore) It serves as a habitat for various resident and migratory birds besides sustaining fishing, agriculture and related occupations of the people dependent on it for livelihood.

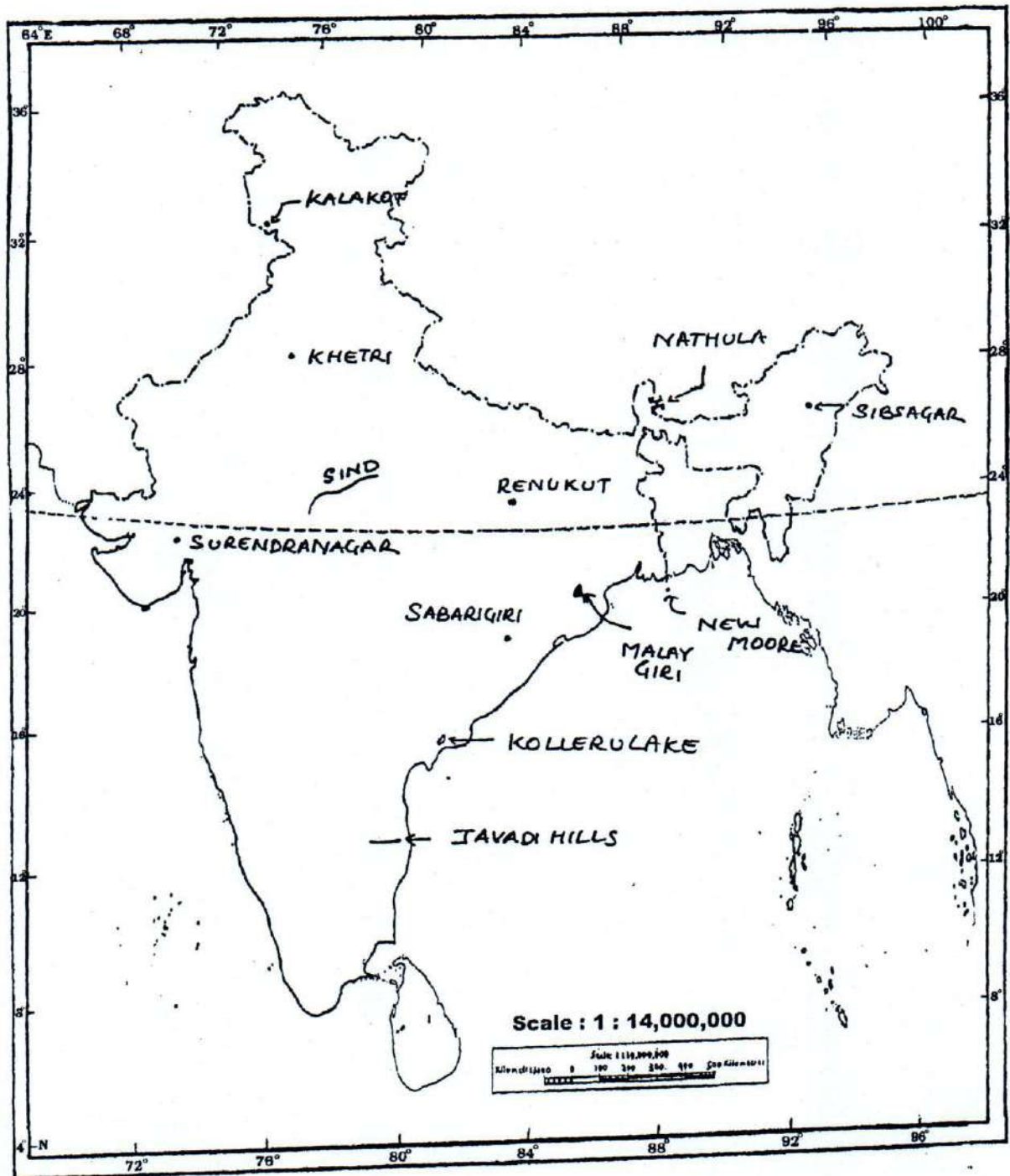


YEAR 2006

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# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN  
NEPAL, MYANMAR(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2007

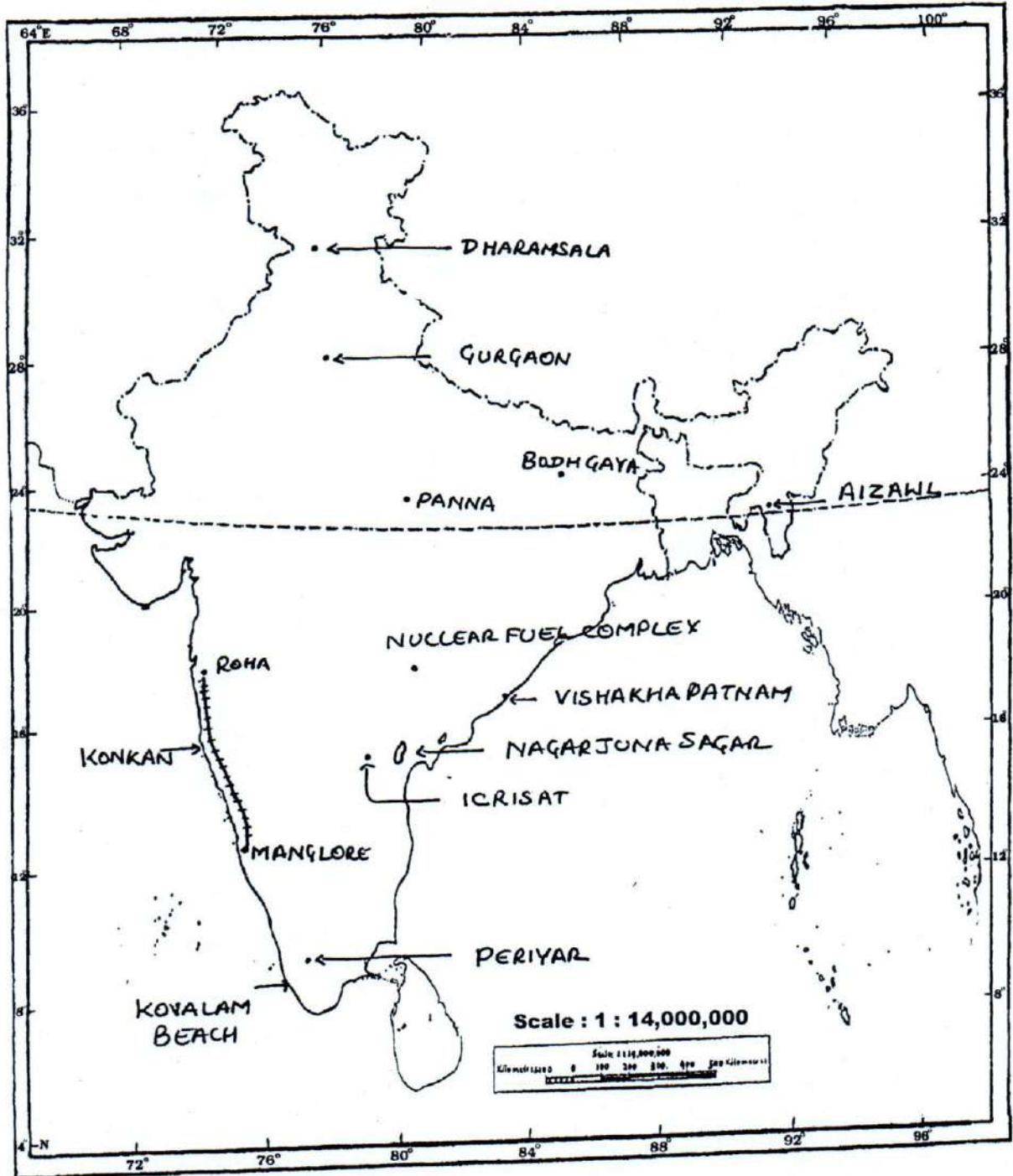
- (a) **Dharamshala** It was formerly known as Bhagsu; it is the winter seat of government of the state of Himachal Pradesh and the district headquarters of the Kangra district. Dharamshala is located in the Kangra Valley, in the shadow of the Dhauladhar mountains. The city is divided into two distinct sections. Kotwali Bazaar and the surrounding markets are referred to as "Lower Dharamshala" or just "Dharamshala." Further up the mountain is McLeod Ganj separated in between by the village of Ganchen Kyishong.
- (b) **Gurgaon** is the industrial and financial center of Haryana. Gurgaon city is situated at the northern edge of Aravali mountain ranges. The length of the district is about 21 km (13 mi) and the breadth is 27 km. Gurgaon is one of Delhi's four major satellite cities and is part of the National Capital Region. In the western media, it is often incorrectly called a "suburb" of New Delhi.
- (c) **Bodh Gaya** is a religious site and place of pilgrimage associated with the Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Gaya district in the state of Bihar. It is famous for being the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have obtained Enlightenment (Bodhi). Buddhists, Bodh Gaya is the most important of the main four pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha, the other three being Kushinagar, Lumbini, and Sarnath. In 2002, Mahabodhi Temple, located in Bodh Gaya, became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- (d) **Panna** is a city and a municipality in Panna district in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is famous for its diamond mines. It is the administrative center of Panna District. A large group of deposits extends North-East on branch of Vindhya range (240 km) or so, and is known as the Panna group. They do not cover an area of more than 20 acres (81,000 m<sup>2</sup>). Panna has a tiger reserve which is called Panna National Park.
- (e) **Aizawl** is located north of the Tropic of Cancer in the northern part of Mizoram. It is situated on a ridge 1,132 metres above sea level, with the Tlawng river valley to its west and the Tuirial river valley to its east.
- (f) **Visakhapatnam** is second largest city in Andhra Pradesh with an area of 550 km<sup>2</sup>. It is primarily an industrial city, apart from being a port city. It is also home to the Eastern Naval Command. The city is nestled among the hills of the Eastern Ghats and faces the Bay of Bengal to the east. Visakhapatnam experiences a tropical savanna climate (Köppen climate classification Aw) with little variation in temperature through the year. The Visakhapatnam Port, the largest in the country, was the ideal gateway contributing to the development of petroleum, steel and fertilizer industries. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.
- (g) **The Konkan Railway** is a railway line which runs along the Konkan coast of India. It was constructed and is operated by the Konkan Railway Corporation. It runs from Mangalore in Karnataka to Mumbai in Maharashtra through Goa, along the west coast of India and Western Ghats. There are fifty-six stations on the entire line.
- (h) **Kovalam** is a suburb and a beach town on the Arabian Sea in Thiruvananthapuram city, Kerala. Kovalam is extremely popular among westerners due to shallow waters and low tidal waves.
- (i) **Nagarjuna Sagar Dam** is the world's largest masonry dam built across Krishna River in Nagarjuna Sagar, Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh. Nagarjuna Sagar was the earliest in the series of large infrastructure projects initiated for the Green Revolution in India; it also is one of the earliest multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India.
- (j) **Periyar** The Periyar protected area lies in the middle of a mountainous area of the Cardamom Hills. In the north and the east Periyar is a protected area, and a nature reserve in the South Indian State of Kerala, set high in the mountains of the Western Ghats along the border with Tamil Nadu. It lies in the districts of Idukki and Pathanamthitta. National Park and Tiger Reserve, sometimes dubbed the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (k) **Nuclear Fuel Complex** Located near the famous shrine of Moulali at Hyderabad. (NFC) was established in 1971 as a major industrial unit of Department of Atomic Energy, for the supply of nuclear fuel bundles and reactor core components. It is a unique facility where natural and enriched uranium fuel, zirconium alloy cladding and reactor core components are manufactured under one roof. NFC symbolizes the strong emphasis on self-reliance in the Indian Nuclear Power Programme.

YEAR 2007

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# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN  
NEPAL, MYANMAR(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2008

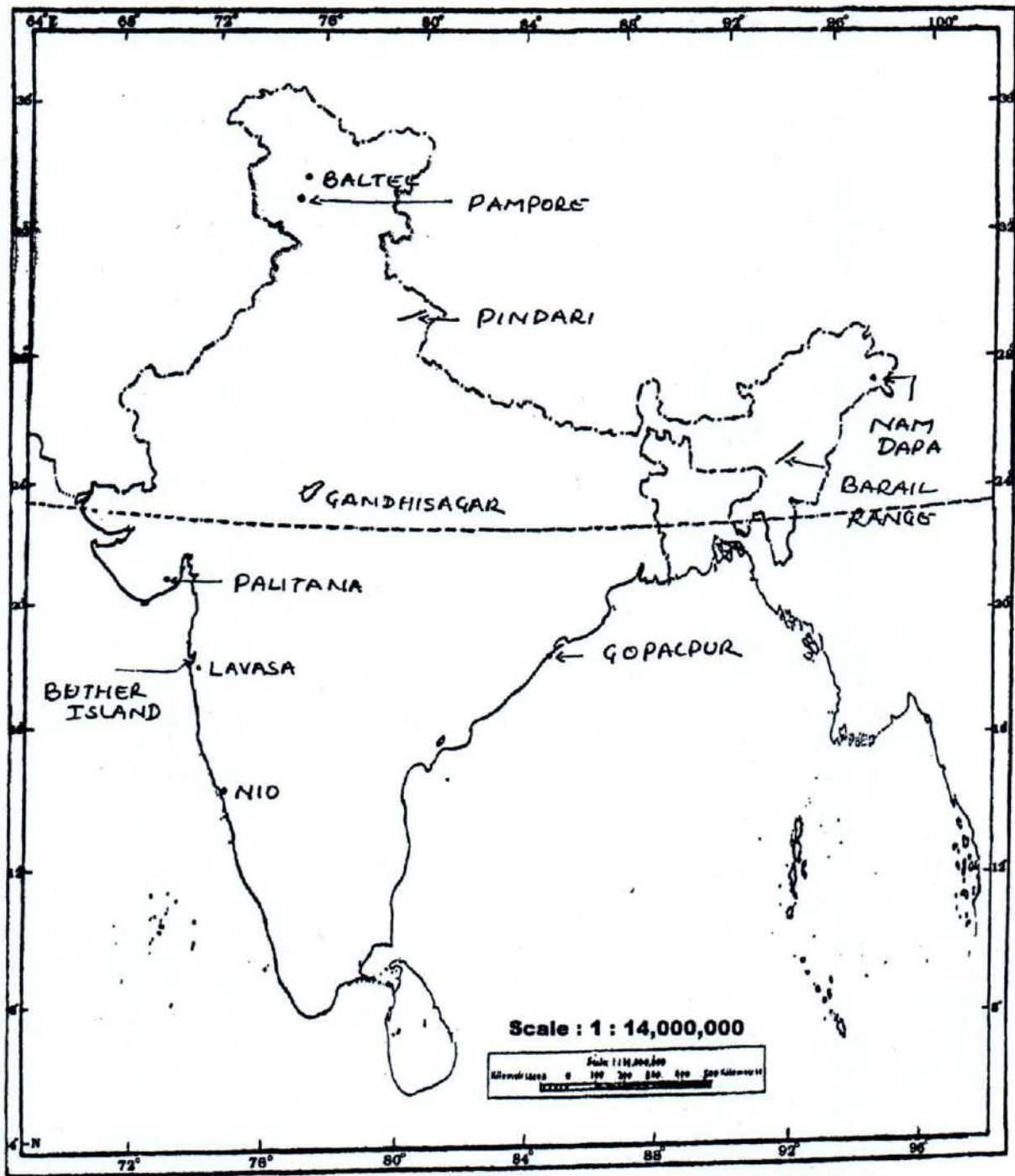
- (a) **Butcher Island (Jawahar Dweep)** is an island off the coast of Mumbai, India. It has an oil terminal used by the port authorities to offload it from oil tankers. The crude oil is stored in oil containers on the island. From there they are piped to Wadala, in Mumbai where they are refined. This keeps the city relatively safe from a mishap.
- (b) **Gopal Pur Beach** It is a restricted area and most of the island is covered with dense vegetation. A hillock rises from the centre of the island. It is located in the southern part of Chilka lake in Orissa.
- (c) **Lavasa** is being touted as India's First hill station since Independence. It is being developed in accordance with the controversial Hill Station policy passed by the Maharashtra government. The project is being developed by HCC India near Pune and Mumbai. It is spread over 12,500 acres (51 km<sup>2</sup>) of land and is scheduled to be completed by 2021. The first phase (Dasave) is scheduled to become operational by June 2009. It will be a self-equipped city developed on the principles of New Urbanism.
- (d) **Gandhi Sagar dam** is the first of the four dams built on the Chambal river. It is located in the Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh. It is a 64 metre high masonry gravity dam, with a live storage capacity of 6,920 Mm<sup>3</sup> and a catchment area of 22,584 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 utilised for irrigation through Kota Barrage.
- (e) **Nam dapha Tiger Reserve and National Park**, a true wilderness and enchanting beauty of lush green vegetation, impenetrable pristine and virgin forests covered an area of 1985.23 square kilometres having diverse flora and fauna lies in the international border between India and Myanmar (Burma) within Changlang District in the state of Arunachal Pradesh in the northeast India.
- (f) **Pampore or Pampur** is well known as "Land of Gold (Saffron)". The renowned town is full of historical as well as archeological sites. Pulwama district is famous all over the world for the saffron cultivation which is mainly grown in the Karewa lands of Pampore, Kakapora and Pulwama blocks. The Pulwama district is also called RICE BOWL of Kashmir for maximum production of rice grains in the J & K state.
- (g) **Barail Range** Part of peninsular shield in Assam and Manipur laterite soil and dense forested tribal dominated range it is drained by large number of Brahmaputra system rivers.
- (h) **Palitana** is a city, a municipality and former princely state in Bhavnagar district in the Indian state of Gujarat. It is located 50 km South-West of Bhavnagar city and is a major pilgrimage centre for Jains.
- (i) **National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)** is a constituent laboratory of CSIR - the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, an autonomous research organization in India. The institute has its head quarters in the coastal state Goa, and regional centres in Kochi, Mumbai and Vizag.
- (j) **Baltel base camp**, to Sri Amarnath Shrine which is situated on the foothills of the Zojila pass.
- (k) **Pindari glacier** are the Kaphni, at the foot of Nandakot and Sunderdhunga glaciers. The glacier over 3.2 kilometers in length and 1.5 km. broad, backed by mighty mountains, loom-up on the traveler with a gorgon gaze, leaving an indelible impression of grandeur. Situated on the Nanda Devi and Nanda Kote peaks, it extends from 3657 M to above sea level, on an open, undulating piece of ground.

