

Day-7 Lakshya-75 Daily Static Quiz

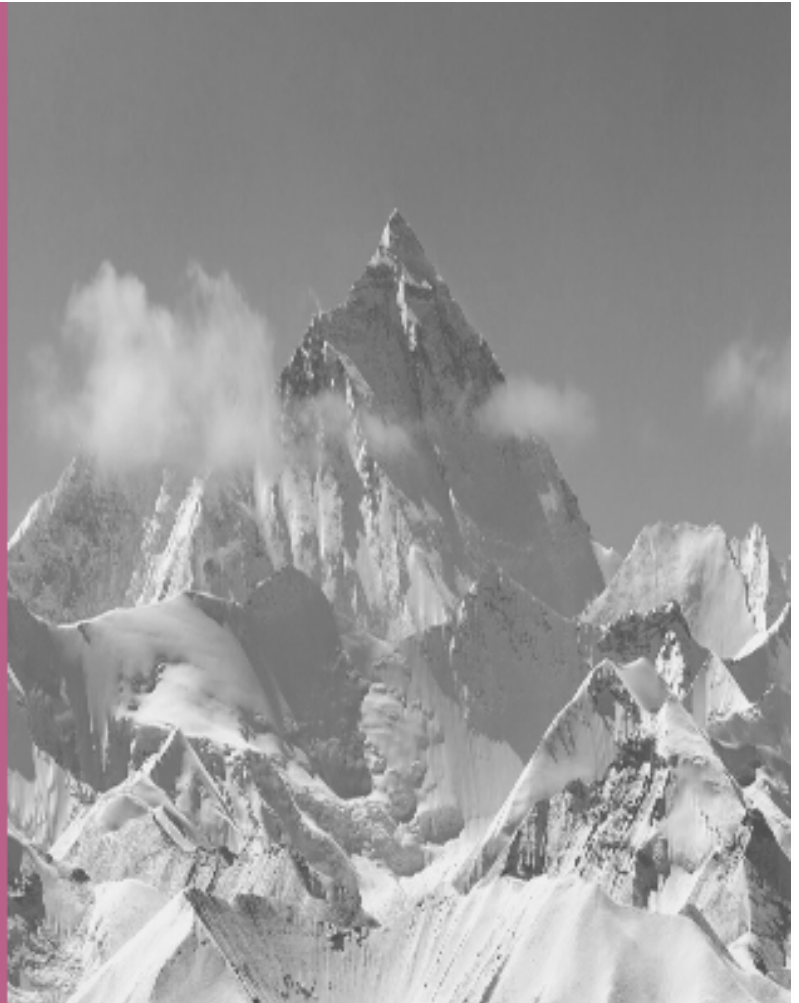
By IAS Toppers, 17 Mar, 2022

IT IAS Toppers'

LAKSHYA-75

Day-7

Static MCQs



Question 1

Consider the following statements with reference to location and size of India:

1. Indian lies entirely in Northern hemisphere.
2. India accounts for 4% of the total geographical area of the world.
3. India has 7,516 km of coastline excluding Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
4. Standard Time Meridian of India passes through Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) a) 1, 2 and 3