# INDIA

YEAR 2008

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WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN  
NEPAL, MYANMAR, (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2009

- (a) **Akarimota** The 250-megawatt Akarimota power project, The plant is coming up at Chher in Kutch district, The first unit of the power plant will generate 125 MW of power and officials said close to 70 per cent work on this unit is already complete.
- (b) **Kolleru Lake** is a freshwater lake. It is located in Andhra Pradesh state, India. Kolleru is located between Krishna and Godavari delta. Kolleru spans into two districts - Krishna and West Godavari. The lake serves as a natural flood-balancing reservoir for these two rivers.
- (c) **Silent Valley** The Silent Valley National Park is located in the Kundali Hills in Kerala, along the hill ranges known as the Western Ghats. Silent Valley National Park is called Sairandhrivanam (the forest in the valley). There are four distinct types of vegetation in this biodiversity intensive area. The rain forest has moist tropical evergreen trees with teak, rosewood, amla, bamboo and semal.
- (d) **Amaravati River** is a tributary of Kaveri River in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu state, South India. It is continuation of the Pambar and Chinnar rivers in Kerala. The 175 km long Amaravati River begins at the Kerala/Tamil Nadu border at the bottom of Manjampatti Valley between the Annamalai Hills and the Palni Hills in Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park.
- (e) **Pirotan Island** (also known as Pirothan) is an Arabian Sea island in the Marine National Park, Jamnagar District of Gujarat state, India. It is located 12 nautical miles off the coast (Bedi Port), consists of mangroves and low-tide beaches, and has an area of 3 square kilometres. Pirotan Island is the most popular and is one of the two islands where visitors are normally permitted. Visitation is strictly limited, permission is required from the Forest Department, Customs Department and the Ports.
- (f) **Mangla Dam** located in Mirpur District, is the twelfth largest dam in the world. It was built from 1961 to 1967 with funding from the World Bank. The project was designed and supervised by Binnie and Partners of London, and it was built by Mangla Dam. The Mangla Dam is the twelfth largest dam in the world. It was constructed in 1967 across the Jhelum River, about 67 miles (100 km).
- (g) **Meghnagar** is a census town in Jhabua district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. As of 2001 India census, Meghnagar had a population of 10,316. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Meghnagar has an average literacy rate of 62%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 69%, and female literacy is 54%. In Meghnagar, 18% of the population is under 6 years of age.
- (h) **Shipkila** is a mountain pass and border post on the India-China border. It is through this pass which the river Satluj enters India (from Tibet). It is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh in India, and Tibet Autonomous Region in People's Republic of China. The pass is India's third border post for trade with China after Nathula in Sikkim, and Lipulekh in Uttarakhand.
- (i) **Bhachau** is a city and a municipality in Kutch district in the state of Gujarat, India. Bhachau was one of many devastated towns in the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat, during the 2001 Gujarat Earthquake.
- (j) **Sundarbans** is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world.<sup>[1]</sup> The name *Sundarban* can be literally translated as "beautiful jungle" or "beautiful forest" in the Bengali language

(*Sundar*, “beautiful” and *ban*, “forest” or “jungle”). The name may have been derived from the *Sundari* trees that are found in Sundarbans in large numbers.

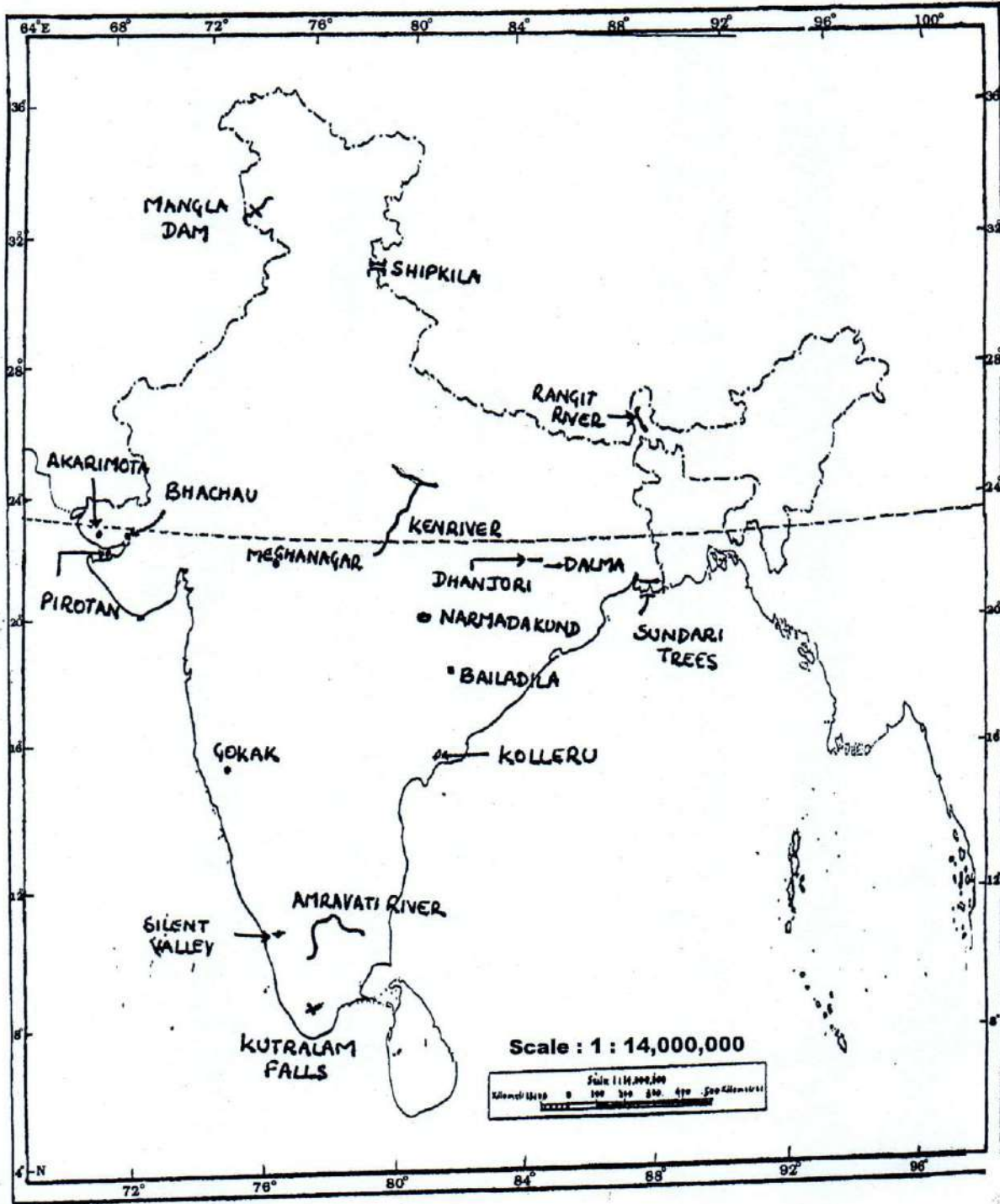
- (i) **Source of Narmada** The source of the Narmada is a small tank called Narmada Kund located on the Amarkantak hill (1,057 m (3,467.8 ft)), in the Shahdol District of eastern Madhya Pradesh. The river descends from the Amarkantak hill range at the Kapildhara falls over a cliff and meanders in the hills flowing through a tortuous course crossing the rocks and islands up to the ruined palace of Ramnagar. Between Ramnagar and Mandla, (25 km (15.5 mi)), further southeast, the course is comparatively straight with deep water devoid of rocky obstacles.
- (j) **Gokak** is a town and taluk headquarters in the Belgaum District of Karnataka state, India. It is located around 70km from Belgaum at the confluence of two rivers, the Ghataprabha and the Markandeya. The population of the city is approximately 67,000 and the common language in use is Kannada. The town contains old Hindu temples with inscriptions. Gokak is also renowned for its sweets.
- (k) **Ken River** is one the major rivers of the Bundelkhand region of central India, and flows through two states, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is a tributary of the Yamuna, and originates near village Ahirgawan in Jabalpur district and travels a distance of 427 km, before merging with the Yamuna at Chilla village, near Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for its rare Shajar stone. Banda city is located on banks of river Ken.
- (l) **Bailadila** range of mines is perched on the southern tip of Chattisgarh in Dantewada District. The range comprises of 14 iron ore deposits rising to a height of 1260 metres above mean sea level. *Bailadila*” range of hills derive its name from the shape of hills.
- (m) **Kutralam Falls** is a group of waterfalls in southern India. The falls are located 160 kilometers from Madurai and 59 kilometers from Tirunelveli at an elevation of about 167 meters on the Western Ghat in Tirunelveli District. Kutralam has nine waterfalls; Peraruvi (Main Falls), Chitra Aruvi, Shenbaghadevi Falls, Then Aruvi (Honey Falls), Aintharuvi (Five Falls), Puli Aruvi (Tiger Falls), Pazhaya Courtrallam (Old Falls), Puthu Aruvi (New Falls), Pazhathotta Aruvi (Fruit Garden Falls).
- (n) **Dalma Hills** are located near the industrial town of Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, eastern India. These small hills are part of the Dalma Forest reserve, famous for its Asiatic elephants, and are a popular trekking destination. Tata Steel and the Jharkhand Forest Department maintain two guest houses atop the hills.
- (o) **Rangit River.** Rangit Dam is Built on Rangit River for utilising / diverting water for generating Hydroelectric power of 60 MW through a Plant located at approx. 10 Km downstream of this dam on the left bank near Legship village. This Dam is Built and owned by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation.
- (p) **Dhanjori** It is the extension of Chottanagapur plateau in Singhbhum district. It is known for its Paleo Proterozoic formations of granite with lava plateau of Tertiary.

# INDIA

YEAR 2009

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NEPAL, MYANMAR(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**



## UPSC 2010

- (a) **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.
- (b) **Kavvayi** is surrounded by small islands called kadappuram, which directly face the Arabian sea. Kavvayi is a small island, near Payyannur in the Kannur district of Kerala state in India. The island is connected to Payyannur by a small bridge on the Kavvayi Pozha (River of Kavvayi).
- (c) **Krishnapatnam Port Company Ltd. (KPCL)** thus emerged as a dynamic new generation world class port located in the East Coast of India, 180 km north of Chennai city in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The port is being built in three phases and currently the second phase of development is underway. Port has numerous strengths like its area, location, weather and the credentials of CVR group that is building this port to make it a port of choice for international cargo originating from and destined for southern and central India.
- (d) **Shadnagar**, the place that has very prominent place in Andhra Pradesh. The place is situated 50 km from Hyderabad and 36 km from Shamshabad International airport and located on national highway N.H 7. The place is very well known for first formation of Panchayat raj in Andhra Pradesh.
- (e) **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.
- (f) **Point Calimere** also called **Cape Calimere** and **Kodikkarai** is a low headland on the Coromandel Coast, in the Nagapattinam district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It is the apex of the Cauvery River delta, and marks a nearly right-angle turn in the coastline. A historic landmark here was the Chola lighthouse, destroyed in the tsunami of 2004. The Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary includes the cape and its three natural habitat types: dry evergreen forests, mangrove forests, and wetlands.
- (g) **Jaitapur** Jaitapur is a small port situated in Rajapur Tehsil of Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra State, India. Jaitapur lies on the Arabian sea coast. Jaitapur came into limelight due to the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project by Nuclear Power Corporation of India. The Nuclear Power Plant was approved during Nicolas Sarkozy's trip to India in December 2010. Jaitapur Nuclear Power Station will be the largest in the world, overtaking the current largest 8,200 MW Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Plant in Japan.
- (h) **Parichha** is a census town in Jhansi district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Parichha houses a 640 MW coal based power. It is located on Jhansi-Kanpur highway. **Parichha Thermal Power Station** is located at Parichha in Jhansi district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, about 25 km from Jhansi.

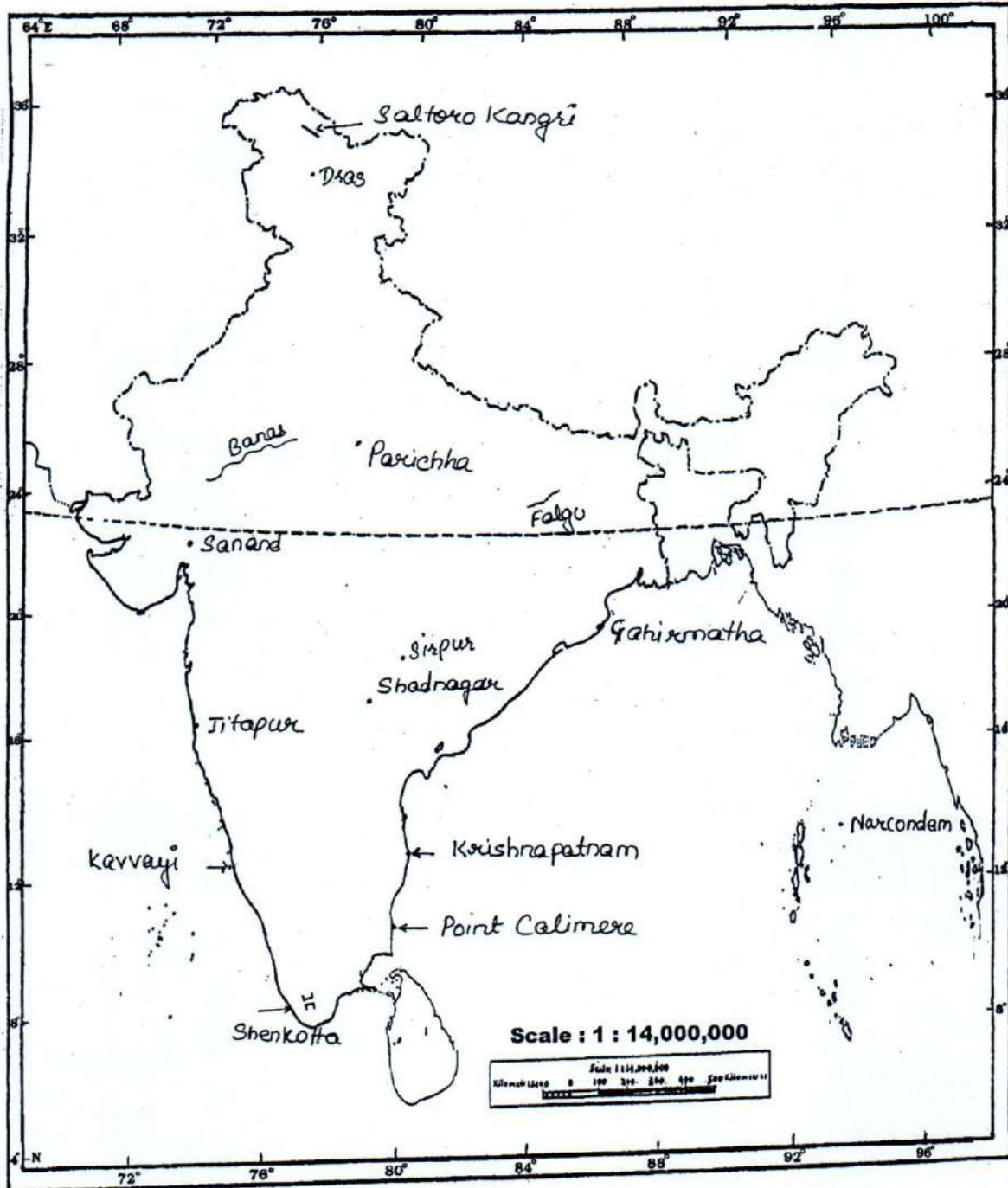
- (i) **Saltoro Kangri** is the highest peak of the Saltoro Mountains, better known as the Saltoro Range, which is a minor range of the Karakoram. It is one of the highest mountains on Earth, but it is in a very remote location deep in the Karakoram. Due to danger from military operations, Saltoro Kangri is little visited. Areas just to the west are controlled by Pakistan, to the east by India.
- (j) **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. The flow of Kutrallam Waterfall is highly seasonal and is dependent on rain in Kerala; the normal rainy season lasts from July through September. Shencottah Gap (1500 ft) in the Western Ghats gives access to Kerala.
- (k) **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, about 5 km from Kumbhalgarh in Rajsamand District. It flows northeast through Mewar region of Rajasthan, meets the Chambal near the village of Rameshwar in Sawai Madhopur District. The cities of Nathdwara, Jahanpur, and Tonk lie on the river.
- (l) **Falgu River** (also spelt Phalgu River which flows past Gaya, India in the Indian state of Bihar, is a sacred river for Hindus. 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 united stream flows on to the north past the town of Gaya, where it attains a breadth of over 900 yards. 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.
- (m) **Sirpur** or **Sirpur Tandura** is a town and a Mandal in Adilabad district in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Sirpur is a thousand year old village famous for the Sirpur paper mills. Located at just about 50 km from Raipur, Sirpur is an enchanting and historically significant tourists destination of Chhattisgarh on the Kawardha - Kanker road.
- (n) **Sanand** is a city and a municipality in Ahmedabad district in the Indian state of Gujarat. Tata Motors in June 2010 rolled out the first Nano cars from its main manufacturing plant at Northcote Cattle Farm.
- (o) **Dras** is a town in the Kargil District of Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is often called 'The Gateway to Ladakh'. The town shot into prominence in the summer of 1999 following Pakistani-backed incursions into Jammu and Kashmir. The Dras valley starts from the base of the Zojila pass, the Himalayan gateway to Ladakh.

YEAR 2010

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# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN  
NEPAL, MYANMAR(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## UPSC 2011

- (a) **Badami** It is located at the mouth of a ravine between two rocky hills and surrounds Agastya tirtha water reservoir on the three other sides. formerly known as **Vatapi**, is a town and headquarters of a taluk by the same name, in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka, India. Badami is famous for its sandstone cave temples.
- (b) Mandvi is a port city located where the Rukmavati River meets the Gulf of Kachchh. Because Mandvi has no rail transport, the nearest public airport and train station is Bhuj. Mandvi is a unique town which captures the true Gujarat, Kutchi culture. Mandvi also incorporates the neighbouring villages of Nagalpur and Moti Rayan. Mandvi is a town of merchants and seamen, both mutually benefiting from each other.
- (c) **Dodital** is a freshwater lake in Uttarakhand. It is as an elevation of 3024 meters above mean sea level, north of Uttarakashi. Crystal clear waters are surrounded by dense Oak Woods, Pine, Deodar and Rhododendrons. The lake is full of fishes and is known for some of the rare species like the Himalayan Golden Trout.
- (d) **Yanam** is one of the regions in the Union Territory of Puducherry . which is 870 Kms away from it. It is situated on the East Coast of the Indian Peninsula bounded on all sides by the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh State. The town of Yanam lies on the spot where the River Coringa(Atreya) branches off from Gauthami into two parts.
- (e) **Netarhat** It is a plateau covered with thick forest Located in the Pat region of Chota Nagpur Plateau, Netarhat plateau is about 6.4 km long and 4.0 km broad. It consists of crystalline rocks and has a summit capped with sandstone trap or laterite.
- (f) **Shamshabad** is a suburban village and a *mandal* headquarters, located on the outskirts of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Currently the biggest project in Hyderabad, the new international airport, related to the city.
- (g) **Lakshmana Tirtha** is a river of India that has its origin in Kodagu district and flows eastward. It joins the Kaveri in the Krishna Raja Sagara lake.
- (h) **Bara-lacha la** is a high mountain pass in Zaskar range, connecting Lahaul district in Himachal Pradesh to Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, situated along the Leh-Manali highway. The pass also acts as a water-divide between the Bhaga river and the Yunam river.

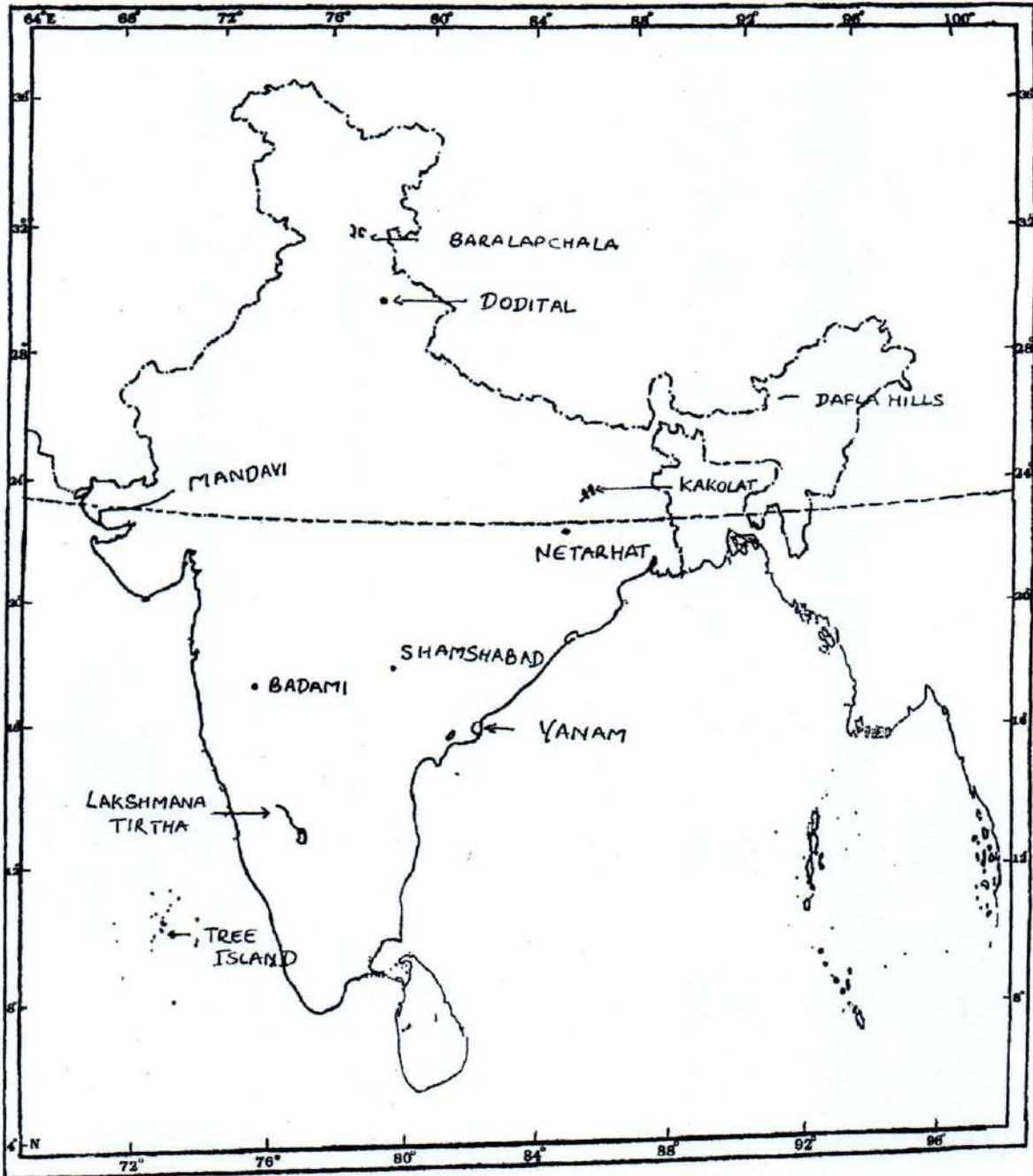
- (i) **Kakolat** waterfall a stunning little hidden wonder of nature, situated on the beautiful Kakolat hill, located on the border of Bihar and Jharkhand, just 33 km from Nawada. This is one of the most visited and renowned Bihar getaway. The Kakolat waterfall of Bihar cascades down from a height of between 150 to 160 feet and forms a natural reservoir at the base of the waterfall.
- (j) **Singrauli** Singrauli is emerging as India's Energy capital, it is also call as Urjanchal (a Hindi word which means land of energy). The total installed capacity of all thermal power plants at Singrauli is around 10% total installed capacity of India.it is bituminous coal deposit of river son valley.
- (k) **Daphla Hills** is a tract of hilly country on the border of western Arunachal and Assam occupied by an independent tribe called Daphla. It lies to the north of the Tezpur and North Lakhimpur subdivisions, and is bounded on the west by the Aka Hills and on the east by the Abor Range.
- (l) **Tree Island** Located in Lakshwadeep Island Agatti group, it makes the location of eco tourism, as declared by Lakshwadeep Tourism Corporation. The islands are the northernmost among the Lakshadweep-Maldives-Chagos group of islands, which are actually the tops of a vast undersea mountain range, in the Indian Ocean, the Chagos-Laccadive Ridge.

YEAR 2011

DO NOT Write Your Roll No  
on this sheet

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN  
NEPAL, MYANMAR(BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



DIRECTION

## UPSC 2012

1. The name of the park is originated from the **Manas River**, **Manas National Park** or **Manas Wildlife Sanctuary** is a Wildlife Sanctuary, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger Reserve, an Elephant Reserve and a Biosphere Reserve in Assam, India. Located in the Himalayan foothills, it is contiguous with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan. The park is known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife such as the Assam Roofed Turtle, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur and Pygmy Hog. Manas is famous for its population of the Wild water buffalo.
2. **Bhachau** is a city and a municipality in Kutch district in the state of Gujarat, India. Bhachau was one of many devastated towns in the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat, during the 2001 Gujarat Earthquake. Cities, towns and places near Bachau include **Buchow**, **Bhachau**, **Wondh** and **Chirai M**. The closest major cities include **Jamnagar**, **Rajkot**, **Ahmadabad** and **Gandhinagar**.
3. **Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river** system from Allahabad to Haldia was declared as National Waterway No.1. It became operative from 27th Oct 1986 after the formation of the IWAI. The waterway extends from Haldia to Allahabad for a distance of 1620 kms. The Hooghly river portion of the waterway from Haldia to Nabadwip is tidal. Sea going vessels navigate up to Calcutta (140 kms) and the fairway up to Calcutta is maintained by the Calcutta Port Trust. From Calcutta up to Tribeni there is no restrictions for navigation by inland vessels of a loaded draft up to 4m. From Nabadwip to Jangipur the waterway is formed by Bhagirathi river.
4. **Indravati River** is a tributary of the Godavari River, located in central India. The river Indravati rises at an altitude of 914 m in the Kalahandi district of Odisha on the western slopes of the Eastern Ghats. It originates from the Eastern Ghats of Dandakaranya range in Kalahandi district and flows in a westerly direction; enters into Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh state. It further traverses in the westerly direction and thereafter in southern direction before finally meeting Godavari River at the border of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. The river during its course forms the boundary between the states of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh at various places.
5. **Amaravati River** is a tributary of Kaveri River in Coimbatore and Tirupur, Tamil Nadu state, South India. It is continuation of the Pambar and Chinnar rivers in Kerala. The 175 km long Amaravati River begins at the Kerala/Tamil Nadu border at the bottom of Manjampatti Valley between the Annamalai Hills and the Palni Hills in Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park in Tirupur district. It descends in a northerly direction through Amaravathi Reservoir and Amaravathi Dam at Amaravathinagar. It is joined by the Kallapuram River at the mouth of the Ajanda valley in Udumalaipettai.

6. **Pir Panjal** is the largest range of the lower Himalayas. Near the bank of the Sutlej river, it dissociates itself from the Himalayas and forms a divide between the rivers Beas and Ravi on one side and the Chenab on the other. The famous Murree and Galliat mountains are also located in this range.
7. **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 part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The island is small, approximately 3 km×4 km. It was classified as a dormant volcano by the Geological Survey of India. The island is formed from a volcano, which had not known to have been active in recent times, until on June 8, 2005 there were reports of “mud and smoke” being ejected from the volcano.
8. **Kharkai River** is a river in eastern India. It is one of the major tributaries of the Subarnarekha River. It flows through Adityapur region of Jamshedpur. It arises in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha, on the north slopes of Darbarmela Parbat and the western slopes of Tungru Pahar, of the Simlipal Massif. It flows past Rairangpur and heads north to about Saraikela and then east, entering the Subarnarekha in northwestern Jamshedpur. Its tributaries in Orissa include the Kardkai, on the left; the Kandria, Nusa and Barhai on the right; and the Karanjia on the left. For about nine kilometers below the junction with the Karanjia, the Kharkai forms the boundary between Odisha and Jharkhand State
9. **Kalahandi** is a district of Odisha in India. Kalahandi district and Koraput district were the ancient places where people started cultivation of paddy. In ancient time it was known as **Mahakantara** (meaning Great Forest) and **Karunda Mandal**. Odisha state in India as Kalahandi district comprising current Kalahandi district and Nuapada district. In 1967, Kashipur block from Kalahandi district was transferred to Rayagada district for administrative reason. In 1980s, Kalahandi name became associated with backwardness and starvation death, which is known as “Kalahandi Syndrome”. [4] Despite its backwardness its one of the rich region in terms of history, agriculture, forest resources, gemstone, bauxite.
10. **Kakrapar Atomic Power Station** (KAPS) is a nuclear power station in India, which lies in the proximity of the city of Surat in the state of Gujarat. It consists of two 220 MW pressurized water reactors with heavy water as moderator (PHWR). KAPS-1.
11. **Murshidabad** is located on the southern bank of the *Bhagirathi*, a tributary of the Ganges River. The district comprises two distinct regions separated by the Bhagirathi River. To the west lies the Rarh, a high, undulating continuation of the Chota Nagpur plateau. The eastern portion, the Bagri, is a fertile, low-lying alluvial tract, part of the Ganges Delta. The District is having the largest Power Plant at Sagardeghi 12 km from Raghunathganj, it also having a Central power plant at Farraka NTPC Generating 1600MW power. A Hydropower project is upcoming in the district.