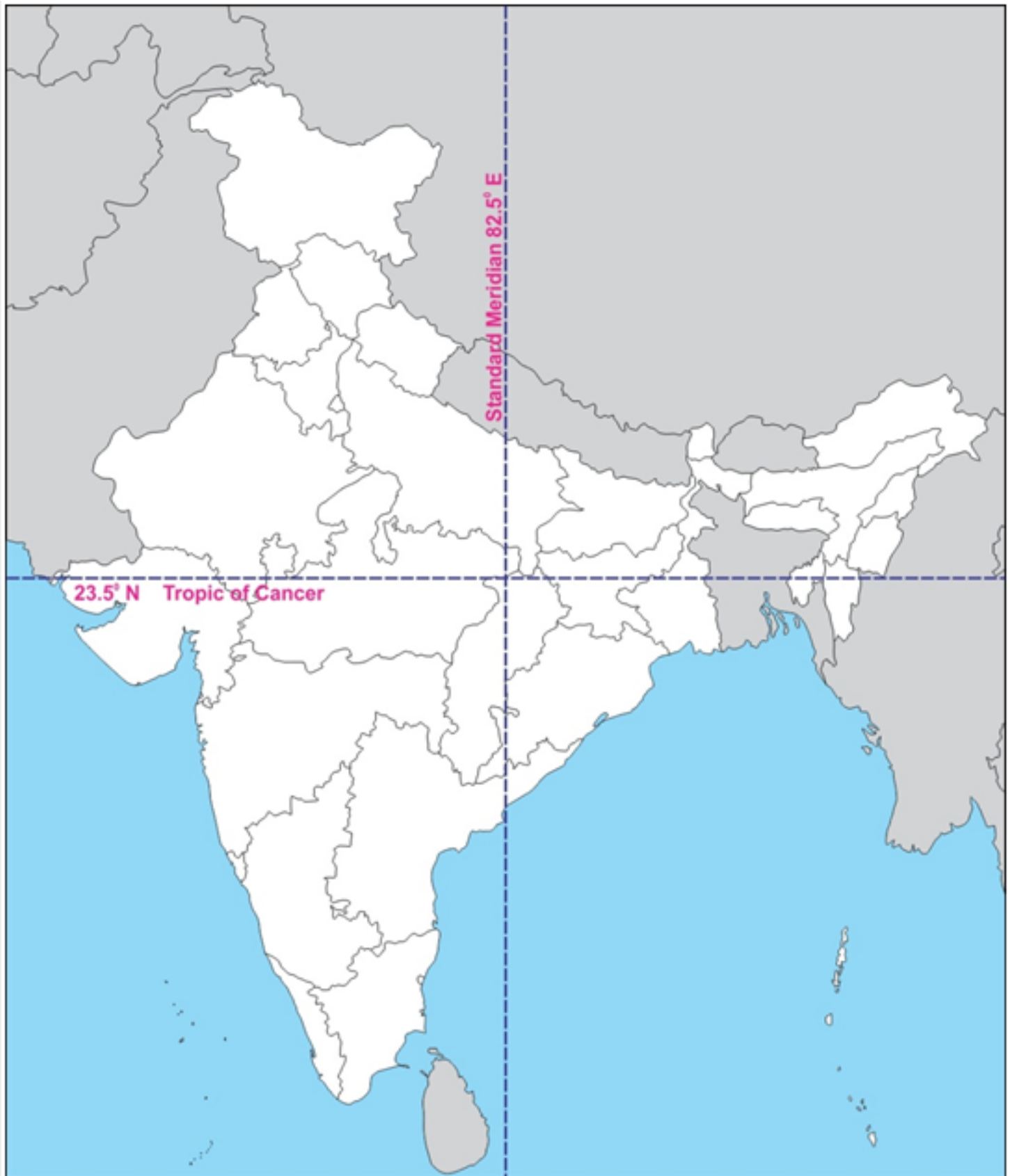
- B) b) 3 and 4 only
- C) c) 2 and 3 only
- D) d) All of the above

Explanation:

Answer: A

Solution:

- Standard Time Meridian of India passes through Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.



Enrich Your Learning:

Location

India is a vast country. Lying **entirely in the Northern hemisphere** the main land extends **between latitudes**

8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

Size

The land mass of India has an **area of 3.28 million square km**. India's total area accounts for about **2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world**. India is the **seventh largest country of the world**. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the **total length of the coastline** of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, **is 7,516.6 km**. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitudes, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.

Time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

Question 2

Consider the following statements:

1. India shares the longest border with China.
2. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.
3. India has the shortest land border with Afghanistan.
4. India shares land boundary with eight countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) a) 2 and 3 only
- B) b) 1, 2 and 3
- C) c) 3 and 4 only
- D) d) All of the above

Explanation:

Answer: A

Solution:

- India shares the **longest border with Bangladesh**.
- India's shares land boundary with **seven countries**:

India & Neighbouring Countries


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Neighbouring Countries	Bordering States	Length
Bangladesh	West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam	4, 096 km
China	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh	3, 488 km
Pakistan	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat	3, 323 km
Nepal	Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal	1,751 km
Myanmar	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram	1, 643 km
Bhutan	West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	699 km
Afghanistan	Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan-Occupied Area)	106 km

Enrich Your Learning:

India's borders with neighbouring countries

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. India's southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the **Palk Strait** and the **Gulf of Mannar**. The Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

Question 3

Consider the following statements:

1. The ranges of Great Himalayas are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.

2. The PirPanjal range forms the longest range of Lesser Himalayas.
3. The Himalayas bend sharply to the north beyond the Dibang gorge.
4. The Shiwaliks are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by Himalayan rivers.

Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT** correct regarding Himalayan ranges?

- A) a) 1, 2 and 4
- B) b) 2 and 3 only
- C) c) 1 and 3 only
- D) d) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Answer: C

Solution:

- The ranges of **lesser Himalayas** are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.
- The Himalayas bend sharply to the north beyond the **DIHANG gorge** not Dibang.