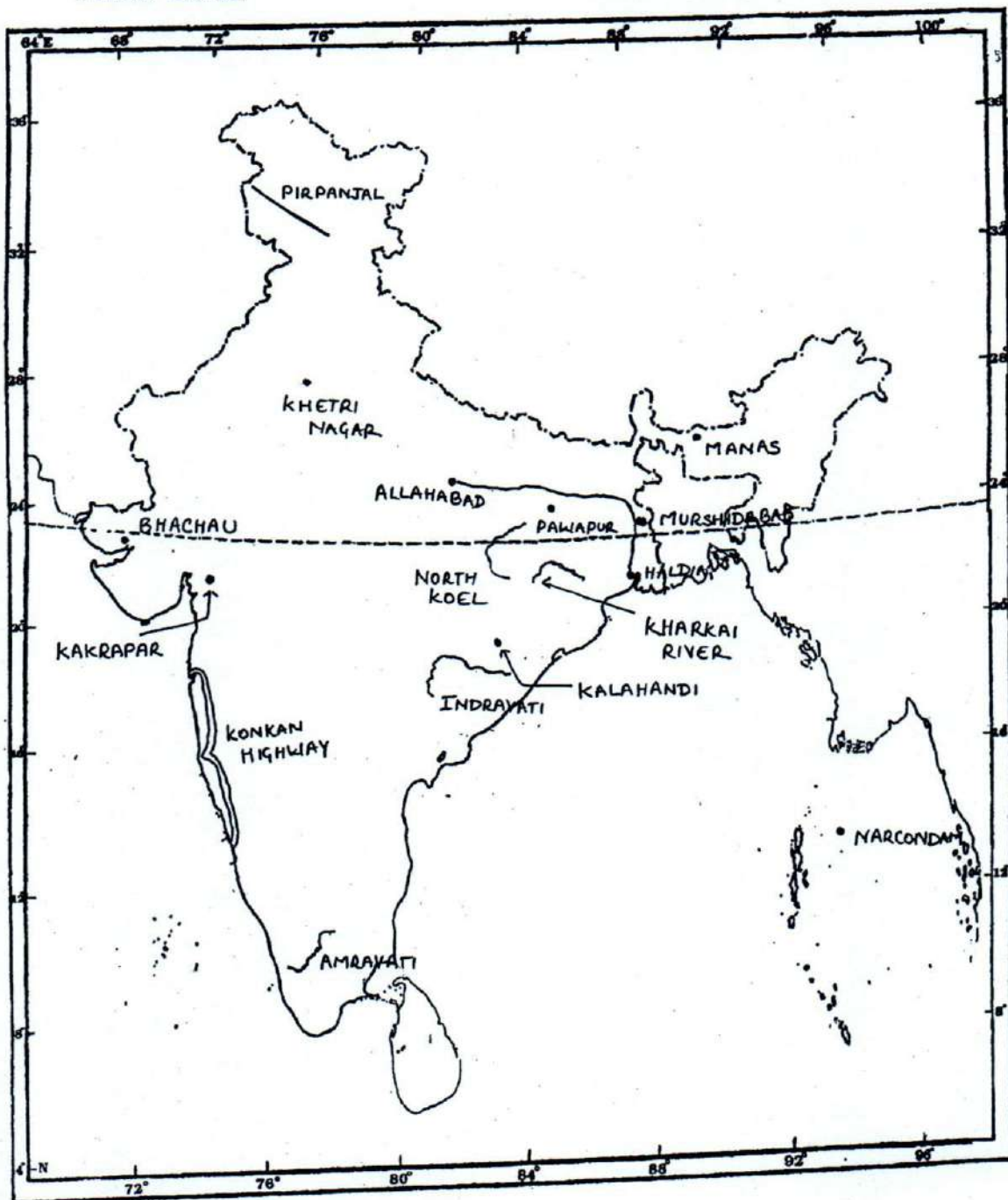


- 12. Khetri Nagar** is a town in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan in India. It is part of Shekhawati region. Khetri is actually two towns, the first “Khetri Town” was founded by Raja Khet Singhji Nirwan. The other is the town of “Khetri Nagar”, which is about 10 km away from Khetri. It is known for its Copper Project. Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range, which hosts copper mineralization, giving rise to a 80 km long metallogenetic province from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south, popularly known as Khetri Copper Belt. The belt comprises of tightly folded Proterozoic metasediments that rest over basement gneisses and is a part of the North Delhi fold belt.
- 13. Pawapur or Pava** is a holy site for Jains located in the Nalanda district in the Bihar state of Eastern India. now a major pilgrimage spot for Jains. Another Jain temple called Samosharan is located here.
- 14. North Koel River** rises on the Ranchi plateau and enters Palamau division, below Netarhat near Rud. After flowing nearly due west for about 20 miles (30 km) it turns north at an almost complete right angle through a gorge at Kutku, and flows through the centre of the district till it falls into the Son a few miles north-west of Haidarnagar. **North Koel River** flows through the Indian state of Jharkhand. In many places the reaches of this river present scene of great beauty and sometimes even of grandeur, such as the rocky bed and rapids north of Hutar and the gorge at Kutku.
- 15. Konkan Highway** National Highway 17, commonly referred to as NH 17, connects Mumbai-Goa. It passes through different towns, example Panvel, Pen, Kolad, Mangoan, Indapur Mahad, Poladpur, Khed, Chiplun, Hatkhamba (Ratnagiri), Rajapur, Panaji Generally highways significantly impacts on local economic growth and development, as well as associated population growth. NH 17 has led to rapid development of Kokan towns and cities along the highway.

YEAR 2012

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BRUNAI, NEPAL, MYANMAR, BURMA, PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## YEAR 2013

1. **Mishmi Hills** Geomorphically, **Mishmi Hills** are divided into 2 sections – the flood plains of tributaries of Brahmaputra river and the Arunachal Himalayas consisting of snow-capped mountains, lower Himalayan ranges and Shivalik ranges. This hilly area is characterised by steeply sloping landform, sub-tropical evergreen forest and high rainfall. Much of these hills fall in the Dibang valley
2. **Lipulekh** (elevation 5,334 m or 17,500 ft) is a Himalayan pass connecting the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand in the Pithoragarh district in India with the old trading town of Taklakot (Purang) in Tibet. It has been used since ancient times by traders, mendicants and pilgrims transiting between India and Tibet. This is used by Manasarovar pilgrims. Presently, it is a border post manned by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. Lipulekh pass is connected to Chang Lobochohela, near the old trading town of Purang (Taklakot), in Tibet.
3. The **Beas River** is a river in north India. The river rises in the Himalayas in central Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows for some 470 kilometres (290 mi) to the Sutlej River in the Indian state of Punjab. Its total length is 470 kilometres (290 mi) and its drainage basin is 20,303 square kilometres (7,839 sq mi) large
4. **Rihand dam** is a concrete gravity dam with a length of 934.21 m. The maximum height of the dam is 91.44 m and was constructed during period 1954-62. The dam comprises 61 independent blocks and ground joints. The powerhouse is situated at the toe of the dam, with installed capacity of 300 MW (6 units of 50 MW each). The Intake Structure is situated between blocks no. 28 to 33. The Dam is in distress condition. It is proposed to carry out the rehabilitation works in the dam and the powerhouse. The F.R.L. of the dam is 268.22 m and it impounds 8.6 Million Acre ft of water. It is one of the biggest reservoir by its gross storage capacity in India but sufficient water is not flowing in to the reservoir. Many super thermal power stations are located in the catchment area of the dam. These are Singrauli, Vindhyachal, Rihand, Anpara & Sasan super thermal power stations and Renukoot thermal station.
5. **Amarnath cave** is a Hindu shrine located in Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is dedicated to Shiva. The cave is situated at an altitude of 3,888 m (12,756 ft) about 141 km (88 mi) from Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir and reached through Pahalgam town. The shrine forms an important part of Hinduism and is considered to be one of the holiest shrines in Hinduism. The cave is surrounded by snowy mountains. The cave itself is covered with snow most of the year except for a short period of time in summer when it is open for pilgrims. Thousands of Hindu devotees make an annual pilgrimage to the Amarnath cave on challenging mountainous terrain to see an ice stalagmite formed inside the cave.
6. **Rajgir** is a city and a notified area in Nalanda district in the Indian state of Bihar. The city of Rajgir was the first capital of the kingdom of Magadha, a state that would eventually evolve into the Mauryan Empire. Its date

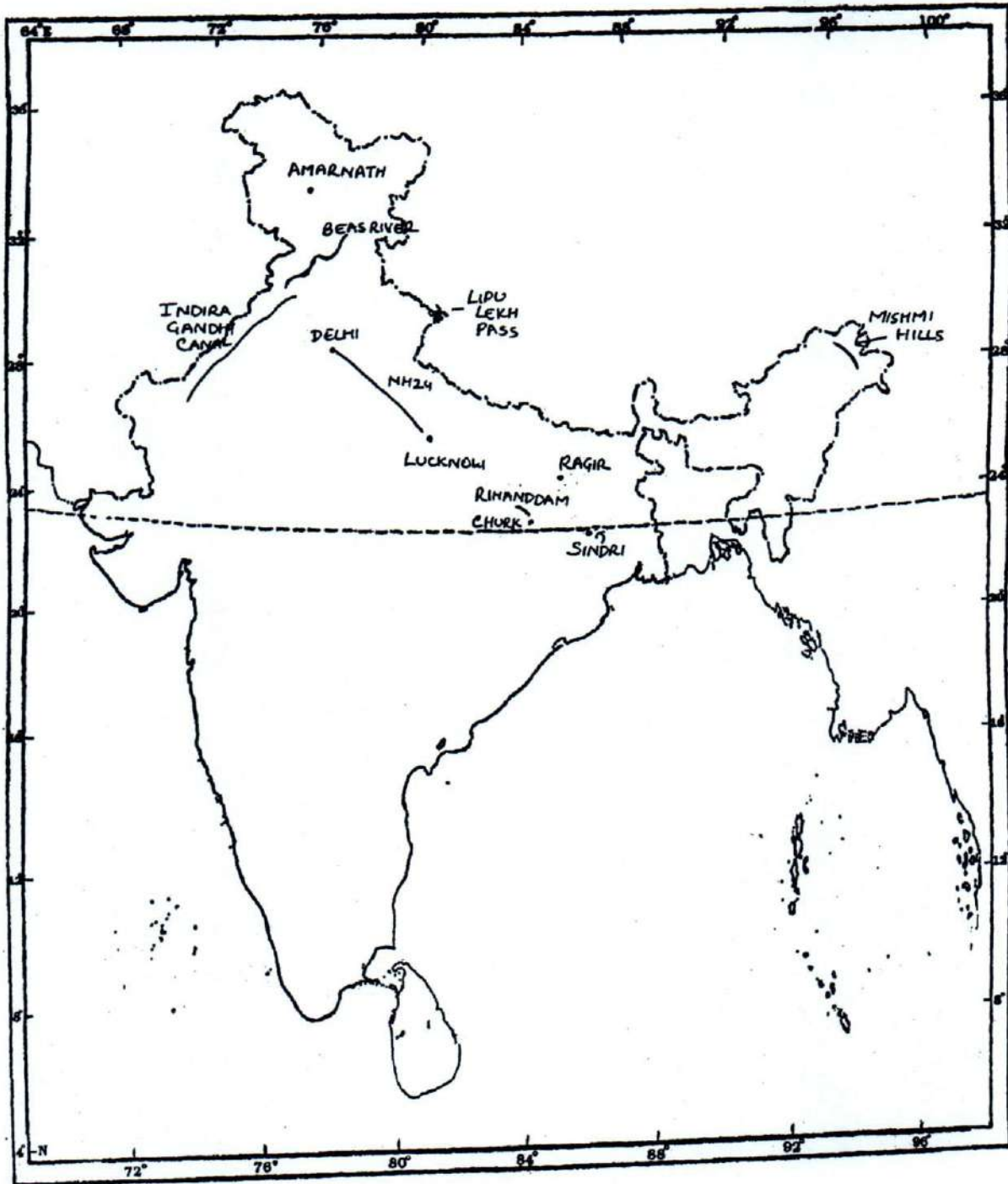
of origin is unknown, although ceramics dating to about 1000 BC have been found in the city. This area also notable in Buddhism and Jainism as one of the favorite places for Mahavira and Gautama Buddha and the well known “Atanatiya” conference was held at Vulture’s Peak mountain.

7. **Sindri** is an industrial township within the Dhanbad municipal limits of the Dhanbad District of Jharkhand state. Sindri was well known because of a large Fertilizer factory (Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - FCI, closed in 2002) conceived here in the early industrialized India. It was also known for few other companies situated here such as ACC Limited (formerly Associated Cement Company Limited), Coal Mines of Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO), which has been taken over by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), formerly Planning & Development Division of FCI and Coal Mines of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited. Another subject of topographical importance is the Damodar river which acted both as source of water and electricity for the township. A hydro-power project called Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is located at Maithon and Panchet near Sindri. DVC supplies eco-friendly electricity to some its neighbouring states like West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
8. **Churk** The southern region of Sonebhadra is referred to as the “Energy Capital of India”; this region has many electrical power stations around Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar. NTPC (a leading power generation company in India) has three coal-based thermal power plants at Shaktinagar (India’s first NTPC Power Plant), Vindhyanagar (largest capacity in India, 3260 MW) and Bijpur (Rihandnagar). Other power stations are at Anpara (UPRVUNL), Obra (UPRVUNL), Renusagar (Hindalco & Pipri-Hydro(UPRVUNL). NCL (a branch of Coal India Limited) has its headquarters and many coal mines in this region. Hindalco has a major aluminium plant at Renukut.
9. The **Indira Gandhi Canal** is one of the biggest canal projects in India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab state. Irrigation facilities to the north-western region of Rajasthan, a part of the Thar Desert. It consists of the Rajasthan feeder canal (with the first 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and the remaining 37 km in Rajasthan) and 445 km of the Rajasthan main canal which is entirely within Rajasthan. This canal enters into Haryana from Punjab near Lohgarh village of Haryana, then running in western part of district Sirsa it enters into Rajasthan near Kharakhera village (Tehsil: Tibbi, district: Hanumangarh) of Rajasthan. The IGNP traverses seven districts of Rajasthan: Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Sriganganagar

UPSC 2013

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BURMA,  
NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## YEAR 2014

1. **Guru Shikhar**, a peak in the Arvuda Mountains of Rajasthan, is the highest point of the Aravalli Range. It rises to an altitude of 5,676 feet (1722 meters). It is 15 km from Mount Abu and a road from there leads almost to the top of the mountain. A cave at the summit contains a temple of Dattatreya, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Adjacent to the temple is the Mt Abu Observatory operated by the Physical Research Laboratory. This observatory hosts a 1.2m infrared telescope and also several Astronomy experiments
2. **Bhor Ghat** or **Bor Ghat**, **Bhore Ghaut**, is a mountain passage located between Karjat and Khandala in Maharashtra, India along the railway line and between Khopoli and Khandala for road Old Mumbai Pune Road and the Mumbai Pune Expressway. Situated on the crest of the Western Ghat mountain ranges, Bhor Ghat is noted for its surroundings comprising scenic waterfalls, lakes and dense woods.
3. **Shravanabelagola** is a city located near Channarayapatna of Hassan district in the Indian state of Karnataka and is 158 km from Bangalore. The statue of Gommateshvara Bahubali is one of the most important pilgrimage destinations in Jainism, one that reached a peak in architectural and sculptural activity under the patronage of Western Ganga Dynasty of Talakad.
4. **Kalibangân** is a town located at southern banks of the Ghaggar (Ghaggar-Hakra River), identified by some scholars with Sarasvati River in Tehsil Pilibangân, between Suratgarh and Hanumangarh in Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan, India 205 km. from Bikaner. It is also identified as being established in the triangle of land at the confluence of Drishadvathi and Sarasvathi Rivers. Kalibangan's excavation report was published in its entirety in 2003 by the Archaeological Survey of India, 34 years after the completion of excavations. The report concluded that Kalibangan was a major provincial capital of the Indus Valley Civilization. Kalibangan is distinguished by its unique fire altars and "world's earliest attested ploughed field
5. **Sagar Island** is an island in the Ganges delta, lying on the continental shelf of Bay of Bengal about 100 km (54 nautical miles) south of Kolkata. It belongs to the Republic of India and is governed by the State government of West Bengal. The island is large with an area of 224.3 km<sup>2</sup>, lying between 21°36' to 21°56' north latitude and 88°2' to 88° 11' east latitude. It has 43 villages and a population of over 160,000. The largest village is also named "Ganga Sagar" or "Gangasagar". Although, Sagar island is a part of Sunderban Administration, it does not have any tiger habitation or mangrove forests or small river tributaries as is characteristic of the overall sunderban delta.
6. **Adani Ports** Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZ) is located in the Gulf of Kutch on the west coast of India (Latitude: 22° 43' 88' N; Longitude: 69° 42' 34' E), situated 60 km west of Gandhidham in Kutch district of Gujarat. APSEZ is ideal for global trade due to multiple benefits. It situated enroute most

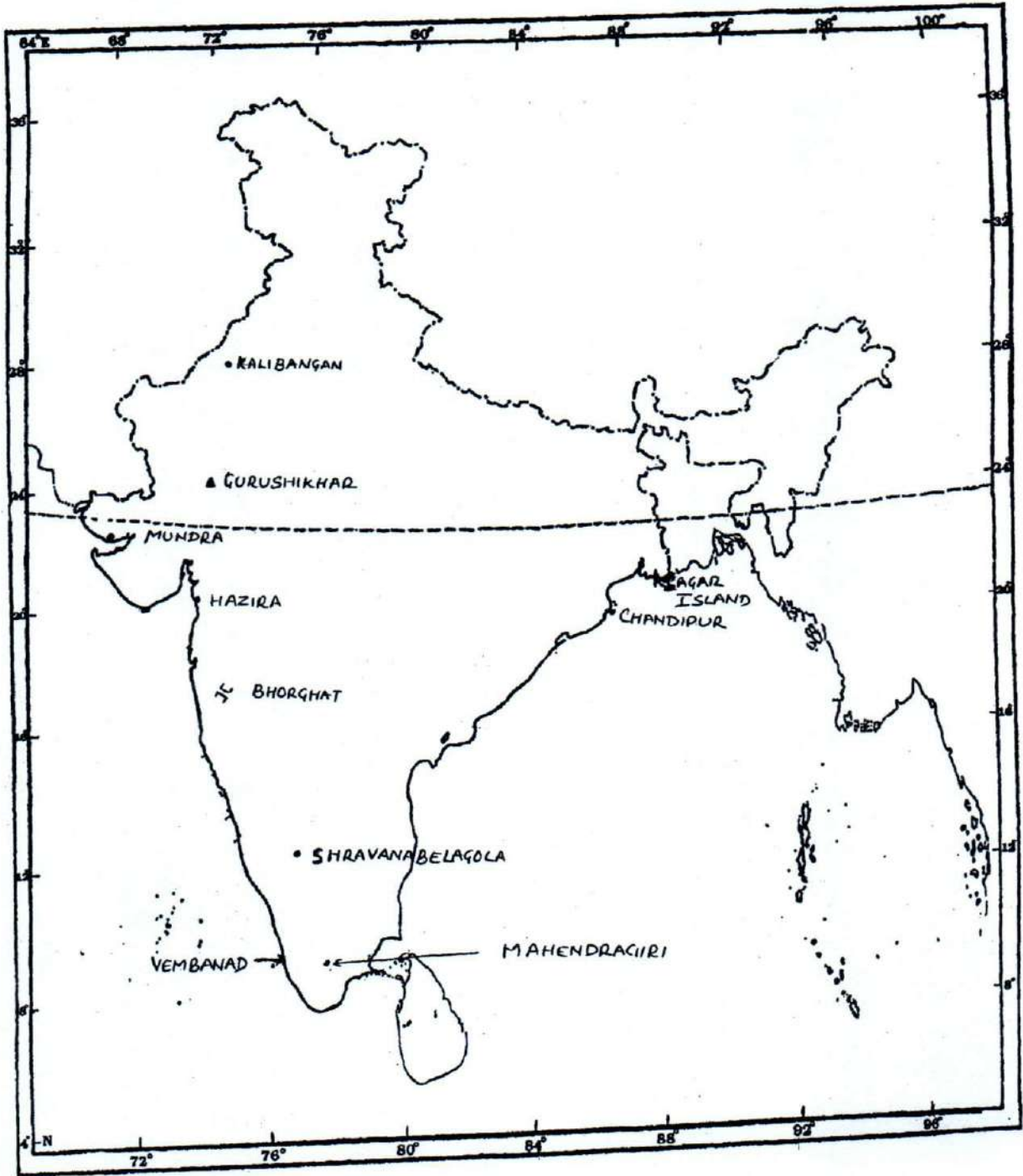
international shipping destinations. The gulf acts as a natural shelter for the port, facilitating 24x7 safe berthing, unberthing and vessel operations. The port also provides a distance advantage to the northern and western hinterland of India vis-a-vis other ports. This makes it the natural gateway for the cargo hubs functioning in the northern and western states of India as well as the NCR.

7. **Chandipur**, also known as **Chandipur-on-sea**, is a small sea resort in Baleswar District, Odisha, India. The resort is on the Bay of Bengal and is approximately 16 kilometers from the Baleswar Railway Station. The beach is unique in that the water recedes from 1 to 4 kilometers during the ebb tide. Due to the unique circumstances, the beach supports bio-diversity. Horseshoe crab is also found here on the beach towards Mirzapur, the nearby fishing market and community at the confluence of the Budhabalanga River (Balaramgadi). It is a suitable picnic spot. Panthanivas (govt odisha) is also situated here.
8. **Mahendragiri** is the name of a hill in Tirunelveli District, South Tamil Nadu. It is part of the southern tip of the Western Ghats, with an elevation of 1,645.2 metres (5,398 ft). ISRO Propulsion Complex, a test facility for Indian Space Research Organisation's launch vehicle and satellite propulsion systems, is situated on the lower slopes of this mountain.
9. **Hazira** is a town and a transshipment port in the Surat district in the Gujarat state in southwestern India. Hazira is one of the major ports of India and the most important element of Surat Metropolitan Region. It is known as the industrial hub of India. The town is located on the bank of the Tapti River, eight kilometres from the Arabian Sea. It is a centre for health tourism due to its natural springs, and a base for major industrial and shipping facilities like Essar, Kribhco, Shell, Larsen & Toubro, NTPC, ONGC, GAIL, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, UltraTech Cement and Reliance Industries.
10. **Vembanad (Vembanad Kayal or Vembanad Kol)** is the longest lake in India, and the largest lake in the state of Kerala. It is also counted as one of the largest lakes in India. A lake spanning several districts in the state of Kerala, it is known by different names in different localities viz. Punnamada Lake in Kuttanad, Kochi Lake in Kochi. The Port of Kochi is located around two islands (the Willingdon Island and Vallarpadam) in a portion of this lake known as the *Kochi Lake*. The celebrated Nehru Trophy Boat Race is conducted in a portion of this lake; in the Kuttanad region, known as the *Punnamada Lake*. High levels of pollution have been noticed at certain hotspots of the Vembanad backwaters. Government of India has identified the Vembanad wetland under National Wetlands Conservation Programme.

YEAR 2014

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN  
NEPAL, MYANMAR, BURMA, PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**



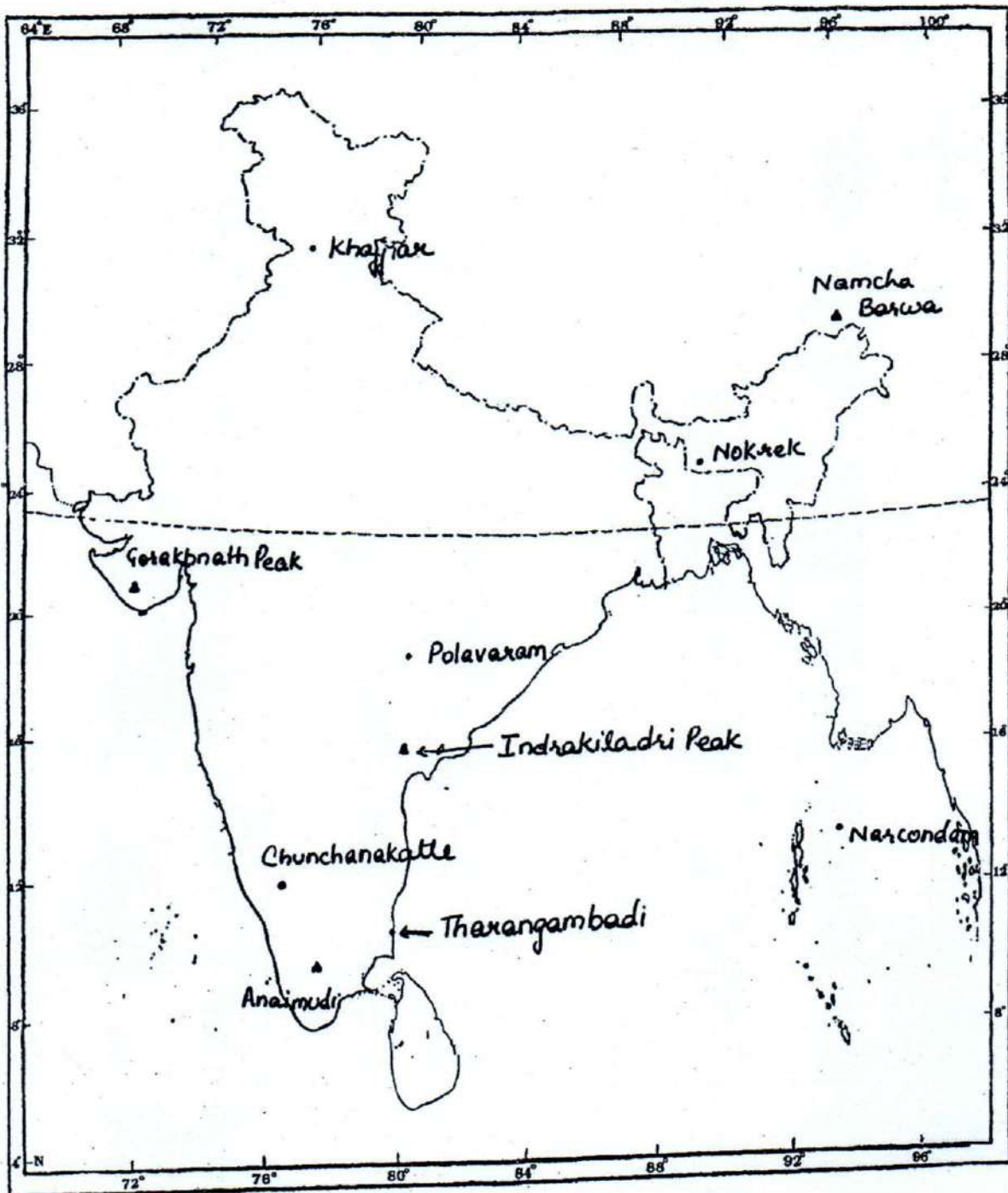
## YEAR 2015

1. **Tharangambadi** is located in the southeastern part of Tamil Nadu, India. It is a town situated in the Nagapattinam district, approximately 15 km north of Karaikal. Tharangambadi is famous for tourist attractions such as the Danish Fort, Danish Museum, and the village itself. It is a small, wind-blown town with a populace of fisherman. This village has been called the "Village of the Dancing Waves," since 700 of the village fishermen were lost during a tsunami.
2. **Namcha Barwa** is a mountain in the Tibetan Himalaya. The traditional definition of the Himalaya extending from the Indus River to the Brahmaputra would make it the eastern anchor of the entire mountain chain, and it is the highest peak of its own section as well as Earth's easternmost peak over 7,600 metres. Namcha Barwa is in an isolated part of southeastern Tibet rarely visited by outsiders.
3. **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 part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The island is small, covering an area of approximately 6.8 square kilometres. It was classified as a dormant volcano by the Geological Survey of India.
4. **Khajjiar** is a hill station in Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh, India, located approximately 24 km from Dalhousie. Khajjiar sits on a small plateau with a small stream-fed lake in the middle that has been covered over with weeds. Often called India's Switzerland, the exquisite glade of Khajjiar (1960m) has a circumference of about 5 km. Along its fringes, thick forests of deodar climb the slopes, the snow-line rests above these woods.
5. **Chunchanakatte Falls** is a waterfall on the Kaveri River, near the village of Chunchanakatte in Krishnarajanagar taluk of Mysore district, Karnataka, India. Water cascades from a height of about 20 meters. It is in the Western Ghats.
6. **Nokrek National Park**, or Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, is a national park located approximately 2 km from Tura Peak in West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya, India. UNESCO added this National park to its list of Biosphere Reserves. Nokrek has a remnant population of the Red panda. Nokrek is also an important habitat of the Asian elephants.
7. **Gorakhnath** Girnar Mountain is about 1100m (3630 ft) high and is an extinct volcano. It is 4km east of Junagadh and is the main tourist attraction in the area. On the plateau about 180m (600 ft) from the top of the hill, is a group of beautifully carved Jain temples built between 1128 and 1500. Gorakhnath is a 1,649 ft / 503 m mountain peak near Junagadh, Gujarât, in these mountains.
8. **Polavaram** is a multi-purpose irrigation project which has been accorded national project status by the central government. This dam across the Godavari River is under construction located in West Godavari District and East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh state and its reservoir spreads in parts of Chhattisgarh and Odisha States also. Polavaram is a village in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is about 35 km away from the banks of Godavari River at Papi Hills of Eastern Ghats. It consists of 23 villages, 4 in plain area and 19 in scheduled area.
9. **Anamudi** is the highest peak in the Western Ghats in India, having an elevation of 2,695 metres. Anamudi is also the highest point in South India. The peak is not exceptionally dramatic in terms of steepness or local relief and is a Fault-block mountain. It is located in the southern region of Eravikulam National Park at the junction of the Cardamom Hills, the Anaimalai Hills and the Palani Hills. The nearest town is Munnar, 13 kilometres.
10. **Indrakiladri Peak** Vijayawada is bounded by the Indrakiladri Hills on the west and the Budameru River on the north. These hills are part of the Eastern Ghats cut through by the Krishna river. They have very low elevation compared to the average elevation of the ghats.

YEAR 2015

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



DIRECTION

## YEAR 2016

- 1. Pir Panjal Range** is a group of mountains in the Inner Himalayan region, running from east-southeast (ESE) to west-northwest (WNW) across the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan administered Kashmir, where the average elevation varies from 1,400 m (4,600 ft) to 4,100 m (13,500 ft). The Himalayas show a gradual elevation towards the Dhauldhar and Pir Panjal ranges. Pir Panjal is the largest range of the lower Himalayas. Near the bank of the Sutlej river, it dissociates itself from the Himalayas and forms a divide between the rivers Beas and Ravi on one side and the Chenab on the other. The Banihal pass (2,832 m (9,291 ft)) lies at the head of the Vitasta river at the southern end of the Kashmir valley. Banihal and Qazigund lie on either side of the pass. The Sinthan pass connects Jammu and Kashmir with Kishtwar. Rohtang La (altitude 3,978 m (13,051 ft)) is a mountain pass on the eastern Pir Panjal range connecting Manali in the Kullu Valley to Keylong in the Lahaul Valley.
- 2. Indravati River** This river is a stream of the river Godavari. Its starting point is found to be the Ghats of Dandakaranya range from a hilltop village Mardiguda of Thuamula Rampur Block in the Kalahandi district of the state of Odisha due to the amalgamation of three streams, The River follows a westerly path and enters Jagadapur in the state of Chhattisgarh. The river moves from here in a southern route, before eventually uniting with the Godavari at the borders of three states. They are the state of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Telangana. The river at a variety of stages of its course forms the boundary between Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. The river Indravati is also known as the oxygen of the Bastar district of state of Chhattisgarh. This district is one of the greenest and eco-friendly districts, found in the whole of India.
- 3. Nathu La** The pass is 54 km (34 mi) east of Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim and 430 km (270 mi) from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. In the winter, the pass is blocked by heavy snowfall. However, it is known that in the higher reaches of the Himalayas around the region, summer temperature never exceeds 15 °C (59 °F). Nathu La has moderately shallow, excessively drained, coarse, and loamy soil on a steep slope (30–50%) with gravelly loamy surface, moderate erosion, and moderate stoniness. It has several sinking zones and parts of it are prone to landslides. To preserve the fragile environment of Nathu La on the Indian side, the government of India regulates the flow of tourists. Road maintenance is entrusted to Border Roads Organisation, a wing of the Indian Army. On the Chinese side the pass leads to the Chumbi Valley of the Tibetan Plateau.
- 4. Jog Falls** is created by the Sharavathi River dropping 253 m (830 ft), making it the second-highest plunge waterfall in India. The Sharavathi, flowing over a very rocky bed about 250 yards (230 m) wide, here reaches a tremendous chasm, 290 m (960 ft) deep, and the water comes down in four distinct falls. The Raja Fall pours in one unbroken column sheer to the depth of 830 ft (250 m). Halfway down it is encountered by the Roarer, another fall, which precipitates itself into a vast cup and then rushes violently downwards at an angle of forty-five degrees to meet the Raja. A third fall, the Rocket, shoots downwards in a series of jets; while the fourth, the Rani, moves quietly over the mountain side in a sheet of foam.
- 5. Pulicat Lake** is the second largest brackish water lake or lagoon in India, after Chilika Lake. It straddles the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu states with over 96% of it in Andhra Pradesh and 3% in Tamil Nadu situated on the Coromandal Coast in South India. The lake encompasses the Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary.

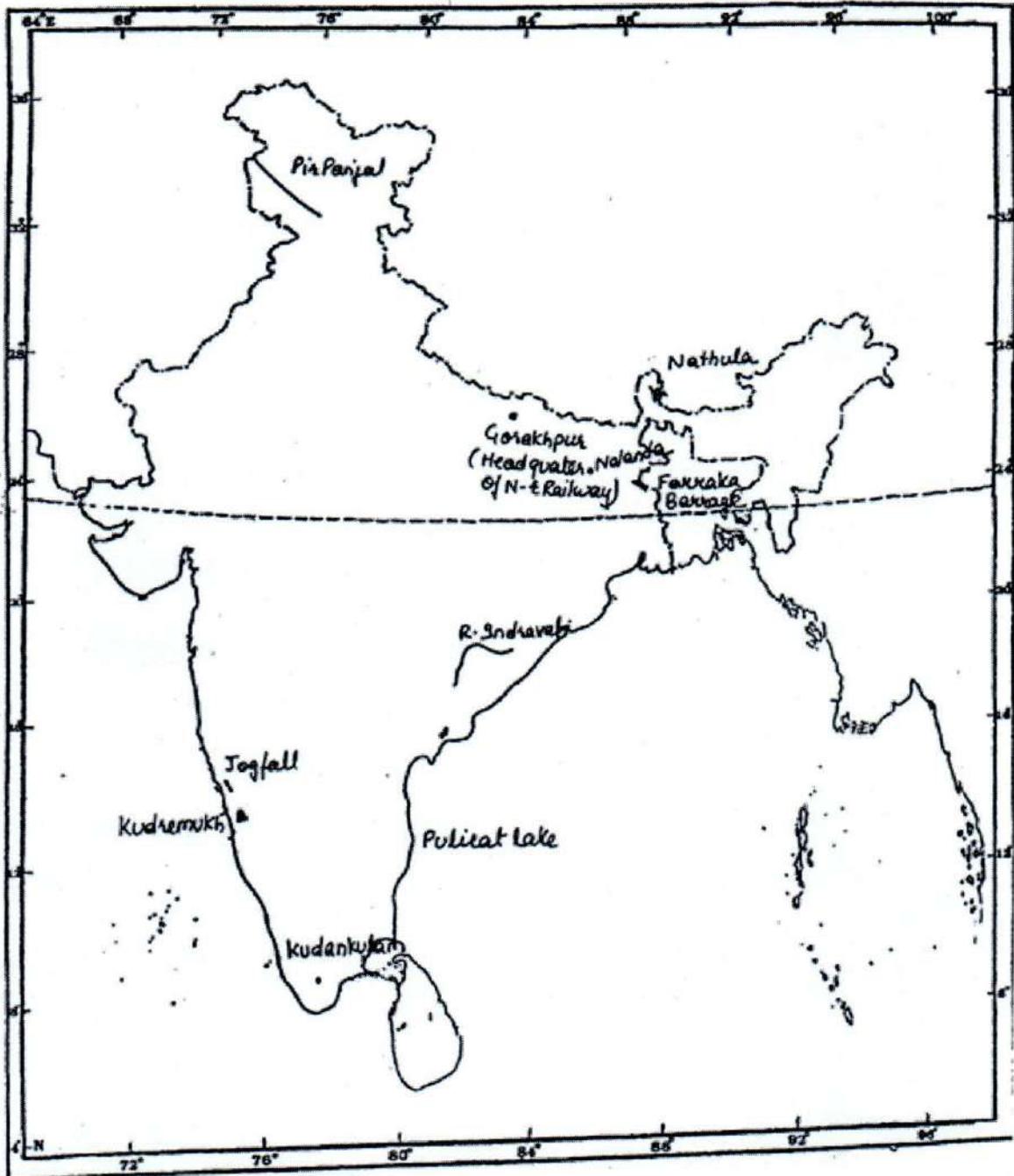
The barrier island of Sriharikota separates the lake from the Bay of Bengal and is home to the Satish Dhawan Space Centre.