Enrich Your Learning:

The Himalayan Mountains

The **northern-most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri.**

- It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks.
- The folds of the Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature.
- The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite.
- It is perennially snow bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

The **range lying to the south of the Himadri** forms the most rugged mountain system and is **known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya.**

- The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.
- The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km.
- While the PirPanjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the DhaulaDhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well-known for its hill stations.

The outer-most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.

- They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of **unconsolidated sediments** brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. These valleys are **covered with thick gravel**.
- Besides the longitudinal divisions, the **Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east**. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example, the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as **Punjab Himalaya** but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and **Himachal Himalaya** from west to east respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as **Kumaon Himalayas**. The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the **Nepal Himalayas** and the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as **Assam Himalayas**.
- Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as the **Purvachal or the Eastern hills** and mountains. These hills running through the north-eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones, which are sedimentary rocks. Covered with dense forests, they mostly run as parallel ranges and valleys. The Purvachal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

Question 4

With reference to India's two groups of Islands, consider the following statements:

1. The Lakshadweep group of islands is composed of small coral islands.
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate.
3. Indian territory's southernmost point – 'Indira Point' is located in Lakshadweep.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) a) 1 and 2 only
- B) b) 2 and 3 only
- C) c) 1 and 3 only
- D) d) All of the above

Explanation:

Answer: A

Solution:

- Indian territory's southernmost point – 'Indira Point' is located in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Enrich Your Learning:

India has two groups of islands i.e. Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Lakshadweep

This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, these were named as Lakshadweep. It covers small area of 32 sq km. Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep. This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary

Andaman and Nicobar Island

The elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.

Question 5

In context of ore mining in India, consider the following locations:

1. Odisha-Jharkhand belt
2. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt
3. Maharashtra-Goa belt

Which of the following ore is found in above mentioned locations of India?

- A) a) Bauxite
- B) b) Copper
- C) c) Iron
- D) d) Lead-Zinc

Explanation:

Answer: C

Solution & Enrich Your Learning:

Iron Ore:

- Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore.

- Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.
- Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite. (50-60 per cent).

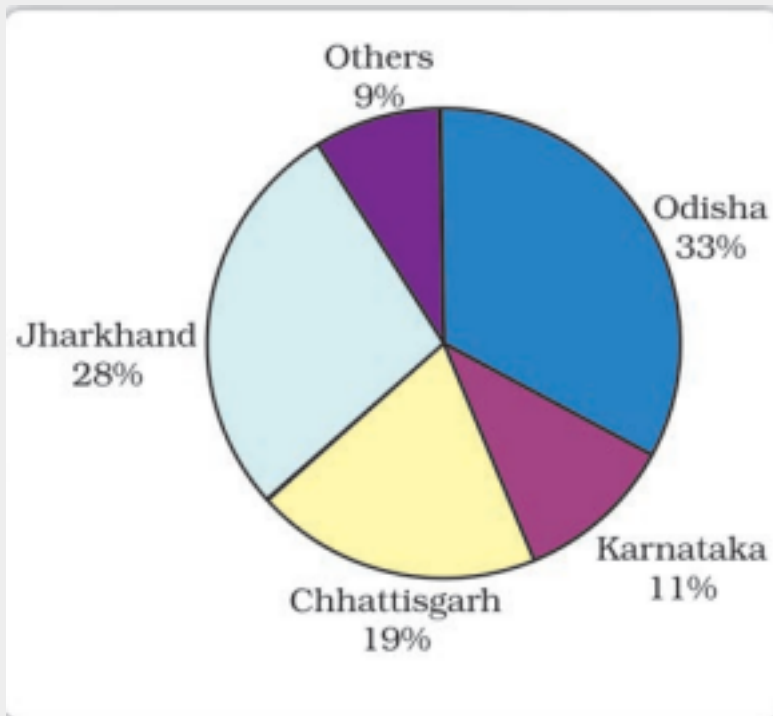


Fig. 5.2: Production of iron ore showing statewise share in per cent, 2009-10

The major iron ore belts in India are:

Odisha-Jharkhand belt:

- In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.
- In the adjoining Singhbhum district of Jharkhand hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.

Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt:

- It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.
- Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.
- The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.
- Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port.

Ballari-Chitradurga-ChikkamagaluruTumakuru belt:

- It is in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore.
- The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit.

Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world.

- The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru.

Maharashtra-Goa belt:

- It includes the state of Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Though, the ores are not of very high quality, yet they are efficiently exploited. Iron ore is exported through Marmagao port.