6. **Kudankulam plant** it is the country's largest nuclear power project and is designed to help meet a surging demand for electricity. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is a nuclear power station situated in Kudankulam in the Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. This is a joint Russia-India project. Its investment cost to India was estimated to be US\$ 3 billion (Rs.13,615 Crores) in a 2001 agreement.
7. **Nalanda** Nalanda district occupies an area of 2,355 square kilometres (909 sq mi). The Phalgu, Mohane, Jirayan, and Kumbhari rivers flow through it. The district is a part of Patna Division. Nalanda University was one of the first universities in the world, founded in the 5th Century BC, and reported to have been visited by the Buddha during his lifetime. At its peak, in the 7th century AD, **Nalanda** held some 10,000 students and 2000 teachers when it was visited by the Chinese scholar Xuanzang.
8. **Kudremukh National Park** is the second largest Wildlife Protected Area (600.32 km<sup>2</sup>) belonging to a tropical wet evergreen type of forest in the Western Ghats. Kudremukh National Park is located in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi District and Chikkamagaluru districts of the State of Karnataka. The Western Ghats is one of the thirty four hotspots identified for bio-diversity conservation in the world. Kudremukh National Park comes under the Global Tiger Conservation Priority-I, under the format developed jointly by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund-USA.
9. The southern and western sides of the park form the steep slope of the Western Ghats ridge line, with the altitude varying from 100 m - 1892 m (peak). The northern, central and the eastern portions of the park constitute a chain of rolling hills with a mosaic of natural grassland and shola forests. Kudremukh receives an average annual rainfall of 7000 mm, largely due to the forest types of mainly evergreen vegetation that can be found here.
10. **Headquarters of NE Railways** Gorakhpur is a city located along the banks of Rapti river in the eastern part of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is located near the Nepal border, 273 kilometres east of the state capital Lucknow. It is the administrative headquarter of Gorakhpur District and Gorakhpur Division. The city is home to the Gorakshanath Temple (Gorakhnath Math). Gorakhpur is one of the most flood-prone districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh
11. **Farakka barrage** was constructed by Hindustan Construction Company. Out of 109 gates, 108 are over the river and the 109th one over the low-lying land in Malda, as a precaution. The Barrage serves water to the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station. There are also sixty small canals which can divert some water to other destinations for drinking purposes etc.
12. The purpose of the barrage is to divert 1,100 cubic metres per second (40,000 cu ft/s) of water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River for flushing out the sediment deposition from the Kolkata harbour without the need of regular mechanical dredging.

YEAR 2016

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL, MYANMAR, BURMA, PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**

## YEAR 2017

1. **Thumba** is a suburb of Thiruvananthapuram city, capital of Kerala, India. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) had a small beginning at Thumba, a coastal village at Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of Kerala on the south west coast of India, in 1962. Thumba was a unique choice because of its proximity to the geomagnetic equator. The Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launch Station (TERLS) was established in 1962 for this purpose under UN sponsorship. Apart from Indian payload, sounding rockets from many other countries (including United States, Russia, Japan, France, Germany) were also launched from Thumba, as part of mutual international collaboration.
2. **Nayachar** Located at the confluence of Hooghly and Haldi River in Purba Medinipur, Nayachar Island is an excellent eco-tourism destination. It is located within 10 km off the Sundarbans biosphere reserve which is one of the worlds richest in terms of biodiversity. The 47 sq km area is largely inhabited by fishermen. Nayachar has mangrove swamp, casuarinas and coconut plantation and parts are covered by wild grass. It is also native to the king Cobra and various endangered butterflies. The water around the island is also native to the endangered Gangetic Dolphins. As per records Nayachar Island is one of the recently formed islands in the world. It is a flat island with the raised soil surface of about 1.5 m above the sea. Island has typical high tides and ecology similar to the Sundarbans.
3. **Doddabetta** is the highest mountain in the Nilgiri Hills at 2,637 metres (8,650 feet). There is a reserved forest area around the peak. It is 9 km from Ooty, on the Ooty-Kotagiri Road in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, India. It is a popular tourist attraction with road access to the summit. It is the fourth highest peak in South India next to Anamudi, Mannamalai and Meesapulimala. The area surrounding **Doddabetta** is mostly forested. Sholas cover the hollows of its slopes. Slightly stunted, rhododendron trees, in the midst of thick coarse grass, flowering sub-alpine shrubs and herbs are common, even very near the peak.
4. **Devasthal** is an observatory in the district of Nainital in Uttarakhand state of India. The literal meaning of the place is "abode of god". The observatory is situated in the Western Himalayan region at an altitude of 2450 meters. Devasthal peak is an emerging optical astronomical site for Indian telescopes. Currently, a 130-cm optical telescope is working at the site. The sites are managed by the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital. The site has already received a 360-cm telescope and a 400-cm liquid mirror telescope which was completed in year 2014. A survey for installing solar telescope is also being carried out near the peak. The place is well equipped with guest house, canteen, internet connection, water and electric supply since 2008.
5. **Pangong Tso** Tibetan for "high grassland lake", also referred to as Pangong Lake, is an endorheic lake in the Himalayas situated at a height of about 4,350 m (14,270 ft). It is 134 km (83 mi) long and extends from India to China. Approximately 60% of the length of the lake lies in China. The lake is 5 km (3.1 mi) wide at its broadest point. All together it covers 604 km<sup>2</sup>. During winter the lake freezes completely, despite being saline water. It is not a part of Indus river basin area and geographically a separate land locked river basin. The lake is in the process of being identified under the Ramsar Convention as a wetland of international importance. This will be the first trans-boundary wetland in South Asia under the convention. The brackish water of the lake has very low micro-vegetation. There are some species of scrub and perennial herbs that grow in the marshes around the lake. The lake acts as an important breeding ground for a variety of birds

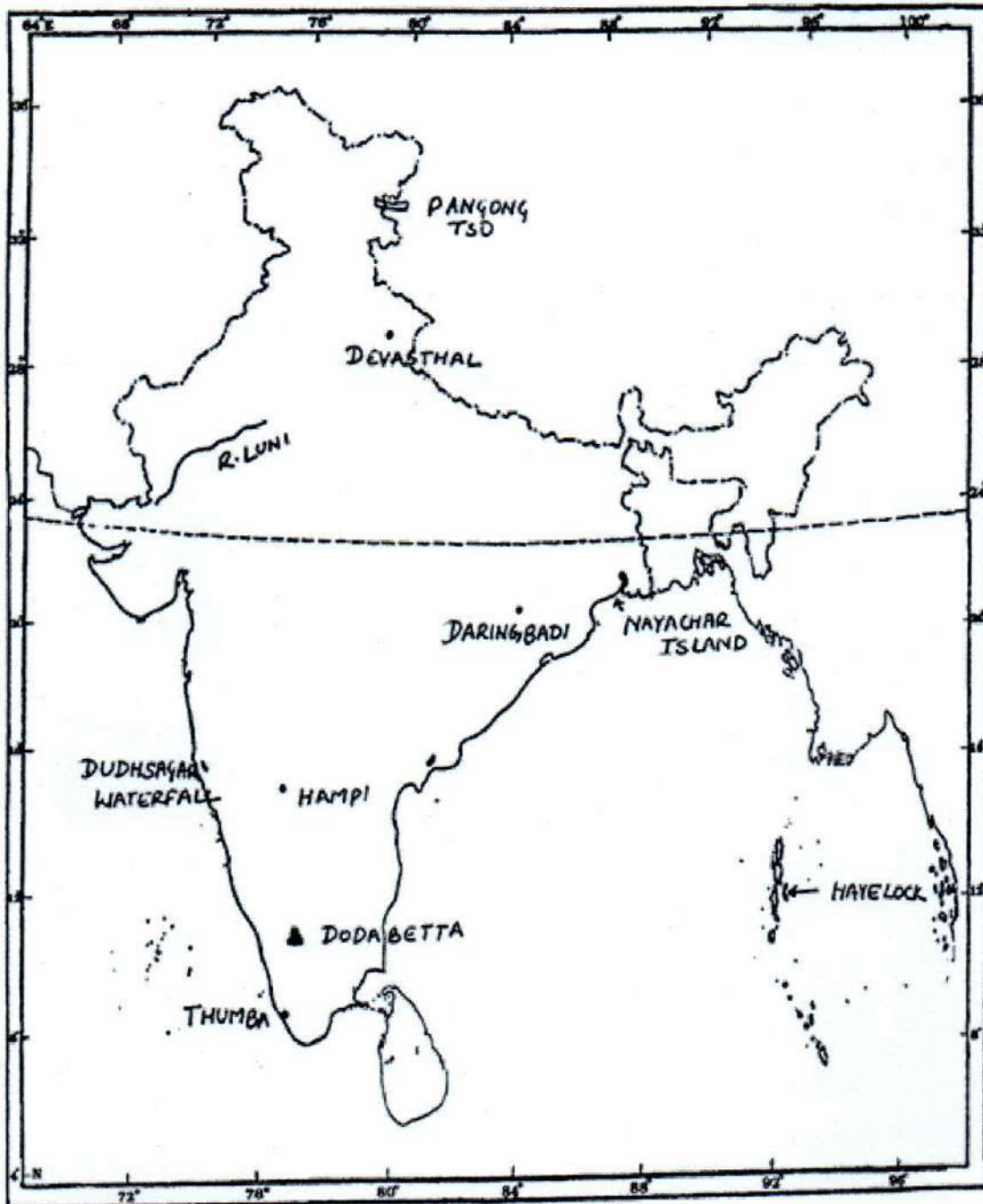
including a number of migratory birds. During summer, the Bar-headed goose and Brahmini ducks are commonly seen here. The region around the lake supports a number of species of wildlife including the kiang and the Marmot.

6. **Hampi** is situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in the eastern part of central Karnataka near the state border with Andhra Pradesh. Hampi, also referred to as the Group of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. It became the centre of the Hindu Vijayanagara Empire capital in the 14th-century. Hampi ruins are spread over 4,100 hectares (16 sq mi) and has been described by UNESCO as an “austere, grandiose site” of more than 1,600 surviving remains of the last great Hindu kingdom in South India that includes “forts, riverside features, royal and sacred complexes, temples, shrines, pillared halls, mandapas, memorial structures, water structures and others”.
7. **Havelock island** is a picturesque natural paradise with beautiful white sandy beaches, rich coral reefs and lush green forest. It is one of the populated islands in the Andaman group with an area of 113 sq. km. and is located 39 km of north-east of Port Blair. This island, with beautiful sandy beaches fringed with green canopy of the rain-fed forests beckons everyone to enjoy the frolic and fun at the azure sea. Havelock is one of the few places that the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory of India has permitted and encouraged development of tourism, with a focus on promoting eco-tourism.
8. **The Luni** is also known as the Lavanaravi or Lavanavati, which means “salt river” in Sanskrit, due high salinity of its water. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer, passes through the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert, and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, after travelling a distance of 495 km. It is first known as Sagarmati, then after passing Govindgarh, it meets its tributary Saraswati, which originates from Pushkar Lake, and from then on it gets its name Luni. In 1892, Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur constructed Jaswant Sagar in Pichiyak village between Bilara and Bhavi of Jodhpur district. It is one of the largest artificial lakes in India, and irrigates more than 12,000 acres (49 km<sup>2</sup>).
9. **Daringibadi** is a hill station in Odisha state of eastern India. It is widely known as “Kashmir of Odisha”, situated at a height of 915 m in Kandhmal district, the place has pine jungles, coffee gardens and beautiful valleys. Daringbadi is set in a beautiful spot surrounded by thick rain forests with wild animals, and is a popular summer resort. During the British rule, there was a british officer named Dering who had discovered this place and named it by his own name as Deringbadi, badi stands for village. Located in the tribal dominated Kandhamal district, Daringbadi has many natural green valleys and most importantly the snow fall is popularly called as the ‘Kashmir of Odisha’. Here the dew turns into ice at the night. Surrounded by thick rain forests, wild animals,.
10. **Dudhsagar Falls** (literally Sea of Milk ) is a four-tiered waterfall located on the Mandovi River in the border of the Indian state of Goa and Karnataka. It is 60 km from Panaji by road and is located on the Madgaon-Belgavi rail route about 46 km east of Madgaon and 80 km south of Belgavi. Dudhsagar Falls is amongst India’s tallest waterfalls with a height of 310 m (1017 feet) and an average width of 30 metres (100 feet). The falls is located in the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and Mollem National Park among the Western Ghats. The waterfall forms the border between Karnataka and Goa states. The area is surrounded by a deciduous forests with a rich biodiversity. The falls are not particularly spectacular during the dry season but during the monsoon season however, the falls are fed by rains and form a huge force of water.

YEAR 2017

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BURMA,  
NEPAL, MYANMAR, SRI LANKA, PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



**DIRECTION**



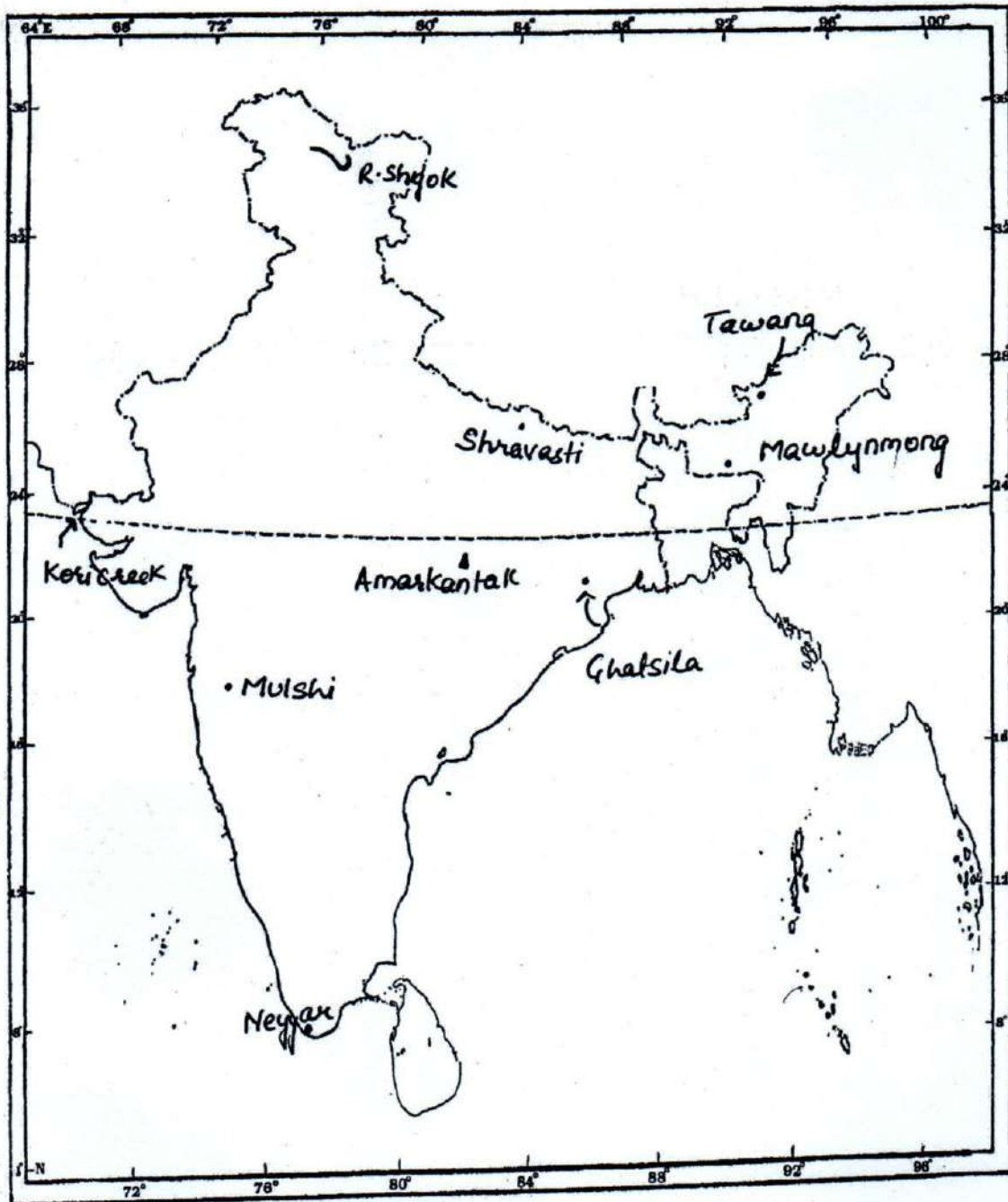
## YEAR 2018

1. **The Shyok River** flows through northern Ladakh in India and the Ghangche District of Gilgit–Baltistan of Pakistan spanning some 550 km. The Shyok River, a tributary of the Indus River, originates from the Rimo Glacier, one of the tongues of Siachen Glacier. The river widens at the confluence with the Nubra River.
2. **Mawlynnong** is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of the Meghalaya state in North East India. It is famous for its cleanliness and natural attraction. It comes under the Pynursla community development block and Vidhan Sabha constituency. It is also referred as ‘God’s own garden’.
3. **Shravasti** is located near the West Rapti River and is closely associated with the life of Gautama Buddha. **Shravasti district** is one of the districts of the Uttar Pradesh state of India and Bhinga town is district headquarters. Shravasti district is a part of Devipatan Division. According to Government of India, the district Shravasti is one of the minority concentrated district.
4. **The Kori Creek** is a tidal creek in the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat. This region belonging to India is a part of the Indus River Delta most of which lies in Sindh, Pakistan. The Sir Creek, laying around 33 km northwest of Kori Creek, is a disputed area between India and Pakistan.
5. **Amarkantak** is a pilgrim town and a Nagar Panchayat in Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh, India. The Amarkantak region is a unique natural heritage area and is the meeting point of the Vindhya and the Satpura Ranges, with the Maikal Hills being the fulcrum. This is where the Narmada River, the Son River and Johila River emerge.
6. **Ghatshila** is a town on the Subarnarekha River, in the east Indian state of Jharkhand. Set among forested hills, it’s home to Ghatsila Rankini Mandir, a temple dedicated to the goddess Kali and decorated with brightly painted carvings of Hindu deities. To the north, Phuldungri Hillock overlooks the town, and Burudi Lake is a popular picnic spot. Northwest, elephants and deer roam through Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary.
7. **Tawang** is a mountain town in Asia. India considers it to be part of the state of Arunachal Pradesh, while China claims it as part of South Tibet. It’s home to the 17th-century Tawang Monastery, a hilltop structure housing a massive gilded Buddha statue. The War Memorial commemorates soldiers who died in the 1962 Chinese-Indian War. Nearby, tranquil Penga Teng Tso (P. T. Tso) Lake attracts migratory birds in summer
8. **The Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary** in the southern state of Kerala in India is spread over the southeast corner of the Western Ghats, and covers a total area of 128 km<sup>2</sup>. **Neyyar dam** is a gravity dam on the Neyyar River in Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala, South India, located on the foot of the Western Ghats about 30 km from Thiruvananthapuram. It was established in 1958 and is a popular picnic spot. Lying against the southern low hills of the Western Ghats, Neyyar Dam has a scenic lake.
9. **Dandeli** is a town in the western Indian state of Karnataka. The Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary, with its trails and dense forests, is home to animals including black panthers, monkeys and elephants, as well as many bird species. A temple stands at the entrance to the limestone Kavala Caves, known for their stalagmite formations. West of the caves, Anshi National Park encompasses the Kali Tiger Reserve.
10. **Mulshi** is an administrative block in Pune district, which has its name after a small village in the heart of the Mulshi valley in India. The region is an eco-tourism hotspot, and outside of town there are many guest houses and gardens. Mulshi Dam on Mula river proves to be an amazing weekend getaway from Pune. The luscious area around the dam is dotted by many forts, bridges, and waterfalls. The dam is the favorite spot for the visitors as here they get ample opportunities to go on trekking, bird-watching.

YEAR 2018

# INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BRUNAI  
NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

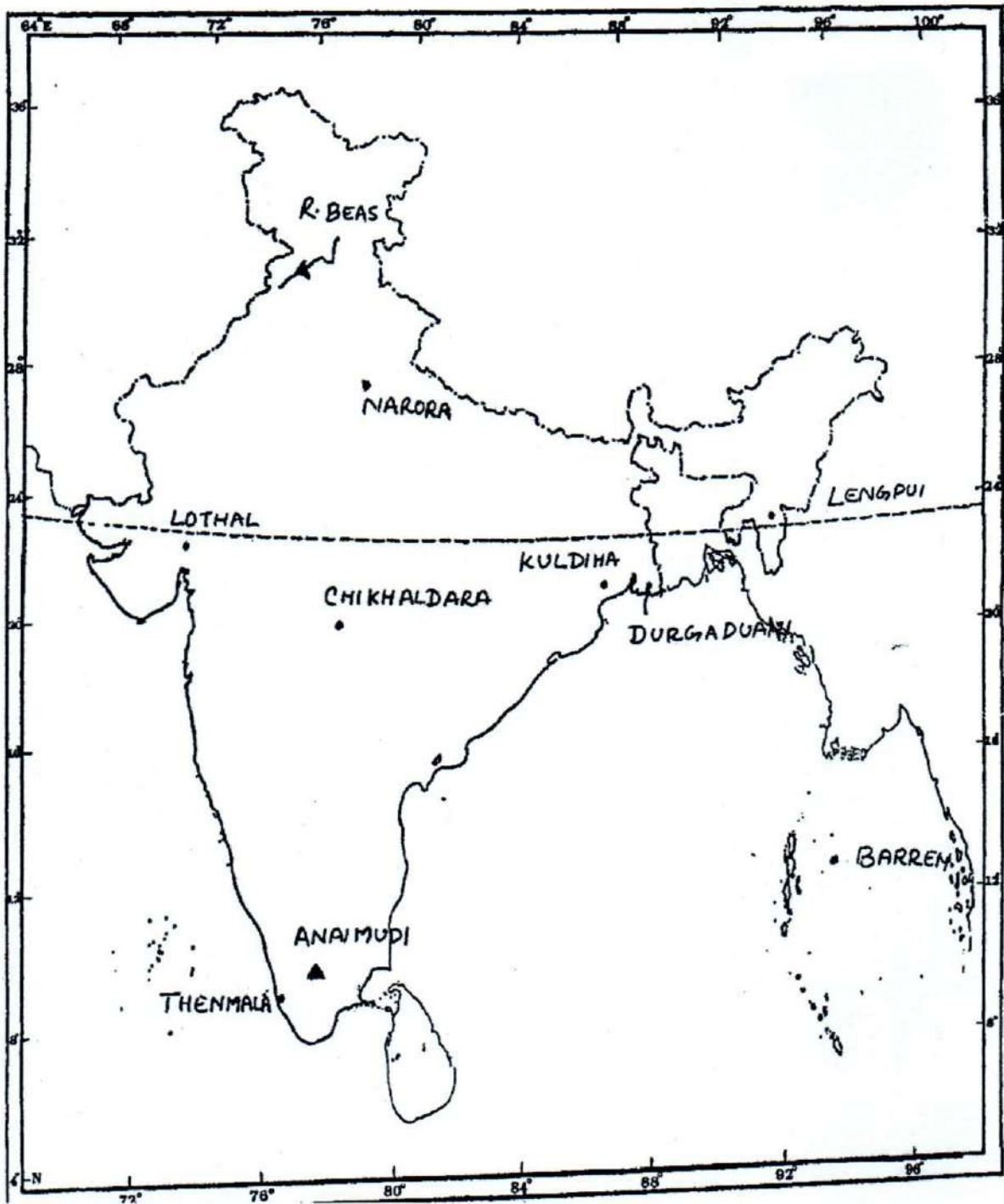


**DIRECTION**

## YEAR 2019

1. **Lothal** is located in the state of Gujarat, about 85 km southwest of Ahmedabad. It was on the banks of the mythical river Saraswati, which has since dried up. The major attractions in Lothal are the vast ruins of the ancient city. The most important are the sites of the ancient dockyard, the acropolis, the lower town, the bead factory, the warehouses, and the drainage system.
2. **Beas River** rises at an elevation of 4,361 metres at Rohtang Pass in the western (Punjab) Himalayas, a section of the vast Himalayas mountain range, in central Himachal Pradesh. From there it flows south through the Kullu Valley, receiving tributaries from the flanking mountains, and then turns west to flow past Mandi into the Kangra Valley. After crossing the valley, the Beas enters Punjab state and veers south and then southwest to its confluence with the Sutlej River at Harike after a course of about 470 km. It develops BIST doab with Sutlej River
3. **Chikhaldara** Situated in the district of Amravati, the town of Chikhaldara is best known for its Wildlife Sanctuary. The region is about 1120 m above sea level and is the sole coffee plantation area in Maharashtra. The flora consists of trees of mahua, dhaoda, ain, kusum, tiwas, teak and bamboo. The Melghat Tiger Project is home to about 82 of the few remaining tigers in India. The Chikhaldara Sanctuary has animals like the flying squirrel, mouse deer, porcupine, langur, chausingha, blue bull, Indian bison, wild dog, leopard, pangolin, rhesus monkey, wild boar, ratel, spotted deer, barking deer, sambar, sloth bear and tiger to name a few.
4. **Narora** is a town located on the banks of river Ganges, in district Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh. The Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) services the northern power grid of India. The barrage on Ganga, diverting most of the water of the mighty Ganga to the Lower Ganga canals going to large number of districts of Uttar Pradesh. This barrage constructed during 1962 to 1967 has a unique feature: a fish pass
5. **Lengpui Airport** is a domestic airport in Aizawl, Mizoram. The airport is connected by flights to Kolkata, Imphal and is located at a distance of 32 km from Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram. Lengpui Airport is the first large airport in the country to be built by the State Government. The airport is one among the three airports in India that has a table top runway (others being Kozhikode and Mangalore) which creates an optical illusion that requires a very precise approach from the pilot.
6. **Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary** is situated in the Balasore district of Odisha. The sanctuary is spread across 272.75 km<sup>2</sup> in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region. It is linked with Simlipal National Park via the Sukhupada and Nato hill ranges. It is classified as an Eastern Highlands moist deciduous forests ecoregion. It is famous for the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve that spreads across Simlipal, Kuldiha and Hadgarh wildlife reserves. Odisha's government took recognition of the environmental damage being done by private operators to many parks, sanctuaries and reserves resulting in a sustainable threat to biodiversity. It came up with an ecotourism focus to conserve the pristine state of nature while making it economically viable with a PPP model
7. **Thenmala** is a town of tourist attraction near Punalur town, Kollam district in Kerala. It lies just north of the Thenmala Dam, which spans the Kallada River. The Elevated Walkway winds through a thick canopy of trees, home to many native birds. To the east, Pathimoonam Kannara Bridge is a 13-arched bridge along a mountain railway route. Farther east, the Palaruvi Falls cascade into a deep pool.
8. **Anamudi** is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres and a topographic prominence of 2,479 metres. It lies on the border of Devikulam Taluk, Idukki district and Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam district. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres. It has Eravikulam National Park
9. **Barren Island** is an island located in the Andaman Sea. It is the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia, and the only active volcano along a chain of volcanoes from Sumatra to Myanmar. A large depression around the active vent — a hole spewing gases, ashes, and lava — is a hallmark of a volcanic eruption. The satellite images showed that vents which were active during January 2017 were located in a depression formed by a volcanic eruption of 2005 and not 1991, confirming that the recent volcanic activity is a continuation of an eruption that took place in 2005. Barren Island comes under the restricted zone and special permits has to be taken to visit Barren Island. In addition, no one is allowed to land on the Barren Island.
10. **Durgaduani Creek** The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy made an assessment of the potential of tidal energy in India, it is estimated that the country can produce 100 MW of power in the Gangetic delta of Sunderbans in West Bengal. The country's first Tidal Power Plant has been proposed to be set up in Durgaduani Creek of Sunderbans. On technical and financial grounds it has been terminated.

YEAR 2019



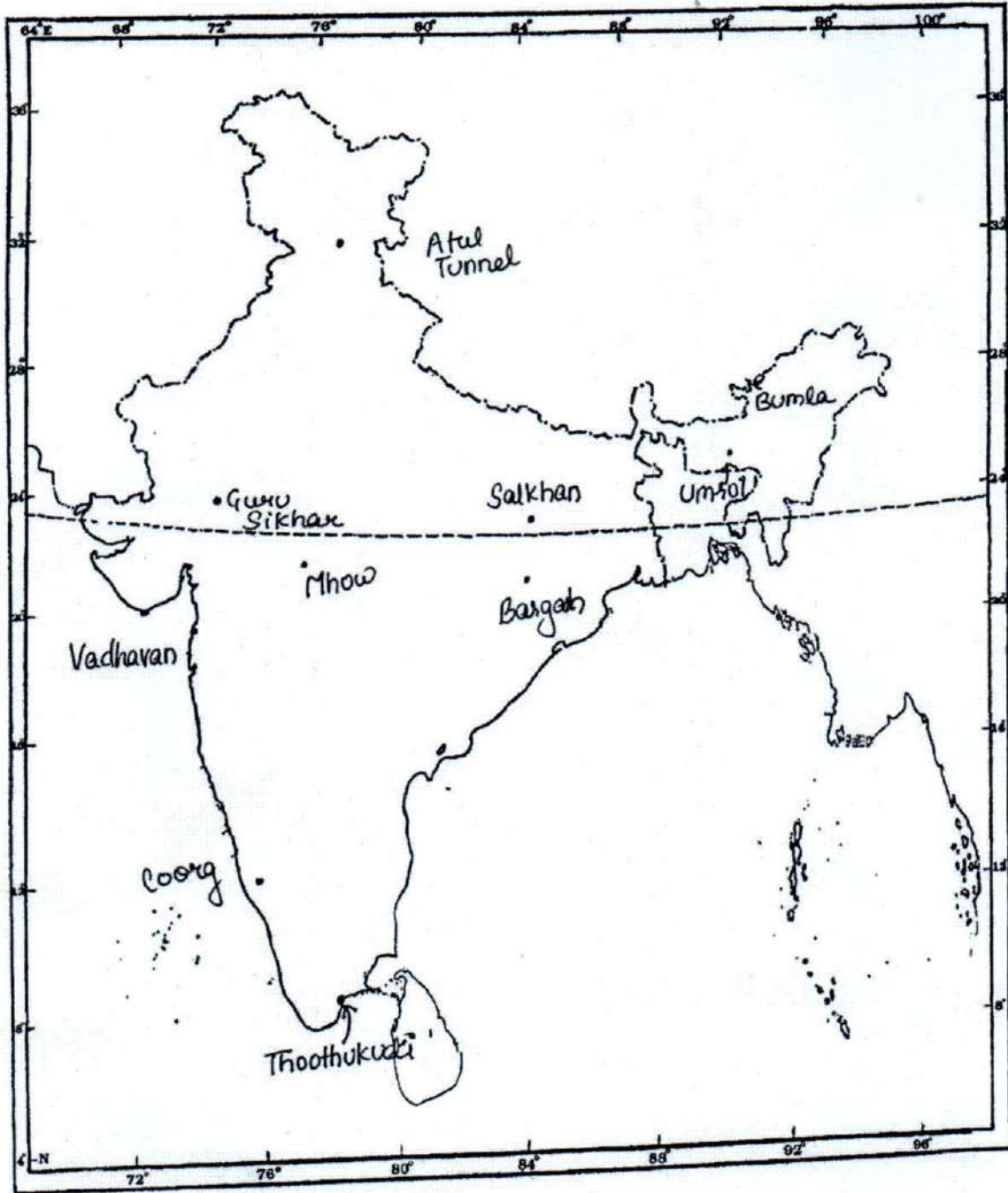
DIRECTION

## YEAR 2020

1. **Vadhawan** The port is to be built on 5,000 acres of land which is reclaimed near the town Dhanu. It is a part of the national infrastructure development plan Vadhawan Port will be implemented by Public-Private Partnership (PPP). Vadhawan port has myriads benefits to serve. One of the prime advantages is its natural draft which is about 20m close to the shore. It will aid in accommodating huge container ships as well as breakbulk cargo liquid including LNG.
2. **Salkhan Fossils Park**, officially known as Sonbhadra Fossils Park, is a fossil park in Uttar Pradesh. The fossils in the park are estimated to be nearly 1.4 billion years old. The park is spread over an area of about 25 hectares in the Kaimoor Wildlife range. The fossils found in the Sonbhadra Fossils Park are algae and stromatolites types of fossils. The park is spread over an area of about 25 hectares in Kaimur Range, adjacent to Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary.
3. **Coorg** officially known as Kodagu, is the most affluent hill station in Karnataka. Coorg is a popular coffee producing hill station. It is popular for its beautiful green hills and the streams cutting right through them. It also stands as a popular destination because of its culture and people. The Kodavas, a local clan specializing in martial arts, are especially notable for their keen hospitality.
4. **Mhow** officially Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, is a cantonment in the Indore district in Madhya Pradesh state. It lies on the southern Malwa Plateau, the watershed of the Chambal and Narmada river basins. It remains an important cantonment; a small fort and military camp are there.
5. **Umroi** Shillong Airport is a domestic airport serving Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, India. It is located at Umroi, situated 30 km (19 mi) from the city centre. AAI upgraded infrastructure at Shillong, with the installation of an Instrument landing system, extension of runway and removal of flight-path obstructions, under the UDAN scheme.
6. **Thoothukudi** is a port city, a municipal corporation and an industrial city in Tamil Nadu. The city lies in the Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal. Traditionally known as "Pearl City" on account of the prevailing Pearl fish in the past in the area. Thoothukudi, besides being a major port, the earliest settlement of the Portuguese and the Dutch.
7. **Bargarh** is a city and municipality in Bargarh district in the state of Odisha. It is the administrative headquarters of Bargarh District. Bargarh is popularly known for intensive cultivation of 'paddy', therefore called "Bhata Handi" of Odisha State.
8. **Atal Tunnel** is a highway tunnel built under the Rohtang Pass in the eastern Pir Panjal range of the Himalayas on the Leh-Manali Highway in Himachal Pradesh. It has officially been certified by World Book of Records, as the 'World's Longest Highway Tunnel above 10,000 Feet'.
9. **Gurushikhar** a peak in the Arbuda Mountains of Sirohi district in Rajasthan, is the highest point of the Aravalli Range and Rajasthan. It rises to an elevation of 1,722 metres. Mount Abu has more than 17 Nature Trails and pathways suitable for adventurous activities approved by the department of forest passing through the jungle.
10. **Bum La** is a border pass between China's Cona County in Tibet and India's Tawang district in Arunachal Pradesh. It is 37 km away from the town of Tawang in India's Tawang district and 43 km from the town of Tsona Dzong in China's Cona County. Bumla pass height from sea level is 15200 ft from sea level, and it is covered with heavy snow around the year.

INDIA

YEAR 2020



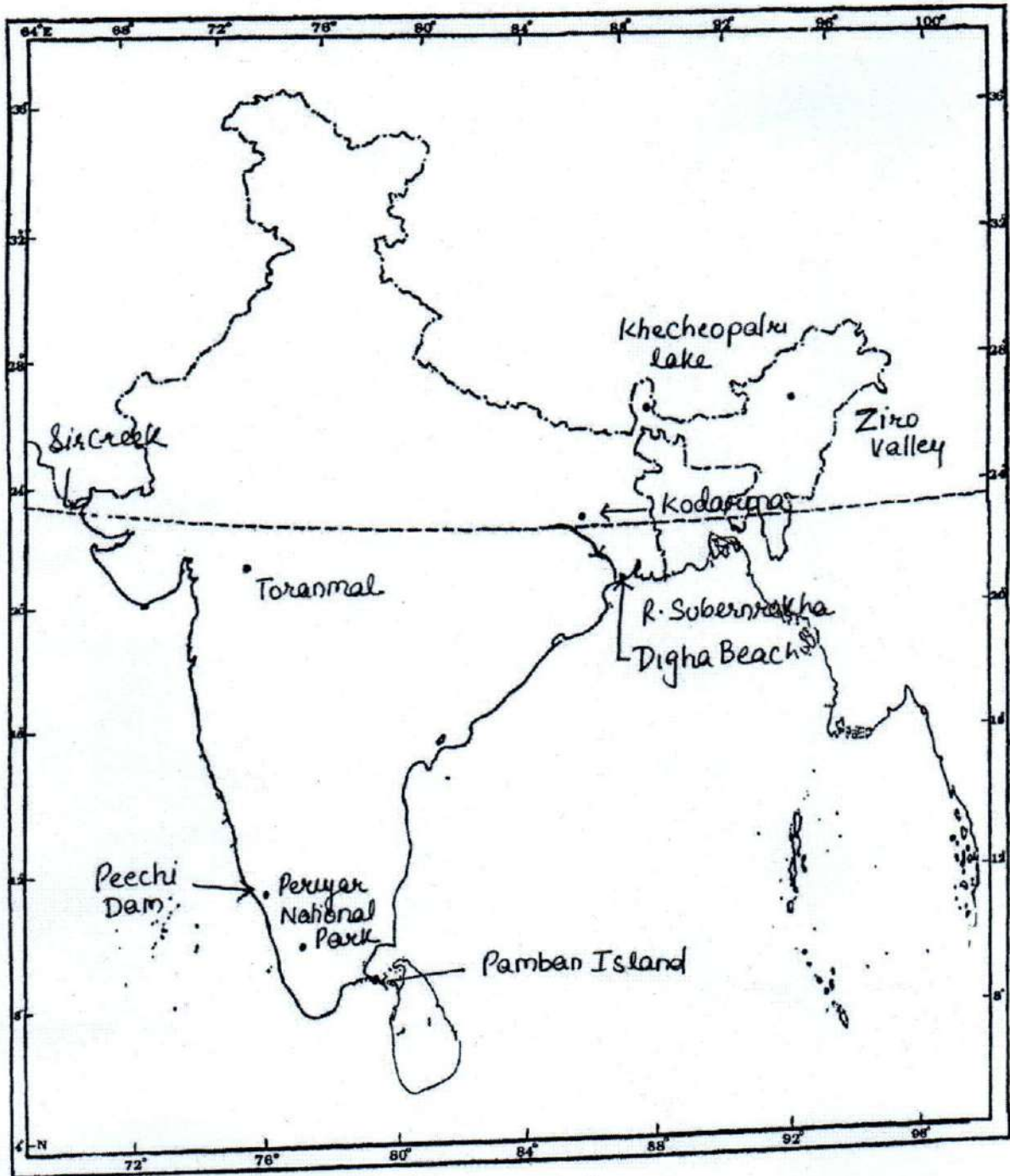
DIRECTION

## YEAR 2021

1. **Ziro Valley** Ziro is a town of the Lower Subansiri district in of Arunachal Pradesh. It is included the Tentative List for UNESCO's World Heritage Site for the Apatani cultural landscape It is famous for paddy-cum-pisciculture cultivation. The area is renowned for the terrace paddy fields where the unique system of poly-culture and water management is practiced by the local people. Mainly inhabited by the Apatani tribe.
2. **Khecheopalri Lake** originally known as Kha-Chot-Palri, is a lake located near Khecheopalri village, 147 kilometres west of Gangtok in the West Sikkim district of the Northeastern Indian state of Sikkim. The lake is sacred for both Buddhists and Hindus, and is believed to be a wish fulfilling lake. The local name for the lake is Sho Dzo Sho.
3. **Toranmal** is a Hill Station in the municipal council of the Nandurbar district in Maharashtra. It is a hill station located in the Satpura Range. Toranmal is adorned with nature's best elements, Salubrious weather, lush green surroundings, tranquil lakes and gushing cascades of waterfall. Its Gorakhnath Temple is the site of a Yatra attended by thousands of devotees on Mahashivratri.
4. **Subarnarekha River** originates near Nagri village in Ranchi district of Jharkhand at an elevation of 600 m. The total length of the river is about 395 km. The word "Subarnarekha" literally means "streak of gold." It is a combination of two words; "Subarna" meaning gold and "rekha" meaning line or streak in Indian languages. Traditionally, it is believed that gold was mined at a village named Piska near the origin of the river.
5. **Koderma** district of Jharkhand state has been famous worldwide for mica minning, specially for ruby mica. The district had the monopoly in producing mica for years and themica was exported to many countries worldwide. The main reserve of mica is found under the forest of mild life sanctuary of Kodarma.
6. **Sir Creek** originally Ban Ganga, is a 96-km tidal estuary in the uninhabited marshlands of the Indus River Delta on the border between India and Pakistan. The creek flows into the Arabian Sea and separates Gujarat state in India from Sindh province in Pakistan.
7. **Periyar** Wildlife Sanctuary also known as Periyar Tiger Reserve, is in the mountainous Western Ghats of Kerala, southern India. This wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers and a significant elephant population, as well as rare lion-tailed macaques, sambar deer, leopards and Indian bison. In the park's north, Periyar Lake is popular for boat rides. Farther north, spice plantations surround the town of Kumily.
8. **Peechi Dam** thrissur is situated 22 km outside Thrissur city in Kerala, India. The dam was started as an irrigation project for the surrounding villages in Thrissur. At the same time, it catered the drinking water needs of the population of Thrissur City.
9. **Digha Beach** Digha is West Bengal's most popular sea resort and tourist spot is described as the 'Brighton of the East'. Digha has a low gradient with a shallow sand beach with gentle waves, that extends 7 kms in length. Digha is the beach which is known as one of the widest beaches all over the world.
10. **Pamban Island** also known as Rameswaram Island, is an island located between peninsular India and Sri Lanka, on the Rama Setu archipelago. The second largest island in the latter, Pamban Island belongs to India and forms the Rameswaram taluk of the Ramanathapuram district of the state of Tamil Nadu.

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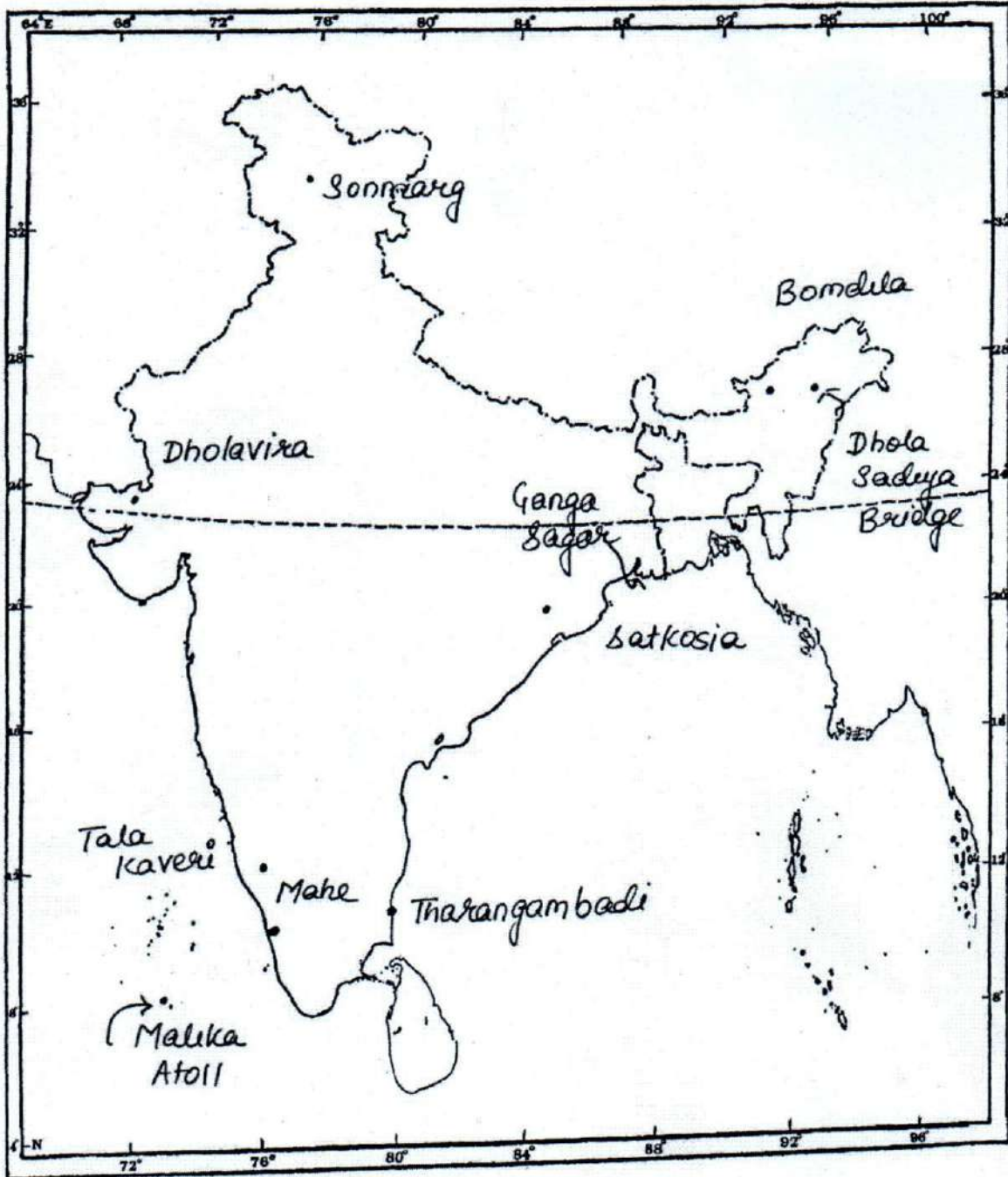


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1. **Tarangambadi**, formerly Tranquebar, is a town in the Mayiladuthurai district of the state of Tamil Nadu on the Coromandel Coast. It lies 15 kilometres north of Karaikal, near the mouth of a distributary named Uppanar of the Kaveri River. The beach in Tharangambadi has been identified as the one of the most Ozone-rich beaches in the world.
2. **Mahe** The Treaty of Cession signed in 1956 is the primary reason why Puducherry and other French settlements are a union territory today and not merged in the states in which they are situated. The territory of Puducherry consists of four non-contiguous enclaves, located in three states of southern India. Mahé, also known as Mayyazhi, is a small town in the Mahé district of the Puducherry Union Territory. It is situated at the mouth of the Mahé River and is surrounded by the State of Kerala. The Kannur District surrounds Mahé on three sides and Kozhikode District from one side. Formerly part of French India, The culture and geography of this area are like almost all of those in the Malabar Coast of Kerala.
3. **Bomdila** is the headquarters of West Kameng district in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Bomdila is one of the 60 constituencies of the state. Bomdi La pass situated at an altitude of 4331 m near the western boundary of Arunachal Pradesh in the Greater Himalayas, this pass connects Arunachal Pradesh with Lhasa.
4. **Dhola Sadiya Bridge** The Bhupen Hazarika Setu, commonly known as the Dhola Sadiya Bridge, is a beam bridge in India, connecting the northeast states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh/ The bridge is the first permanent road connection between the northern Assam and eastern Arunachal Pradesh. At 9.15 kilometres in length, it is the longest bridge in India over water.
5. **Talakaveri** is the place that is considered to be the source of the river Kaveri and a holy place for many Hindus. It is located on Brahmagiri hills near Bhagamandala in Coorg district, Karnataka State. It is located close to the border with Kasaragod district. It is famous for its coffee plantations, steep hills, countless streams, rich flora & fauna, lush forests.
6. **Satkosia** Satkosia Tiger Reserve is a tiger reserve located in the Angul district of Odisha, India covering an area of 988.30 km<sup>2</sup>. Drained by river Mahanadi it is also known as Gorge Sanctuary. Is major eco-tourism location in Odisha.
7. **Dholavira** Dholavira site is India's most prominent archaeological site associated with the Indus Valley Civilization. The site is the larger of the two most remarkable excavations of the Harappan Civilisation dating back to about 4,500 years ago. India's nomination of Dholavira, the Harappan City in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat has been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage list.
8. **Sonmarg** has ancient importance because it was a gateway on the ancient Silk Road that connects Kashmir with China. It provides as a base camp for Ladakh and is militarily very important for India. In the winter, Sonmarg becomes a valley covered in white gold. It has is zero point which is basically a snow covered point on the way to Zojila Pass from Sonmarg. Sledding and snow biking are the main activities.
9. **Maliku Atoll** is an uninhabited islet in Lakshadweep, India. It is located at the southwestern end of Minicoy's reef. Also called Viringili, it is barely 200 m in length. Formerly the lepers of Minicoy were banished to this island where they lived in abject conditions. Maliku Atoll has a lagoon with two entrances in its northern side, Saalu Magu on the northeast and Kandimma Magu on the northwest. Its western side is fringed by a narrow reef and coral rocks awash. The interior of the lagoon is sandy and of moderate depth, rarely reaching 4 m. It has some coral patches.
10. **Gangasagar** is an island in the Ganges delta, lying on the continental shelf of Bay of Bengal about 100 kms south of Kolkata. The island is large with an area of 224.3 kms. Gangasagar is a charming tourist destination, which attracts both pilgrims and adventure lovers. The island of Gangasagar is one of the most famous Hindu pilgrimage centres in India. Every year on Makar Sankranti (mid-January), pilgrims from all over India, gather at Gangasagar for a holy dip at the confluence of the River Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.

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